

THE
YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
JOURNAL.



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THE
YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE COUNCIL
OF THE
Yorkshire Archæological Society.

VOL. XX.
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PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY
JOHN WHITEHEAD & SON, ALFRED STREET, BOAR LANE.
MCMIX.

P R E F A C E.

WITH the twentieth volume of the *Journal* now issued to members, a slightly new departure has been made. It has been decided to devote a certain part of each volume to an account of the Society's proceedings upon the occasions of its summer excursions. In 1908 and 1909 three excursions were organised and carried out in each year; at one of which the Society united with the Royal Archæological Institute in a visit to Easby and Richmond. In this way much valuable information regarding the places visited will be preserved in permanent form.

The fully-illustrated paper on the pre-Conquest sculptured stones of the City of York, by Prof. W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., forms a valuable sequel to the same writer's account of the stones of the North Riding, which was published in Volume XIX. Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., who has at different times communicated the results of his investigations regarding the monumental brasses of the East, North, and West Ridings, and of the City of York, now gives us the inscriptions on many additional brasses, omitted from his previous articles. The attention of readers interested in this subject is directed to the list, printed at page 365, of all the papers on Yorkshire brasses which have appeared in the *Journal*.

Information regarding Kirklees Priory has been brought up-to-date by Sir George Armytage's communication, which embodies an account of the excavations undertaken in 1904-5, and is illustrated by a ground plan, prepared by Mr. John Bilson, and by a photograph of the only known example of the seal of the Priory, appended to a deed of about 1240.

Ecclesiology receives a valuable contribution in Mr. S. J. Chadwick's exhaustive account of Dewsbury Church and its Rectors and Vicars. General documents of interest to the historian are those relating to Handsworth Woodhouse; a transcript of the Poll Tax for 1381, in certain wapentakes in the East Riding; and a selection of the manuscripts of Sir John Lawson, of Brough, Bart., which are concerned with the North Riding. To the genealogist the marriage licenses of the Snaith peculiar will prove useful, as well as the instalment of Paver's marriage licenses, now printed. The latter collection is well known to pedigree-hunters, but it is probable that many are unaware why the name "Paver's Marriage Licenses" is applied to them. To such Mr. J. W. Clay's account of the labours of William Paver and his son will be welcome. It is many years since the Editor has been able to devote the necessary space for an instalment of Paver; and this desultory mode of publication is felt to be unsatisfactory. Those who value these licenses do not get them quickly enough; and many, on the other hand, prefer something more readable. The Council has, therefore, decided to discontinue their publication in the *Journal*, but they will be continued in the Record Series.

Lastly, the Hon. Editor ventures to record the sense felt by every member of the Society, of the loss which the Association has sustained, during the preparation of the present volume, by the death of the late Sir Thomas Brooke, Bart., who was for nearly forty-two years its President.

H. B. McC.

10, PARK STREET, LEEDS,

12th November, 1909.

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- Page 6. Line 16 ; Page 12, last line and line 4 from bottom ; Page 13, lines 3, 6, 9, 13, and 15. For Houell *read* Lionell. See his will, proved at York, 23 February, 1517-18. To Thomas Redman, his eldest son, he bequeaths the lands in Hansworth, purchased from John Binnye.
- „ 111. Line 13. For Ingtou *read* Myton.
- „ 250. Line 14. For William de Sunelli, *read* William de Chemilleio, Archdeacon of Richmond.
- „ 304. Line 6 from bottom. For LAMITANTIS *read* CLAMITANTIS.
- „ 307. Line 17. For MORIGIOR *read* MORIGERIOR.
- „ 310. Line 13. For *uxorim read uxorem.*
- „ 311. Line 8. For *parenti read parentis.*
- „ 320. Col. 1, line 23. For PREPOSITURA *read* PREPOSITURE.
- „ 320. Col. 2, line 20. For Ceorlie *read* Cecilie.
- „ 322. Col. 1, line 1. For Avicia *read* Aviciae.
- „ 323. Col. 2, line 5 from bottom. For Wanthew *read* Wauthew.
- „ 325. Col. 1, line 15 from bottom. For ffyrsinersk *read* ffyrsmersk.
- „ 326. Col. 1, line 16 from bottom. For BOREALIS *read* BOREALEM.
- „ 327. Col. 2, line 8 from bottom. For Ressaynoure *read* Ressayuour.
- „ 328. Col. 1, line 23 from bottom. Same correction as last.
- „ 328. Col. 2, line 11 from bottom. For Baspyn *read* Raspyn.
- „ 329. Col. 2, line 8. For Landmonte *read* Landmoute.
- „ 332. Col. 2, line 3 from bottom. For Daynell *read* Dayuell.
- „ 334. Col. 1, line 19 from bottom. For Gannyll *read* Gamyll.
- „ 337. Col. 1, line 15. For Ragodby *read* Bagodby.
- „ 341. Col. 2, line 24. For Senster *read* Seuster.
- „ 343. Col. 1, line 6 from bottom ; also col. 2, lines 3, 4, and 5 from bottom. For Daynell *read* Dayuell.
- „ 343. Col. 2, line 21. For Means *read* Meaus.
- „ 351. Col. 2, line 8. For Lenlyn *read* Leulyn ; and line 16 from bottom : For Herny *read* Heruy.
- „ 353. Line 19. The church of Appleton Wiske is still standing.
- „ 353. Line 21. Add the following note :
- 4 September, 28 Eliz. (1586). Grant by John Awbrey and John Ratcliffe, gentlemen, to John Wright, of Clifford's Inn, gent., of the tithe of hay of eight acres of meadow in Shellinges Inge, in the parish of Thriske or Filliskirke, and of a dissolved chapel or close, in which the said chapel lately (*nuper*) was standing in Bagby, then in the tenure of the said John Wright, and lately in the tenure of William Smyth *alias* Cowper, and commonly called Chappell Garthe, and formerly (*olim*) called by the name of the chapel of St. Giles. Enrolled in Chancery 14 February, 29 Elizabeth (Thirkleby Park MSS.¹).


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The Yorkshire Parish Register Society.

The Society was formed in 1899 for the purpose of printing the older Registers of the county. The following have been either issued or are in the press:—York—St. Michael-le-Belfrey, Burton Fleming, Horbury, Winestead, Linton-in-Craven, Stokesley, Patrington, Scarborough, Blacktoft, Bingley, Kippax, Brantingham, Hamps-thwaite, Wath-on-Deane, Cherry Burton, Marske, Hartshead, Bolton-by-Bolland, Pickhill, Howden, Grinton, Hackness, Ledsham, Rothwell, Thornhill, Terrington, Gargrave, Allerton Mauleverer, Askham Richard, Otley, York—St. Martin's, Coney Street, and Kirklington.

Subscription, One Guinea per annum. *President*: Sir GEORGE J. ARMYTAGE, Bart.; *Hon. Treasurer*: JOHN AUDUS HIRST, 5, East Parade, Leeds; *Hon. Secretaries*: FRANCIS COLLINS, M.D., St. Andrews, Lyme Regis, Dorset; G. D. LUMB, F.S.A., 63, Albion Street, Leeds, to whom applications for membership should be sent.

THE
Yorkshire Archæological Journal.

FURTHER NOTES ON CLAIRVAUX, AND A NOTE
ON CITEAUX.

(WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.)

BY THE REV. CANON J. T. FOWLER, D.C.L., F.S.A.

IN some introductory remarks prefixed to the old description of Clairvaux, in the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, vol. xix, pp. 1-18, I mentioned that I had been promised photographs, but that they had never come. Not seeing how I was to obtain them in any other way, I have since learned to take photographs myself, of a sort, that is such as, in the absence of better, may serve to give some idea of what they represent. I also "ventured to think" that, as there are so many Cistercian abbeys in Yorkshire, the old description of Clairvaux, with notes of my personal visits in 1904 and 1905, would prove acceptable to many of the readers of the *Journal*. I am glad to say that this expectation has been justified, and now I am contributing, for the benefit of those who care for such things, a few further notes taken on the spot in August, 1907, with illustrations from photographs taken by me at that time. But seeing that the nature of the connection between Clairvaux and Yorkshire is not always apparent to our readers, I will first say a few words concerning that great system of affiliation under which the Cistercian abbeys of Yorkshire were all descended from the great parent house of Citeaux, which I visited immediately after my being at Clairvaux in 1907.

The monastery of Citeaux (*Cistercium*) was founded in 1098, for the restoration of the ancient discipline of the Benedictine Order. Under the abbot Stephen Harding, an Englishman, this convent grew into a great monastic confederacy. The number of monks increased so rapidly that they were soon obliged to swarm off, like bees, into new monasteries of the same Order, all derived from and subject to Citeaux, and hence called Cistercian. The first four abbeys founded from Citeaux were La Fertè (1113), Pontigny (1114), Clairvaux (1115),

and Morimond (1115). From these four "eldest daughters" sprang all other Cistercian monasteries, of which Janauschek, in *Origines Cistercienses*, vol. i,¹ gives 742 for men alone; the latest he mentions is Vistic in Lithuania, founded in 1675, of the line of Morimond.

The origins of the Cistercian abbeys of Yorkshire and their dates of foundation here follow, and it will now be seen how they were all connected with Citeaux through Clairvaux:

- (1) RIEVAULX, daughter of Clairvaux, 1132.
- (2) FOUNTAINS; site granted to Benedictines of St. Mary's Abbey, York, 1132; they were affiliated to Clairvaux, 1135.
- (3) KIRKSTALL, daughter of Fountains; founded at Barnoldswick 1147, migrated to Kirkstall 1152.
- (4) ROCHE, daughter of Newminster, 1147 (Newminster, daughter of Fountains, 1139).
- (5) BYLAND, daughter of Savigny, and with Savigny affiliated to Clairvaux, 1147.
- (6) SAWLEY, daughter of Newminster, 1148.²
- (7) JERVAULX, daughter of Byland, 1150.
- (8) MEAUX, daughter of Fountains, 1151.

An account of the system of filiation and visitation, by which every Cistercian house in the world was connected with Citeaux, will be found in the *Life of St. Stephen Harding*, by J. D. Dalgairns, edited by J. H. Newman in *Lives of English Saints*, of which there is a new edition (1898), with notes, by Herbert Thurston, S.J.; or in volume ix of the *Journal*, p. 227; or in *Cistercian Statutes*, published separately, p. 5; or in Miss Alice M. Cooke's paper, "The Settlement of the Cistercians in England," in the *English Historical Review*, vol. viii, p. 625 (October, 1893).

To my notes on Clairvaux, printed in volume xix of the *Journal*, I have little to add. I still think that the building called *carceres sæculares* (plan, 18) is a part of the buildings of the first monastery erected after the foundation in 1115. It will be seen that it has one plain roundheaded window shown in the photographs 1, 2, much disturbed by modern alterations, but still a precious relic of what is probably the earliest Cistercian work now standing. It will be observed that the window is deeply splayed outside, and scarcely, if at all,

Vol. ii, containing nunneries, is not yet published.

² It is quaintly said of Newminster, in an old chronicle of Fountains, that she rivalled the fruitfulness of her mother, for

she conceived and bare three daughters of her own, Pipewell, Sawley, and Roche. (*Memorials of Fountains* (Surtees Society), i, 58; *Newminster Chartulary* (Surtees Society), x.)

inside; that the central arch-stone has slipped, probably when part of the side was taken out for the insertion of the wooden lintel of the modern door on the right; that there are holes which seem to have been made for prison bars rather than for window bars, and that one of the buttresses shown in the plan, and apparently traces of the other, appear in photograph 1. These buttresses were evidently later additions. It is not likely that the buildings 9 and 18 in the plan were originally workmen's dwellings and prison. They are probably some parts of the original monastery appropriated to new uses in later times.

Coming now to the buildings of St. Bernard's later period, *c.* 1135, the gatehouse (plan, 31) is as I described it (p. 3), and I took two photographs of it, which I regret to say were not good enough for reproduction. I was more fortunate with the noble western range, or *cellarium* (plan, 49; photographs 3, 4, 5, 6). This building is of about the same date as the gatehouse, and is, I believe, the finest of its kind now known to exist. (See *Journal*, vol. xix, p. 3, for a description of it.) I ought hardly to have described the ground floor as "lofty"; it is on a noble scale, but not lofty in proportion to its area. On former occasions I failed to notice the blind arcades of the external walls (photographs 3, 4). Mr. Bilson thinks that these have been copied at Kirkstall, and informs me that the same treatment occurs in the cellarium of Villers in Belgium, a century later. Somewhat later than the cellarium at Clairvaux is the vaulting of the passage under the guest-house (plan, 33; photograph 7). This passage, not shown in the plan, runs east and west through the eastern portion of the building, and the view is taken looking westward and into the little yard. The work is of the second half of the twelfth century, and it will be observed that there is already a little "superfluity" in the mouldings as compared with those of a few years earlier. I noticed at my last visit that the small building shown in the plan, 21, is now used as a washing-house, and the stream, also shown in the plan, still flows by it.

The *Aqueductus ex Alba* and the *Rivus S. Bernardi* were both dry, or nearly so, in August, 1907. The former is shown in photograph 9, with the corner of the bridge shown in photograph 8 on the right, and, next to it, the *lavoirs*, the washing-boards of which are about two or three inches above the ordinary height of the water. In photograph 8 we see the whole width of the bridge, and the enclosing wall of the monastery with a relieving arch over that by which the *Aqueductus* passes under the wall. The angles here seen in the wall correspond exactly with those shown in the plan just

beyond where the stream passes under. Photograph 10 shows the dry bed of the *Rivus S. Bernardi* with children standing therein, and just behind them the bridge leading to the south gates, and a short stretch of wall (plan, 23). The view was taken from the spot indicated by the figure 5 in the plan. The appearance of a rise from west to east is of course due to the perspective. There was a copious stream of crystal-clear water running down here in April, 1905, at which time there was plenty of water in the *Aqueductus ex Alba*. I took a view of the meadow, showing a long stretch of the eastern wall, with the exits of the two streams (pp. 2, 13ⁿ), and the modern Hotel S. Bernard, which stands just within the edge of the *Stagnum* (p. 14 and note 5); I also took one of the bed of the lake, now occupied by gardens, buildings, neglected vegetation, and rubbish carted in to raise the level. These views are not here reproduced.

I drove to Citeaux from Dijon, though Nuits is the nearest railway station, in company with the Rev. R. F. Taylor, who was with me at Clairvaux, and M. Pierre Perrenet, of Dijon, a local antiquary. The visit was not very remunerative with respect to buildings, but we saw the site, which is not a "Cistercian valley" like Fontenay, Clairvaux, Rievaulx, Jervaulx, or Fountains, but a level plateau like Pontigny. For the last mile or so we drove by the side of an extensive lake, now partly drained and cultivated. The writer on Citeaux in *Gallia Christiana* (ed. 1728, tom. iv, pp. 981, 982), who, by the way, says that there are no ancient buildings except the church, after mentioning a spring-head at Fenay, one league from Dijon, describes the aforesaid spring as supplying in succession three great ponds full of all kinds of fish, but especially of pike, highly commended for their size and goodness. Moreover, being augmented by many streams, it forms a beautiful fish-pool in the delightful gardens of the monastery, and supplies water in abundance to many wheels for grinding corn, cutting wood, and other uses. The water is said to increase in dry weather and to diminish in wet seasons. The abbey is again the abode of a few Cistercian monks, and we were courteously attended by the Sacristan. The only mediæval building left is the greater library, which formed the north side of the smaller quadrangle beyond the great church (photographs 11, 12). But it is of comparatively little interest, being apparently a building of the sixteenth century. On a vaulting-rib in the upper chamber is painted a date, **mdib** (or **mdix**?). I made no note of it, and in the photograph which I took it is not very distinct. I thought at the time that the vaulting was much earlier, and that the date referred to some later alterations or decorations, but Mr. Bilson judges from the photographs



CLAIRVAUX. Earliest work, c. 1117.

[p. 2



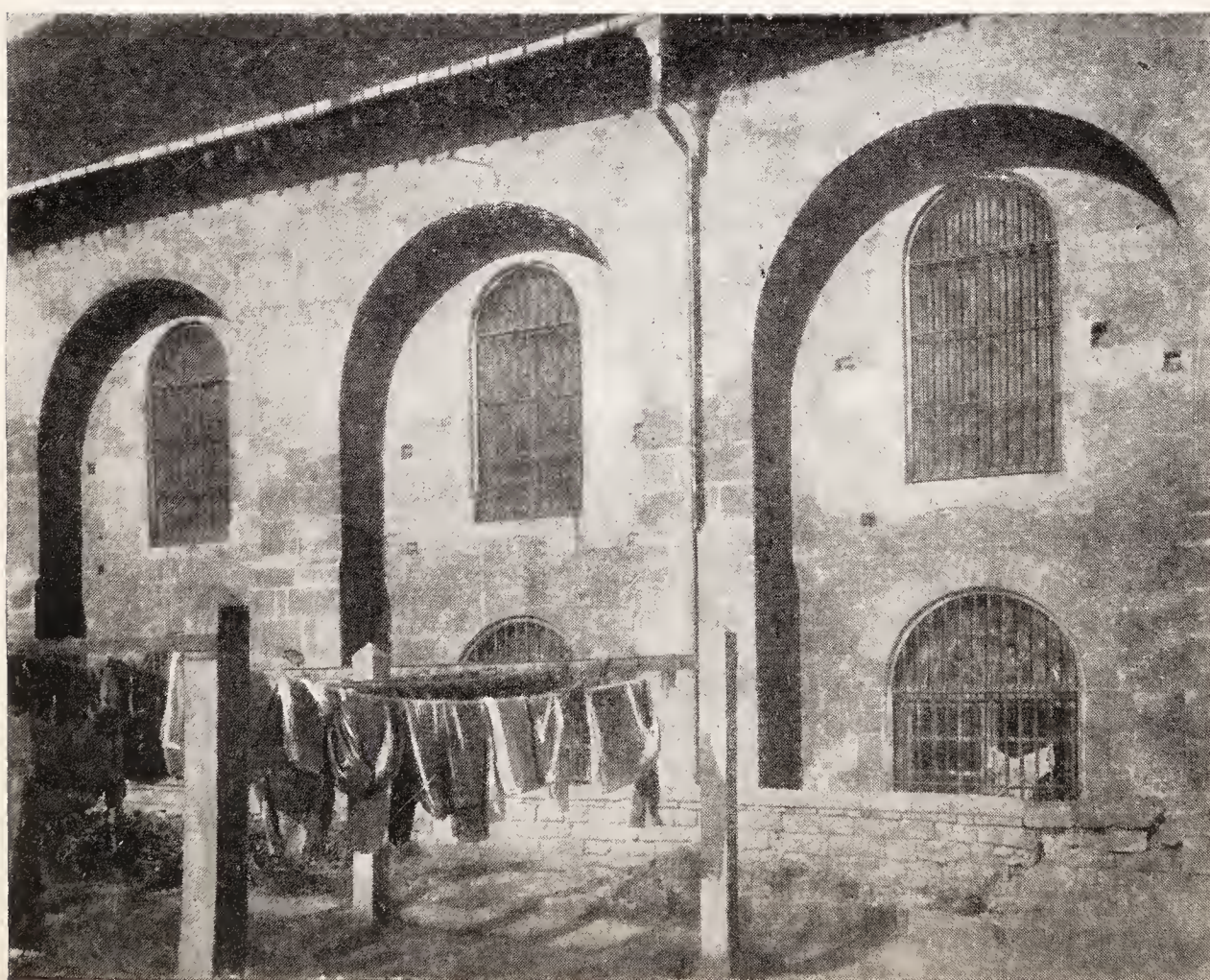
CLAIRVAUX. Earliest work, c. 1117.

[p. 2



CLAIRVAUX. *Cellarium*, East Side, c. 1135.

[p. 3



CLAIRVAUX. *Cellarium*, West Side, c. 1135.

] [p. 3



CLAIRVAUX. *Cellarium*, Ground Floor, c. 1135. [p. 3



CLAIRVAUX. *Cellarium*, Upper Floor, c. 1135.



CLAIRVAUX. Passage through *Hospitium*, c. 1150–c. 1200. [p. 3



CLAIRVAUX. Bridge over *Aqueductus ex Aiba*.





CLAIRVAUX. *Aqueductus ex Alba.*

[p. 3]



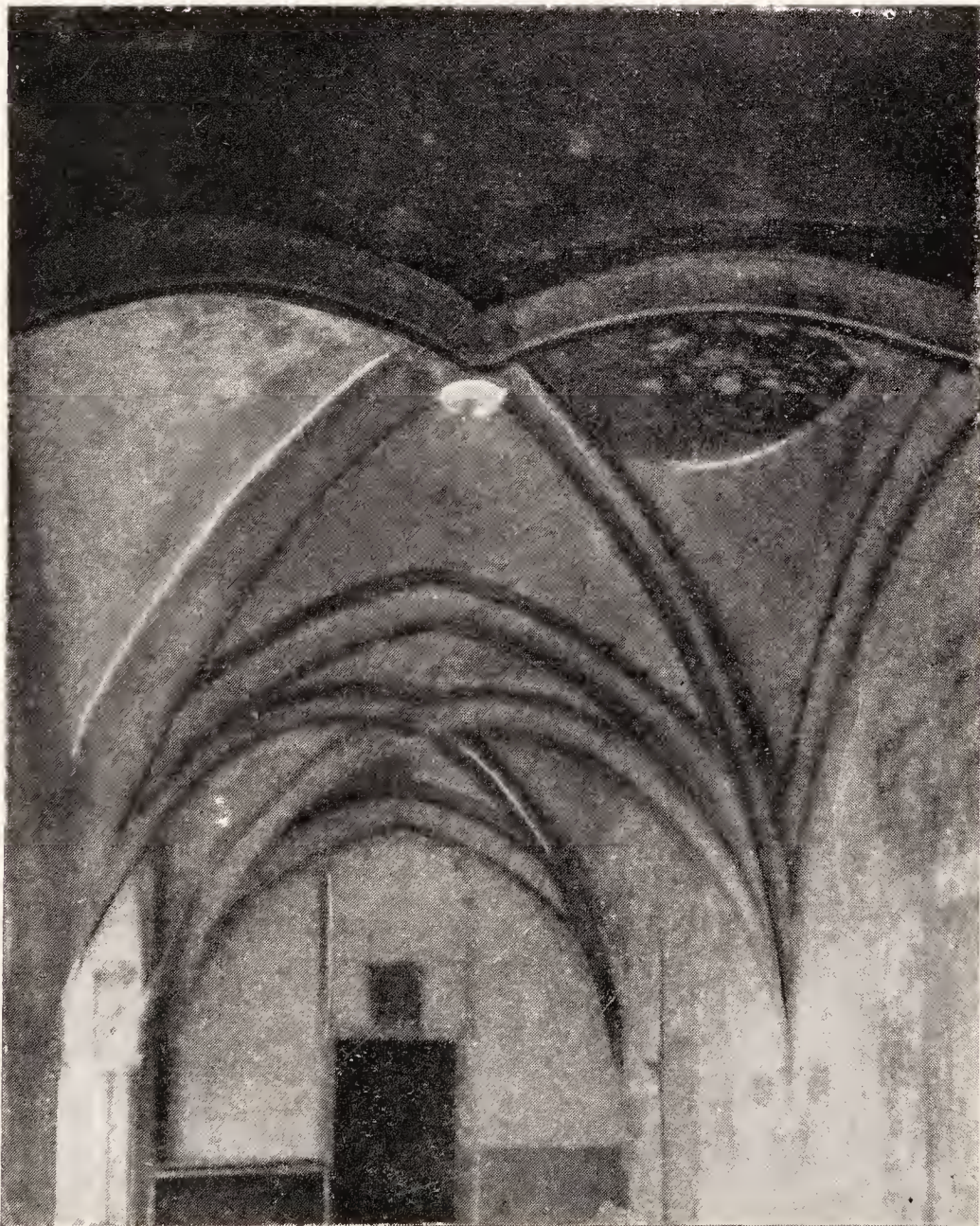
CLAIRVAUX. *Rivus S. Bernardi.*

[p. 4]



CITEAUX. Library, North Side, c. 1505 (?)

[p. 4



CITEAUX. Library, South Side and Little Cloister, c. 1505 (?) [p. 4

that the vaulting is as late as the date would indicate, and M. Enlart, the French archæologist, agrees with him. The building is shown in a south view of the monastery, by P. Brissart, 1674, and there called "Biblioteca major," alongside the "Clastrum minus." The "Biblioteca minor" is indicated in this view as over the south ambulatory of the eastern limb of the church. The greater library is also shown in the plan of Cîteaux, by Etienne Prinstet, 1718, now in the Archives départementales at Dijon. For these valuable references I am indebted to Mr. Bilson.

In the article in volume xix, on page 1, at line 25, *for* 'compare the next sentence, p. 9,' *read* 'compare the words *quorum alter*,' etc., page 5, line 25, and with this see page 10, note 1. On page 14, line 20, *read* 'if it were not that yokes of oxen, or ploughs, or other implements fitted for rustic labours, indicated their inhabitants.'

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO HANDSWORTH WOODHOUSE.

By S. O. ADDY.

THE documents included in the Appendix to this introduction belong to H. Cunliffe Shawe, Esq., of Weddington Hall, Nuneaton, and are published by his permission.

None of the families mentioned in the documents held their property long. But in 1414 land was conveyed to Robert Binney—I follow the modern spelling of the name—and his wife, the intention being that the survivor should take the whole. The wife survived her husband, and she in 1427 settled it on William Binney, who may have been her son, his heirs and assigns. After this there is a gap in the title. But in 1500 the property was settled on John Binney and his wife, and the heirs of the body of the said John. But notwithstanding the settlement, John Binney sold the property to Houell Redeman in 1512, after it had been in the Binney family nearly a hundred years. Before and after the Binneys acquired the land changes of ownership are frequent.

The man's name 'Byni,' or 'Bynni,' is found at a very early date; it occurs in the Durham *Liber Vitæ*, and the man's name 'Bynna' is frequent in Anglo-Saxon charters. The modern surname Binns is a derivative of these proper names. It is remarkable that in 1353 John de Handesworth should be described as the brother of Richard Folyot.

Some interesting particulars of the value of land are given. In 1347 Mariota Donne paid 5s. a year for her life in respect of a toft and bovat of land, with their appurtenances. Taking the bovat at its normal size of fifteen acres, this would be 4*d.* an acre. But we must bear in mind that the appurtenances included rights of common pasturage, and other valuable adjuncts. We can estimate the value of this 4*d.* in our money when we are told that in 1348 a fat sheep sold for 4*d.*¹ In 1500 we have an express statement that a tenement, twelve acres of arable land, and an acre of meadow, with their appurtenances, are worth 12s. a year, or a little more than 11*d.* an acre. We can estimate this sum when we know that in 1499 wheat was 4s. a quarter.² In 1556 five acres were sold for £8, or at the rate of 32s. an acre. In this year wheat sold for 8s. a quarter.³ In 1613

¹ Fleetwood's *Chronicon Preciosum*, 1707, p. 95.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 113.

³ *Op. cit.*, p. 119.

four acres and three roods were sold for £34, or more than £7 an acre. In 1660 we have a lease of a dwelling-house and ten acres for £4 5s. 6d. a year, being at the rate of 8s. 6d. an acre. Here also appurtenances are included. It is interesting to note that the land included in this lease was "dispersed in the several fields" of Handsworth Woodhouse, none of the strips being more than an acre in extent; there was an acre in the parson's close, half an acre in Thomas Revell's croft, and so on.

The deed by which in 1618 Thomas Stacie leased a portion of a homestead and land to a man and his wife for sixty years is remarkable, and, if the lessor were the owner of the whole of the property, it would seem to have been a foolish act. But we must bear in mind that possibly, or probably, he was not the owner of the whole, for it was usual at that period to divide houses and land specifically amongst children, widows, or other representatives. When we are told that the lease included half a bay of a barn, we can see at once that this minute division of buildings was as inconvenient as scattered ownership in the open fields of a township. That a man should be the owner of a bay, or of half a bay, in the middle of another man's house or barn, would seem incredible were it not for the fact that numerous deeds exist showing that such was the case. I have lately read a conveyance, dated 1672, whereby Alice Blythe, a widow, living at Cold Aston near Sheffield, granted "a bay of building in Cold Aston containing by estimation six yards in length and a parcel of land called the Far Fould lying on the west side of the said bay." For this property the buyer gave £13. Partitions of buildings and curtilages like this at Handsworth Woodhouse seem to be analogous to those divisions of arable lands in the open fields which have puzzled antiquaries and economists, and which are still the subject of discussion.

Few writers have noticed the attempts that were made at an early time¹ to get rid as far as possible of the inconveniences attaching to this kind of ownership. In these Handsworth Woodhouse deeds we see exchanges and purchases going on with a view to simplification. Thus in 1657 we find Thomas Marriott selling four "landes of ground" for £1 each. But such was the difficulty in making this reform that when, in 1858, Mr. Robert Newton Shawe sold a part of the property to which these documents relate, it consisted of a house in the village and pieces of land scattered all over the township in fourteen different places. The long narrow

¹ See, for example, a deed of exchange in 1316. Jeayes, *Derbyshire Charters*, of sixteen selions and five butts of land No. 481. for six acres and three-quarters of a rood

strips which formed the tofts and crofts of the old landowners of Handsworth Woodhouse remain to this day.

A deed of 1353 is said to have been delivered (*datum*) in the presence of eight witnesses, whose names are given, and "others standing round." This implies a considerable assembly, and there is no doubt that at one time these acts were publicly witnessed in church. Thus on the Sunday before Candlemas, 1318, the delivery of a deed relating to land was witnessed in Felkirk Church, near Barnsley, by all the parishioners.¹ Again, by a charter dated before 1238, Richard son of John de Bilham granted five acres to the monastery of Pontefract, "namely those which Thomas son of Thomas de Bilham formerly held of me, and which the said Thomas surrendered to me before the parishioners of Hooton in the church of the same town."² A Derbyshire charter,³ dated before the year 1166, is witnessed by twenty-two persons and by "omnis Hallimot de Bartun," *i.e.* Barton Blount, ten miles west of Derby. Rent was paid in church in the thirteenth century.⁴

APPENDIX OF DOCUMENTS.⁵

Friday, 11 June, 1339. Grant by Robert Olde, the elder, of Woodhouses in Handsworth, to Bartholomew de Cotyngham, Rector of Beighton, of a messuage in Woodhouses and ten acres of land called Denne land.

Sciunt . . . quod ego Robertus Olde, senior, de Wodhouses in Handesworth dedi . . . Bartholomeo de Cotyngham,⁶ Rectori ecclesie de Beghton, et heredibus uel assignatis suis, unum messuagium sicut iacet in eadem Wodhouses cum decem acris terre uocatis Denne land, habenda . . . predicto Bartholomeo, heredibus uel assignatis suis . . . Hiis testibus, Willelmo de Staynton', Willelmo Byrleystone, Johanne de Baumforde, Roberto de Byrley, Gilberto de Norton', et aliis. Datum apud Wodhouses in Handesworth die Veneris in festo sancti Barnabe Apostoli, anno gracie mccc^{mo} tricesimo nono.

¹ *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xii, p. 257.

² "Illas scilicet quas Thomas filius Thome de Bilham tenuit de me, et quas idem Thomas mihi sursum reddidit coram parochianis de Hotona in ecclesia ejusdem ville." (*Pontefract Chartulary*, ii, 356.)

³ Jeayes, *Derbyshire Charters*, No. 238.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, No. 267.

⁵ The documents have been given in full down to 1556, except that formal parts, such as the covenant for title, have been omitted. After that year only a selection has been given. The places of omission are indicated by dots.

⁶ William de Cotyngham is witness to a grant of land at Birley in Beighton in 1356. Jeayes, *Derbyshire Charters*, p. 36.

Sunday, 8 Dec., 1347. Grant by Richard Foliot of Handsworth to Bartholomew de Cotyngham of five shillings rent to be received yearly from Mariota Donne in respect of a toft and bovate of land in Woodhouse held by her from the grantor for life, and also of the reversion of the same toft and land.

Sciant . . . quod ego Ricardus Foliot de Handesworth' dedi . . . Bartholomeo de Cotyngham, heredibus et assignatis suis, quinque solidatas annui redditus percipiendas annuatim de Mariota Donne pro uno tofto et uno bouata terre in Wodehous in Handesworth, que predicta Mariota de me tenet ad totam uitam suam. Concessi etiam quod illud toftum et illa bouata terre, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, que predicta Mariota de me tenet ad totam uitam suam, et que post mortem predictæ Mariote michi et heredibus meis reverti deberent, remaneant predicto Bartholomeo de Cotyngham, heredibus et assignatis suis, tenendas et habendas predicto Bartholomeo in perpetuum predictas quinque solidatas annui redditus, una cum reuersione predictorum tofti et bouate cum acciderit, de capitali domino feodi illius per seruicia inde debita et de iure consueta . . . Hiis testibus, Willelmo Staynton', Willelmo Birleyston', Roberto de Pokenhale, Gilberto de Norton', Roberto Jawel,¹ et multis aliis. Data apud Handesworth die sabati in conceptione Beate Marie Virginis, anno regni regis Edwardi tertii a conquestu vicesimo primo.

Sunday, 13 Jan., 1348. Release by Richard son of Richard le Folyot of Handsworth to William Coker and his heirs of all his right in two bovates of land which William son of held in Woodhouse.

Omnibus . . . Ricardus filius Ricardi le Folyot de Handesworth salutem in domino. Noueritis me remisisse . . . Willelmo Coker, heredibus et assignatis suis, totum ius et clameum quod habeo . . . in duabus bouatis terre, cum pertinenciis, quas Willelmus filius [*hole in vellum*] dudum tenuit in Wodhous in Handesworth . . . Hiis testibus, Willelmo de Birlayston', Gilberto de Norton', Johanne de Marcham, Johanne Robert, et aliis. Datum apud Handesworth die dominico in festo sancti Hillarii, anno regni regis Edwardi a conquestu vicesimo secundo.

Monday, 25 July, 1352. Grant by William de Cotyngham of Beighton to Robert Coker of Wickersley and Thomas le Smyth of Orgreave, of all his lands, &c., in Handsworth

¹ The *Poll Tax Returns* for 1379 mention Ricardus Jannel, of Handsworth; perhaps a misreading of Jauuel. In 1328 Robert *Jannel* had a lease of property

in Beighton. Jeayes, *Derbyshire Charters*, p. 320. The surname Joel occurs in Sheffield.

Woodhouse, except two bovates which William the son of Emma formerly held, and except another bovatē which Mariot Done formerly held, and except four acres which William de Birlaystan formerly held.

Sciāt presentes &c. quod ego Willelmus de Cotyngam de Beghton dedi . . . Roberto Coker de Wickerslay et Thome le Smyth de Orgraue . . . omnia terras, prata, boscos, redditus, et seruicia . . . que habeo in Wodhous in Handesworth, exceptis duabus bouatis terre quas Willelmus filius Emme quondam tenuit, et excepta alia bouata terre quam Mariota Done quondam tenuit, et exceptis quatuor acris terre quas Willelmus de Birlaystan' quondam tenuit, habenda . . . de capitalibus dominis feodi illius . . . Hiis testibus, Johanne de Walden, Willelmo de Birlaystan',¹ Johanne de Marcam, Gilberto de Norton', Willelmo Drak',² et aliis. Datum apud Wodhous in Handesworth die Lune proximo post festum sancti Jacobi apostoli, anno r.r. Edwardi tertii post Conquestum vicesimo sexto.

Monday after the feast of Pentecost, 1353. Release by John de Handsworth, brother of Richard Folyot, to William son of Robert Coker, of Wickersley, of all his right in two bovates of land in Handsworth Woodhouse formerly granted to him by the said Richard his brother.

Omibus . . . Johannes de Handesworth frater Ricardi Folyot salutem . . . Noueritis me relaxasse . . . Willelmo filio Roberti Coker³ de Wykersley totum ius meum et clameum . . . in illas duas bovatas terre quas quondam habui ex dono et concessione predicti Ricardi fratris mei in Handesworth Wodehous, unde dictus Willelmus nunc tenens est . . . Datum in presentia Johannis de Sheffield, Ricardi Folyot, Johannis Totehille, Johannis de Waldene, Johannis de Whistane, Johannis Mapplys, Thoma de Orgreaue, Willelmi de Birlayston', et aliorum circumstantium, die Lune proximo post festum Pentecoste, anno domini millesimo ccc^{mo} quinquagesimo tertio.

Sunday, 20 March, 1414. Grant by Robert son and heir of William Coker of Handsworth Woodhouses to Robert Bynney of Ulley and Alice his wife, of all the lands, &c., which he holds in the town and fields of Handsworth Woodhouses.

Sciāt . . . quod ego Robertus filius et heres Willelmi Coker de Handesworth Wodhouses dedi . . . Roberto Bynney de Ullay, et Alicie

¹ There was a Burleystan near Ecclesfield mentioned in a charter of A.D. 1161 (Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 398). But, as Birley is a place near Handsworth Woodhouse, there may have been another Birleystan. An engraving of the stone at Birley Edge, Ecclesfield, is given in Addy's

Hall of Walthof, p. 52. The word appears to mean byrlaw-stone.

² There is a place called Drake House a mile south of Handsworth Woodhouse.

³ This William Coker is described as a smith in 1379. His wife's name was Ebot.

uxori eius, omnia terras et tenementa, prata, redditus, et seruicia, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, que habeo in villa et campis de Handesworth Wodhouses, in parochia de Handesworth, habenda prefato Roberto et Alicie uxori eius, heredibus uel assignatis suis, de capitali domino feodi . . . Hiis testibus, Thoma Stacy, Willelmo Maryotte, Johanne Bette, Thoma Synderhill, Willelmo More de Wodehowse, et multis aliis. Datum apud Handesworth die sabbati proximo ante festum sancti Cuthberti, anno regni regis Henrici quinti post conquestum Anglie secundo.

16 April, 1427. Settlement by Alice, widow of Robert Bynney of Ulley, of a messuage in Woodhouse between the messuage of William Maryotte on the east and the messuage of John Feylande on the west, with three bovates of arable land and meadow in the fields and territory of Woodhouse, after her death, on William Bynney in fee.

Sciunt . . . quod ego Alicia Bynney, relicta Roberti Bynney de Vlley, in mea pura uiduitate et legitima potestate, dedi . . . Willelmo Bynney unum mesuagium situatum in Wodhouse iuxta Handesworth inter mesuagium Willelmi Maryotte ex parte orientali et mesuagium Johannis Feylande ex parte occidentali, cum tribus bouatis terre et prati, cum pertinenciis suis, in campis et territorio de Wodhouse iuxta Handesworth, habenda et tenenda . . . post decessum uite mee prefato Willelmo, heredibus uel assignatis suis, de capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum . . . Hiis testibus, Johanne Melton', Willelmo Maryotte, Johanne Bette, Ad' de Markeham, et aliis. Datum apud Wodhouse iuxta Handesworth in festo sancti Valentini martyris, anno domini mccccxxvij.¹

28 July, 1500. Grant by John Bynny of Guilthwaite, son and heir of John Bynny late of Ulley deceased, to Thomas Bynny of Woodhouse and John Freman of Treeton of all his messuages, tenements, &c., in the town and fields of Woodhouse, except a tenement 12 acres of arable land and 1 acre of meadow in the occupation of John Coupestake (which tenement 12 acres and 1 acre are of the annual value of 12s.)

Sciunt . . . quod ego Johannes Bynny de Giltwhaite, filius et heres Johannis Bynny nuper de Ulley defuncti, . . . dedi Thome Bynny de Wodehouse in parochia de Hannesworth et Johanni Freman de Treton omnia mesuagia et tenementa, redditus, reversiones, et servicia,

¹ Round the seal attached to this charter is written ✠ JOHS WATET . . . (two or three letters defaced). In the centre is a shield, and on it what looks like a bust is engraved, but it is very much worn. In 1379 William Bynne of Ulley and Emma his wife paid 4*d.* to the poll tax. In 1451

Robert Bynny of Handsworth Woodhouse paid 2*d.* to the Earl of Shrewsbury for an aid in respect of half a messuage and 3½ acres, and William Maryott of the same place paid 4*s.* for an aid in respect of 4 bovates of land. This was double the amount paid by any other person.

et cetera hereditamenta mea, cum pertinenciis, sicut jacent in villa et campis de Wodehouse predicta, excepto uno tenemento duodecim acris terre arrabilis et una acra prati ibidem modo in tenuta sive occupatione Johannis Coupestake, que tenementum duodecim acre terre arrabilis et una acra prati, cum pertinenciis, sunt annui valoris duodecim solidorum, habenda . . . Thome Bynny et Johanni Freman, heredibus et assignatis suis, in perpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius . . . Hiis testibus, Johanne Maryot de Wodehouse predicta, juniore, Thoma Bate de eadem, Willelmo Aleyn de eadem, juniore, Ricardo Roger de eadem, Johanne Gerves de eadem, et aliis. Datum apud Wodehouse predictam vicesimo octavo die mensis Julii, anno regni regis Henrici septimi post conquestum Anglie sexto decimo.

29 July, 1500. Demise in fee by the said Thomas Bynny and John Freman to John Bynny of Guilthwaite, son and heir of John Bynny late of Ulley deceased, of all the messuages, lands, &c., in Woodhouse lately granted to them by the said John Bynny, to hold to the said John Bynny and Alice his wife and the heirs of the body of the said John lawfully begotten.

Sciunt . . . quod nos Thomas Bynny de Wodehouse in parochia de Hannesworth et Johannes Freman de Treton dimisimus, deliberavimus, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Johanni Bynny de Giltwhaite, filio et heredi Johannis Bynny nuper de Ullay defuncti, et Alicie uxori ejus, omnia illa mesuagia, terras, tenementa, redditus, reversiones, et servicia, ac cetera hereditamenta nostra, jacentia in villa et campis de Wodehouse predicta, que nuper habuimus nobis et heredibus nostris ex dono et feoffamento ejusdem Johannis Bynny, habenda . . . prefatis Johanni Bynny et Alicie uxori ejus, et heredibus de corpore ejusdem Johannis legitime procreatis, de capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum . . . Hiis testibus, Johanne Maryot de Wodehouse predicta, juniore, Thoma Bate de eadem, Willelmo Aleyn de eadem, juniore, Ricardo Roger de eadem, Johanne Gerves de eadem, et aliis. Datum apud Wodehouse predictam vicesimo nono die mensis Julii, anno regni regis Henrici septimi post conquestum Anglie sexto decimo.

(Two seals.)

22 Sept., 1512. Acknowledgment by John Bynne late of Guilthwaite that he had received on this day from Houell Redeman of Hirdyng Hall in Derbyshire, gentleman, £36 in full discharge of all moneys and debts owing to him by the said Houell in respect of divers lands, messuages, &c., in

Guilthwaite, Whiston, Handsworth and elsewhere in Handsworth, as in certain documents which he had given to the said Houell more fully appears.

Noverint universi per presentes me Johannem Bynne, nuper de Giltwthat (*sic*) in comitatu Ebor., recepisse et habuisse die confectio-
nis presentium de Houell Redeman de Hirdyng Hall¹ in comitatu
Derb., gentleman, triginta sex libras sterlingorum in plenam solucionem
omnium denariorum et debitorum quorumcumque michi per predictum
Houell debitorum ante datum presentium pro diversis terris, mesuagiis,
et tenementis, pratis, et pasturis jacentibus in villa et campis de
Gilwthat, in parochiis de Rotherham, Whiston, et Hansworth in
comitatu Ebor. ac alibi infra dictam parochiam de Hansworth, ut in
quibusdam cartis inde michi prefato Houell confectis plenius apparet,
de quibus quidem triginta sex libris, et de omnibus aliis et singulis
denariis et debitis, fateor me fore fideliter solutum, dictumque Houell,
heredes et executores suos, inde quietos pro presente sigillo meo
signato. Datum vicesimo secundo die mensis Septembris anno regni
regis Henrici octavi post conquestum Anglie octavo.

26 May, 1556. Grant by Thomas Mariott of Hannesworth
Woodhouse, cuttler, in consideration of £8, to Thomas Blithe of
Hymmysworthe, scithesmythe, of a close containing 3 acres in
Hannesworth Woodhouse; also two acres in a field called Kirkefield,
abutting on the common pasture called Coytcliff and late in the
occupation of the said T. Blithe. Sealed in the presence of John
Blythe, Thomas Hobson, Robert Hearinge,² Thomas Grene, Robert
Holland, and others. Bond of the same date between the same
parties to perform the covenants in the last deed.

20 Oct., 1556. Grant by Thomas Blithe of Hymmeworth, sithe-
smith, for £8 6s. 8d., to Thomas Hobson of Handsworth Woodhouse,
yoman, of the lands described in the deed of 26 May, 1556. Sealed
in the presence of Thomas Lawe, Robert Herring, Thomas Grene,
Thomas Cuthbert, Thomas Maryot, and others.

31 Dec., 1556. Release by Robert Fulston of Handesworthe to
Thomas Hobson of Wodhus of all his right in an acre of land in
the fields of Woodhouse abutting on land of William Stace on the
east, and on the public roads on the south and west, and the land
of the said Thomas on the north. Witnesses, Thomas Markeham,
John Newboulte, Rycharde Allen, John Byllam, "with other mo."

¹ Possibly the Herdings in the parish of Norton.

² Herringthorpe, near Rotherham, is 'Hering.' *cp.* Herringby in Norfolk, and
from the O.E. man's name 'Hæring,' or Herrington near Durham,

27 June, 1592. I Robert Hobson of Staynton¹ in the countie of York, husbandman, do make, &c. My bodie to be buried in the churchyearde of Stainton. I geve unto Robert Hobson my naturall sonne one syluer spoone and one foulding or leaved table standing now at my house at Boal Hill. Item I geve and bequie the unto Anne Smythe my maide servaunt one pied cowe, and that she shall haue kepte on the grounde this yeare without paying anye thing. And I geve to her the thrid part of euerye kynde of grayne now growing within the feilds and territories of Staynton aforesaide. Also I geve and bequie the unto the said Anne Smythe sixteene coopes of ewes and lambs, and that not of the worst, but yf there be one of them of the worst she shall haue another of the best. Item I geve and bequie the unto Robert Cam my systers sonne six coopes of ewes and lambs, and those not of the worst, but where he haith one coople of the worst he shall haue another coople of the best. Item I geve and bequie the unto the aforenamed Anne Smythe my made servaunt the thrid part of all my houshoulde goods within my house, and also fortie shillings in monye. Item I geve to the said Anne the house wherein I dwell for one whole yeare which I will my brothers to lett her haue, she paying rent for it. Also I geve and bequie the unto the saide Anne one good loade of this yeares haye, and that my bretheren let her haue such groundes as they may spare for her rent yf she stand in nede. Also I will that my bretheren and she shall gett the corn into the barn iointlie together, and there to parte it by the secke, and that she shall frelie geve them so much of her parte of the strawe and fodder as she may spare. Item I make and ordeyne my foresaide sonne Robert Hobson my sole and full executor of this my last will and testament, unto whome shall remayne all the rest of my goods yet unbequie thed. And I will, make, and ordeyn my twoe bretheren in lawe Nicholas Hawksworthe and Richard Hawksworthe gardeyners unto my said sonne Robert Hobson, and that they shall bringe him upe honestlie and vertuouslye in the feare of god, and so sone as he shalbe able to learne to kepe him at the grammar scholle. And I will that the said Nicholas and Richard shall haue the use of the said goods that I leave unto him, together with the land or the rents thereof, for the bringing of him up untill suche tyme as he shall come to the age of xxi^{tie} yeares, and then that they shall restore unto him both lands and goods so much as I nowe leave him, and then to sett hym furthe in decent and comlye apparell. Now yf it please god that the said Robert my sonne do dye before he come to the age of

¹ Stainton, two and a half miles west of Tickhill,

xxj^{tie} yeares, I will that the said goods and lands shall wholly remayne unto the foresaid Robert Cam my systers sonne. Also I will that my beloued in the lord Thomas Shereclyffe and John Robynson of Staynton shall be the supervisors and ouerseers of this my last will and testament, and I geve to either of them twelue pence. In witness &c.

Proved at York by Nicholas and Richard Hawksworth, 5 Oct., 1592.

2 May, 1608. Bond by Robert Cam of Soreby co. York, waller, to John Boothe of Handsworth Woodhouse, gentleman, in £40 to keep the covenants in an indenture of even date.¹ Signed by Robert Cam with the mark T. Sealed in the presence of W (?) West, John Higden, vicar of Beightone, Thomas Stacye, John Nodder, Edward Hobson. The mark of Thomas Booth. Bond of even date by John Spencer of Hackenthorpe, waller, and Emmott his wife that the same covenants would be performed.

9 Aug., 1608. Grant by Elizabeth Maykin of Ridgway in Eckington, spinster, to John Bouth² of Handsworth Woodhouse, for a sufficient sum of money, of a messuage and the lands described in the deed of 20th October, 1556, being the conveyance from Thomas Blithe to Thomas Hobson, Elizabeth Meykin, her mark. Sealed in the presence of William Lee, . . . Jakson, William Greene, John Berry, Thomas Bate, Ro: Thorpe.

10 Aug., 1608. Release by the said E. Meykin to the said John Bouth of the same premises. Signum Elizabethe Meykin (M.) Witnesses, Nicholas Booth, John Nodder, Thomas Stacy, Thomas Booth; all marksmen.

1 Feb., 1612. Indenture between George Westby of Gilthwaite, gent. (1), Robert Bouthe of Lambhill in Handsworth, yeoman (2), and John Cutforthhaighe *alias* Shepperd of Vlley in the parish of Treeton, yeoman (3), whereby after reciting that in the octaves of St. Michael in the year abovesaid a fine was levied between the said George, Robert, and John, plaintiffs, and Thomas Redman *alias* Redmayne, gentleman, and Frances his wife, deforciant, of a messuage and divers lands in Rotherham and Whyston lately purchased of the said Thomas by the said George, another messuage and divers lands in Handsworth Woodhouse lately purchased by the said Robert of the said Thomas, and of a messuage and divers lands in Vlley aforesaid lately purchased by the said John of the said Thomas by the names of three messuages, two dovehouses, three gardyns, three

¹ This deed is missing.

² John Booth, of Handsworth Woodhouse, servant to the Earl of Shrewsbury,

was buried in Handsworth Church in 1613. (Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 285.)

orchards, three score acres of land, fifty acres of pasture and common of pasture in Gylfett *alias* Gylthwaite, Rotherham, Whyston, Vlley, Treeton, Hansworth, and Hansworth Woodhouse, it is witnessed that the same shall be held on the following uses (*viz.*) the messuage and lands in Gylthwaite, Rotherham, and Whyston, to the use of George Westby in fee, the messuage and lands at Hansworth Woodhouse to the use of the said George Bouthe in fee, and the messuage and lands in Vlley and Treeton to the use of the said John Cutforthhaighe in fee. Signature of John Westby. Witnesses, . . . West, the mark of John Cutforthhaigh (+), Ste: Bright, Mathew West.¹

12 July, 1613. Grant by William Wainwright of Rotherham, yeoman, son and heir of William Waynwright, yeoman, to Robert Bouthe in part accomplishment of agreements in indentures of 14 June last and in consideration of £34, of Fultons well close, containing two acres, in Handesworth Woodhouse in Healdefeild, abutting on a dike called Darbrook on the south, and lands of the said R. Bouthe on the north, and lying between land of Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury on the west and land of Godfrey Hancock on the east, a flatt called Midleridding containing two acres in the Healdefeild between lands of the said earl in the occupation of widow Birkes on the east, and lands of the said R. Bouthe on the west, and abutting on Fulston well hill on the south, two selions near adjoining containing half an acre lying in the Healdefeild between lands of the said earl in the tenure of George Dolphyn and Malym Stacy on the west, and lands of the said R. Bouthe on the east, and abutting on lands of the said earl in the tenure of Edward Newbould and the said Malyn Stacye, called the Yeardends, on the north, and a selion of land containing a rood, in the field aforesaid, abutting on Darbrook hedge on the north, and on land of the said John Bouthe called Mowldwell on the south, and lying between lands of the said earl in the occupation of the said Malym Stacy on the west, and lands of the said R. Bouthe on the east. Mark of W. Waynewright. Witnesses, W (?) West, Nic. West, Anth: Rogers, Robert Booth, junr., Gervais Eyre, Edward Hope (?). The deed of 14 June, 1613, relates to the same parcels, and has the same witnesses.

7 Nov., 1618. Lease by Thomas Stacie of Ballifield in Handsworth, yeoman, to Lion Clayton, yeoman, and Margaret his wife of "all and euey the roumes and parcels of that messuage or tenemente with thappurtenances in Hansworth Woodhouse wherein the said Lion now dwelleth, hereafter in these presents particularly mencioned and

¹ On 1st July, 1612, Thomas Redman, of Whitchurch, Bucks., granted to Robert Bouthe, of Lamb Hill, a messuage and

lands at Handsworth Woodhouse, occupied by Lion Clayton. Consideration, £300.

expressed, vizt. all the dwelling rouses conteining three bayes; half a bay of the barne, vizt. that next unto the dwelling house; a little house called the kitchen; that outshutt next to the fould yate; a little gardeine at the end of that outshutt; the halfe of the orchard; sufficient rouse in the fould for laying of maynour and ashes; and libertie to drawe and fetch water sufficient at the well for their necessary use; and also two cow gates or pasture for two kine in a pasture called the Carr; an acre of medowe by estimacion in two seuerall places in the Mill Yngs; a close called Showe broad; a close adioining to it called Danokin slack¹; fower selions or landes conteining by estimacion two acres lying together in the Nether feild att Stonyflatt; fower selions by estimacion an acre lying together in Healdefield, and butting on gaping hill; five short landes conteining by estimacion an acre lying together in Kirkfeild att Wheat croft sick on the north side of the waie there; and two other landes lying together in Kirkfeild aforesaid, conteining by estimacion three roodes, butting on the said orchard, with all and euery waies, passages, &c." Term sixty years, if either of the lessees should so long live. Covenant by the lessees to repair, "sauing great tymber." The lessees sign by marks.

25 April, 1635. Copy settlement by Ann Stacie of Ballifield in the parish of Handsworth, widow (the trustees being John Staniforth of Darnall, yeoman, and Robert Skargell² of Sheffield, cutler), of her messuage at Sinderhill greene in Handsworth occupied by John Stacie, her son and heir apparent; a close called Stubbing in Handsworth Woodhouse, containing three acres occupied by William Firth, and a piece of land lately enclosed in Kirkefield in Handsworth Woodhouse, to the use of the said Ann Stacie for life, and after her death to the use of the said John Stacie and the heirs of his body. Subscribed Ann Stacie. Witnesses, Godfrey Hancock, Seth Shepley, John Wiltan (or Wittan), Wm. Brown, Wm. Shirt, Wm. Bower. Compared with the original by Ja. Cresevicke, Wm. Wadsworth.³

6 June, 1637. Lease for 21 years by John Revell of Whiston, yeoman, to Thomas Newbould of Hansworth Woodhouse, husbandman, of his messuage in Hansworth Woodhouse now in the tenure of the said T. Newbould, with all houses, edifices, meadows, lands and

¹ Danokin may here be a personal name, and Mr. Bardsley in his *English Surnames* gives Gunnilda Danekin from the *Testa de Neville*, and connects it with 'Daniel.' 'Dannikins' is the name of a feast held at Bolsterstone, near Sheffield, on Holy Thursday; see the Supplement to my *Sheffield Glossary*, and *Notes and Queries*, 9th Series, i, 490. It is possible,

however, that Danokin slack was a meadow in which 'dannokins' were held.

² Master Cutler of Sheffield in 1640. He was the son of Thomas Skargell, butcher.

³ On these two men see Mr. Leader's *History of the Sheffield Cutlers' Company*, i, p. 289.

appurtenances to the same belonging. Consideration a premium of £20, and a yearly rent of £22. Covenants by the lessee to pay all lays and chief rent to the lords of the manor, and to Mr. Edward Adam; to repair, &c. Witnesses, Thomas Hanson, John Stacey, William Bynne, Thomas Mariott.

20 May, 1640. Grant by Nathaniell Revell of Brampton co. York, gentleman, to Richard Fenton of Hansworth Woodhouse, yeoman, of "his three landes lying and being in Hansworth Woodhouse aforesaid, neare the townes end in a feild there called Nether feild, betweene the gleabe land west and the lands of the said R. Fenton eastwards, and butting upon Darbrough hedge southwardes; alsoe one rood of land there lying between the landes of the lord of the mannor eastwardes, and the landes of John Gaircliffe westwards, and butting upon the gleabe southwardes; alsoe one land with a butt at the upper end thereof lying and being in the Healdfeild there on a furlong called Stonford Furlong, betweene the landes of the said R. Fenton and the lands of Godfrey Hancock eastwards, and butting upon Darbrooke southwardes, and upon the lord's land northwards" in exchange for "all those five selions or lands lying and being in a feild belonging to Hansworth Woodhouse called the Nether feild betweene the lord's lands eastwardes and Henry Haukesworth's westwards, and butting upon the Carr northwards, and upon the Milnegate southwardes; alsoe foure selions or lands more lying and being in the Netherfeild aforesaid at the Heapstorrs gapp, betweene the lord's land westwards, and the lands of John Shepley eastwards, and butting upon Heapstorrs northwards, and upon a certain parcell of land called Roberts land southwards." Good signature of Richard Fenton. Sealed in the presence of George Woollen, William Ellis, Ralph (R. L.) Lambert, his marke, Tho: Lawson.

13 Jan., 1657. Indenture between Thomas Marriott of Handsworth Woodhouse, yeoman (1), and Nathaniell Revell of Whiston, gent. (2), whereby for £4 Marriott granted to Revell in fee "two landes of ground lying in a close of meadow neare vnto Woodhouse aforesaid, formerly called Littleheapstorth, but now called Pearson Close, betweene the landes of the said Nathaniell Revell east and west, and butting on the landes of the said T. Marriott on the north, and on the land of John Wilde on the south; and also two other lands of ground lying in the same close betweene the lands of the said Nathaniell Revell on the south, and the lands of the lord of the mannor of Handsworth on the north, and butting upon the landes of Godfrey Hancocke eastwards and the landes of the said John Wilde westwards, and now in the tenure of the said T. Marriott." Good signature of Thomas Maryott. Witnesses, Edward Stillman (?), Edward Newbold (his mark), Robert Staniforth.

6 Oct., 1660. Lease for 21 years by Nath. Revell of Brampton co. York, gent., to Robert Wilde of Handsworth Woodhouse of the dwelling-house occupied by the said R. Wilde and the barns, &c., and the following lands, viz. "One acre in a certain place there called the Carr, one other acre in the parson's close, half an acre in the Heapstorrs, three roodes in the Gapeing Hill, half an acre in Thomas Revell croft, and another half acre in Ashes close, and also six acres of arrable land belonging to the said messuage, and lying and being dispersed in the severall feilds belonging to Handsworth Woodhouse" . . . with all their appurtenances except "a short selion or land lying and being in a feild belonging to Handsworth Woodhouse called the Churchfeild upon a furlong there called Wheatcroft sike, lately exchanged with Ralph Lambert of Handsworth aforesaid, yeoman, for other land in Handsworth which the said R. Wilde hath now in his possession in leiu (*sic*) thereof." Rent £4 5s. 6d. per annum. The mark of Robert Wilde. Witnesses, George . . . , Ralph (R. L.) Lambert, John Wild, Thomas Rawson.

30 Dec., 1680. Grant by Robert Haslam of Handsworth Woodhouse, yeoman, to Nath. Revell of Brampton, par. of Treeton, gent., of two selions of arable land in Woodhouse in the Townfield called Heald Field on a furlong there called Backside, the said Nath. Revell land lying on the east, west, and north, containing half an acre, in exchange for two lands and two butts lying in the same field on a furlong there called Crookland, William Cook's land lying on the north, the said Robert Haslam's on the south, William Rogers land on the east, and the heirs of John Adams land on the west, containing half an acre.

31 May, 1683. Grant by Thomas Stacie of Handsworth Woodhouse to Nath. Revell of Brampton, gent., of "one short selion of arable land lying in Woodhouse aforesaid at Wheatcroft sick in the Upperfield, Joseph Newbould land lying on the east, Godfrey Watkinson's on the west, Joseph Bradberye's on the south, and the highway on the north; and one other short land lying in the same furlong, the said Nath. Revell land on the east and south, and Thomas Rotherham's on the west, and the highway on the north, both containing by estimation one rood" in exchange for "two lands lying at Lambcrofts head in the Healdfield, the said T. Stacye land on the east, John Wild's on the west, Joseph Bradberye's on the south, and the way from Lambcrofts head to Stonefoard on the north, containing by estimacion one rood." Mark of T. Stacye. Witnesses, Robert Nicholls, J. Nodder,

TWO EARLY SCULPTURED STONES IN BIRSTALL CHURCH.

BY GEORGE A. AUDEN, M.D.

IN 1865 the old Parish Church at Birstall was demolished (with the exception of the tower), and since that time a stone exhibiting a peculiar sculptured design had remained built into the retaining wall of the churchyard immediately to the west of the tower. Through the interest, however, of the present vicar, the Rev. W. R. Hervey, it was removed during the summer of 1907 into the church, where it will be carefully preserved from the chance of further injury. It is now possible to see that in the top of it there is a square socket hole for the insertion of a shaft, and it is thus proved to be, in all probability, one half of a sculptured cross-base which has been split transversely. Nothing is known of the history of this stone, except that until 1865 it was fixed beneath a stone seat on the left side of the porch, in which position it appears in an existing pencil sketch. The measurements are as follows:—

Front panel	Breadth at top ...	19 inches
		„ at bottom	20 „
		Height ...	19 „
Side panels (fractured):	Breadth, right side	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	„
	„ left side ..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	„

The socket hole in the top is divided transversely. It is rectangular in section, but narrows slightly towards the bottom. Thus at the top the width is 12 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches, but at the line of fracture it is 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The parallel widths at the bottom are 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ and 10 inches respectively, while the depth is 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The form of the existing fragment, together with the shape and proportions of the socket hole, afford means of approximately estimating the size of the original stone, and appear to postulate a slender or short shaft with a light head; for the weight of a head of any considerable size or of a tall cross would, if the stone-base was cubical, inevitably render the whole top-heavy and insecure, unless indeed the missing portion was fixed in or against some solid structure, such as a wall.

The decorative design of the front panel is highly remarkable. Along the edges of the stone, and along the base, runs a cable



PORTION OF PRE-NORMAN CROSS BASE, BIRSTALL CHURCH.

pattern which is continuous at the angles, and encloses a plain linear frame to the panel proper. This is divided into two halves by a central stem springing from a bluntly conical base, and dividing dichotomously at the upper end into two branches, which form a spiral upon each side. A branch is given off on each side at the base, and two other branches one-third of the distance from the top of the panel. These branches each give off two opposite secondary branches, which curve into spirals and terminate in trefoils, or in the smaller spirals, in pellets. The ends of the upper branches terminate in spirals, and those of the lower branches in much conventionalised leaves, which fill up the blank spaces of the design. There is apparently an attempt at general symmetry only, and the branching spirals correspond but roughly on each side of the medial stem. The side panels, only a small portion of which remains (that on the left side is almost completely destroyed), are occupied by a very open 4-cord plait coarsely executed.

The sculpture has suffered so much from exposure and attrition that but little information as to its date can be obtained from a consideration of the character of the tooling. The spirals seem to be a much debased development from the foliage and vine scrolls, with which we are familiar in the Bewcastle and Acca crosses. The central upright medial stem, from which the spirals arise, can be seen in its most artistic development in the beautiful fragment of a cross shaft at Croft,¹ and in the cross shaft at Northallerton,² which shows spirals of somewhat conventionalised foliage. In the latter fragment the centre of the spiral is occupied by a rosette of pellets, obviously intended to represent a flower, and not an unintelligent representation of a bunch of grapes, for upon the other side of the shaft are bunches of grapes accurately drawn and well executed. In the design upon a portion of a cross shaft found on the site of S. Peter's Hospital, York, and now in the Museum, there appears to be a variant of this spiral *motif*. Here two parallel rows of spirals, alternately united from side to side, terminate in a rosette of pellets, while the idea of a medial stem is given by downward pointing lanceolate leaves which spring from the axils of the branching spirals where they cross the middle line. The late J. Romilly Allen, in discussing the ornament of this stone, described it as "a double vine scroll," and compared it with a fragment at Jarrow.³ The coarse, irregular spirals and plait-work of the Birstall stone have closer

¹ *cp.* W. J. Collingwood (*Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, No. lxxv, p. 306), to whom I take this opportunity of

acknowledging my indebtedness in these notes.

² Collingwood, *loc. cit.*, p. 372.

³ *cp.* *Archæol. Æliana* (N.S.), vol. xxii, p. 46.

analogues in Cumberland and Westmorland, and the whole tone and feeling of the decoration and working seem to be Cumbrian rather than Northumbrian. There is, for example, at Haile,¹ a piece of a cross shaft which shows the medial stem with opposite branches, from which spring quite irregularly spirals, terminating in a rough trefoil. Here the design has lost any possible likeness to the vine or foliage scroll, but the debasement is carried to a still further pitch in the fragments at Isell,² where the whole panel is filled up with an irregular patchwork of coarsely cut spirals. In the cross shaft at Aspatria³ the debased spirals are further associated with a cord-plait, which recalls the interlacements upon the side panels of the Birstall stone, more especially by the manner in which the plait-work is represented. The passage of one cord under another in the interlacing design is usually represented by the bevelling down of one cord as it approaches the other, but in both these stones the cords end abruptly without any bevelling, and thus give the appearance of a series of short curved rods rather than that of continuous cords.

Sculptured cross bases are very uncommon in Yorkshire, but there is an interesting example not far away from Birstall, in the Walton Cross near Dewsbury. A comparable example in Cumberland may be cited in the cross base at Brigham, in which the curved panels show an interlacing zoöomorphic design and a cable pattern round the edge.

Although there can be no doubt that the stone belongs to the pre-Norman period, there is very little evidence upon which to base any conclusions for a more accurate approximation of the date. The degree to which the debasement of the classic Anglian style has been carried on the one hand, and the absence of any trace of Scandinavian influence on the other, point to the ninth century as the most likely period to which the workmanship should be assigned.

The second stone is perhaps equally remarkable. It consists of a flat slab, measuring 28 inches by 14 inches at one end and 11¼ inches at the other. The surface, which is divided down the centre by a narrow line, is entirely covered with a design which at first sight appears to be a patchwork of irregularly arranged diapers, but which on closer examination is seen to be a loosely executed key pattern.⁴ The key pattern has become so debased at the hands of the carver that many of the lines, especially in the centre figures, have become united to form free squares which give the diaper

¹ Calverley, *Early Sculptured Stones in the Diocese of Carlisle*, p. 182.

² Calverley, *loc. cit.*, p. 60.

³ Calverley, *loc. cit.*, p. 18.

⁴ For this discovery I am indebted to Mr. W. G. Collingwood, who has kindly examined a rubbing of the stone.



CARVED STONE SLAB, BIRSTALL CHURCH.

appearance, to which allusion has been made. He seems to have set out with the intention of producing a column of diaper or key pattern on either side of the medial line. He has then attempted to fill up the triangular spaces left between the figures by lines parallel with their sides, meeting to form acute angles. At the broader end this has not been done, for here the triangular spaces are left blank. This end is apparently the original end of the stone, but it has evidently been broken off below. The sides of the stone are roughly dressed with the chisel. The back is rough and unworked, the thickness of the stone being about 6 inches. There is nothing whatever to indicate its use, the original position, or the period to which the stone may be assigned. Nor is anything known of its history; for many years it lay in the churchyard, until it was removed with the other stone into the church. In his account of the pre-Norman sculptured stones of Derbyshire,¹ the Bishop of Bristol figures and describes a stone ornamented with a regular diaper pattern, which was carried off from Bakewell Church to his collection by the late Mr. W. Bateman, and it does not seem unreasonable to suggest that the Birstall stone may also belong to that period, but as the character of the decorative design has no closer parallel, it is impossible to make any definite assertion on the point. For the two admirable photographs, which were specially taken to illustrate this note, I am indebted to Mr. J. J. Stead, of Heckmondwike.

¹ *Derbyshire Arch. Soc. Journal*, vol. viii, p. 180, and plate xiv.

KIRKLEES PRIORY.

BY SIR GEORGE ARMYTAGE, BART., F.S.A.

ON the 3rd of May, 1906, I had the honour to read a paper before the Society of Antiquaries, giving an account of some excavations made on the site of Kirklees Priory, and at the request of several friends I have rewritten those parts of that paper that have not been previously communicated to this *Journal*, and which I hope will, with the plan attached, be an addition of some interest to our members in locating the positions of the several buildings referred to.

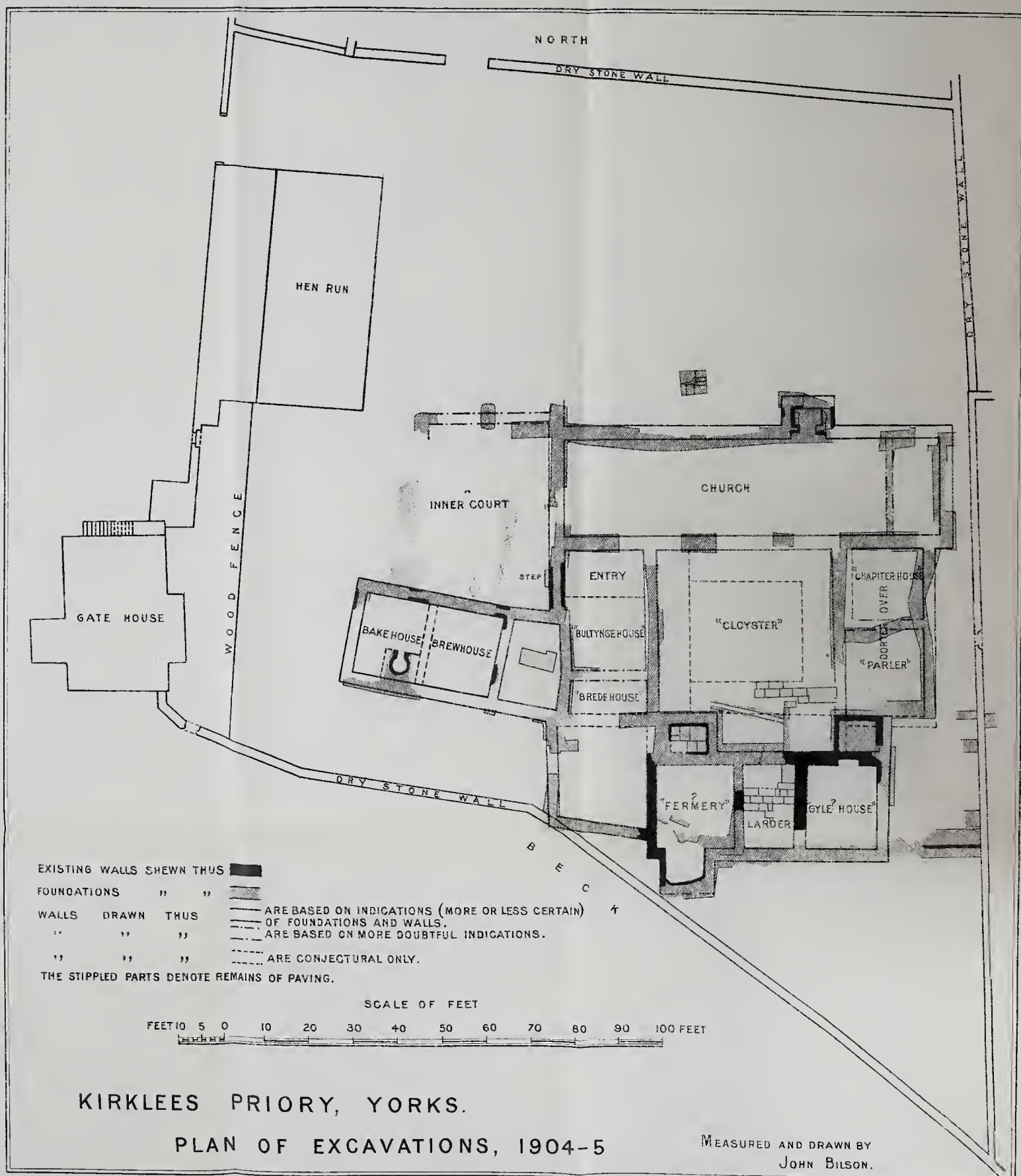
The following articles have already appeared in this *Journal* on Kirklees Priory:—

- (i) "A Description of the Buildings of twelve small Yorkshire Priors at the Reformation," by William Brown, vol. ix, pp. 197 and 321; and at page 331 is the description of Kirklees.
- (ii) "Kirklees Priory," by S. J. Chadwick, F.S.A., vol. xvi, pp. 319 and 464.
- (iii) "Kirklees Priory," by S. J. Chadwick, F.S.A., vol. xvii, p. 420.

It is now proposed to add to these a description of the plan which has been made of the foundations of the Priory, some part of which were excavated in 1863, but the greater and more important parts were uncovered more recently.

The description of the buildings of Kirklees as they existed at the time of the Dissolution is among the surveys made by the visitors of Henry VIII, and is preserved among the Exchequer papers in the Public Record Office. It is mentioned above, and has been printed by Mr. William Brown, F.S.A., in the *Journal* of this Society, vol. ix, p. 331, together with a description of other lesser priories. The discovery of this survey much facilitated the identification of the buildings. It was quite clear that they were small, and many windows were unglazed. There were few chimneys, even the kitchen being without one. The farm buildings which are now in existence and in use agree very closely in their dimensions with those of the survey. The oxhouse and the cowhouse are still called by the same names, viz. the oxbarn and the cowbarn.

In 1902 a systematic start was made to uncover the foundations again, with a view of accurately locating the buildings of the Priory. This was done, with the assistance of Mr. John Bilson, a member of



this Society, to whom we owe a debt of gratitude for the time and interest he has bestowed on these investigations. The result is that we have unearthed the foundations as on the plan accompanying this paper, which is made by him. This plan agreed so closely with the narrative survey that it was not a difficult matter to identify the buildings round the cloister court. On the north is the church, 80 feet long and 21 feet broad, with a foundation wall, no doubt a sleeper wall, across the east end, and the cloister at the south part of the church, 40 feet square and 7 feet broad round the sides. The north, east, and south sides of the cloister were covered with slates, and there were chambers over the west part, of which more hereafter. On the east side of the cloister was the chapter-house, 16 feet square, and on the south side of the chapter-house a parlour, 18 feet square, and over these was the dorter.

On the south side was the gyle-house and also a larder-house, with the frater over them. On the west side was a little house to lay brede in, and a bulting-house, and over these were five little chambers covered with slates for ladies and others to work in. So it would appear that on the north side of the cloister was the church, and on the other three sides were two-storeyed buildings, it being specially stated that the dorter, the frater, and the little chambers were covered with slates.

At the west end of the church was a hall, 30 feet long and 21 feet broad, which was the same width as the church itself. The foundations were not sufficiently distinct to locate this exactly, though there are some evidences of the walls. Other small rooms, chambers, butteries, etc., are mentioned in the survey, but there are no evidences of foundations of these. The prioress's chamber was at the north side of the nether end of the church; it had timbered walls, and was covered with slates. It is not surprising, therefore, that no evidence of it is to be found.

A low chamber called 'the fermery,' at the nether end of the frater, 18 feet square, had stone walls, and its probable position is indicated on the plan. It will be noted this building was not among those described as being round the cloister. The kitchen also has stone walls and was covered with slates, but whether it was on the ground floor or an upstairs room there is nothing to show. If it was on the upper floor, it would probably be next door to the frater, but I am not aware of any similar instance of an upstairs kitchen.¹

¹ Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. Harold Brakspear have worked out plans of the two floors, representing the arrange-

ment of the buildings as they most ingeniously interpret them from the evidence of the foundations uncovered

The foundations of the brewhouse and bakehouse are quite distinct; they agree exactly with the dimensions in the survey, and the foundations of the oven are as good as the day they were put in.

There is mention of an old almshouse without the gate, and another, 40 feet long and 18 feet broad, by the beck side. This may refer to the present gatehouse now standing, which is said to be the house in which Robin Hood died. It has evidently been built at two different periods, the wooden portion being older than the stone.¹

There is a square block of masonry about 8 feet from the north side of the church. It is about 5 feet square and 4 feet deep in the ground, stands by itself, and is unconnected with any walls, and it is difficult to surmise what it was. It has been suggested that it might have been the fireplace for the prioress's chamber, which is stated to have been on the north side, but it hardly seems large enough for this. I thought at one time it might have been the cover of a well, but found no evidence of this. It appears to be more of the nature of a base of a cross, and on referring to a description and plan of the priory of Marrick, in Swaledale, which is to be found in *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica* (vol. v, p. 100), I find that here there was a cross in a similar situation. Is it not possible that this cross may have indicated the place where these nuns settled previous to the date of the foundation deed? for it should be remembered that by that deed Reyner the Fleming conveyed to them 'the place in which they dwelt.'²

It will be noticed that the dimensions of the chapter-house are two feet less than that of the adjoining parlour, and it is possible that a staircase from the dormer may have passed down the side of this building to the cloister, and landed opposite to the south door of the church, and thus enabled the nuns to enter or leave the church under shelter.³ A similar staircase in the south-east corner of the cloister court would give access to both the dormitory and the

and from the wording of the survey. These plans are reproduced in the *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 2nd Ser., xxi, 186. They place the kitchen on the upper floor, over the room marked "Fermery?" on Mr. Bilson's plan. Mr. Bilson writes me that, although he is reported as saying that "the only possible position for the kitchen was the upper floor" (*Ibid.*, 185), this is not what he intended to convey, and that he agrees with the opinion expressed by Mr. Micklethwaite, that it is not probable that the kitchen was on the upper floor. Mr. Bilson thinks that the position of the kitchen, which may have been on the ground floor west of the fermery (?),

depends on the interpretation of the eastern range, on the upper floor of which Messrs. Hope and Brakspear place the hall and parlour, which are described in the survey as at the west end of the church. Some traces of foundations were found in line with the north wall of the church, but they were not sufficiently clear to lead to any definite conclusion.

¹ Mr. Bilson thinks that both the gatehouse and the farm buildings are of *post-suppression* date.

² *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, vol. xvi, p. 319.

³ Mr. Bilson thinks that there was not sufficient room for a staircase here.

frater, and another by the entry of the north-west corner would enable the ladies to enter the five little chambers which were provided for them to work in.

Before leaving the plan I must make some mention of the projection on the north side of the church; this was one of the few portions of the excavations which showed any decided line of ashlar masonry, and it was here in 1863 that we found pieces of two different tombstones.¹ It is difficult to say what this building was; it may have been a bell tower, for that there was one here is evident, from the fact that John Wollwrove, of Kirklees, in 1480 left by his will for the fabric of the 'campanile' of the monastery 20 pence; or it may have been an entrance to the prioress's house, which, as stated in the survey, was on the north side of the church, but, having timber walls, was no doubt so effectually destroyed that we have been unable to find any trace of it.

It is generally believed that the buildings of the Priory, or some part of them, were for some time used as a residence, and the stones eventually used for alteration of the present hall, which is about a quarter of a mile distant. Many of the stones of the Jacobean front of the present house, which is believed to have been built about 1610, bear the same mason's marks as those remaining in the garden walls and the old farm buildings of the Priory. We have no information as to the actual date of the destruction of the Priory buildings, when they were levelled to the ground as they are to-day. About 1670 Dr. Nathaniel Johnson made a drawing of what he called 'The prospect of Kirklees Abbey, taken from the footway leading to Hartshead Church,' the original of which belongs to the Rev. H. Fleming St. John, of Dinmore Manor, Leominster, and which was printed in the second volume of Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*, plate 99, and is also reproduced in this *Journal*, vol. xvi, pp. 336-7. It shows that a building of some kind, with two turrets, was then existing on the site of the Priory. I venture to think that those two turrets may have stood upon the two quadrilateral foundations, to the south-east and south-west of the cloister, the former of which is of ashlar, with a chamfered plinth. The walls of the other were not so definite.

Very few articles were found during the excavations, and those mostly quite near the surface, in 1863. They are two capitals of twin shafts, a base of twin shafts and two single bases, which I am told are of the second half of the twelfth century, and probably formed the capitals and bases of the twin shafts of the cloister arcade. Mr. John Bilson tells me they are very common in twelfth-

¹ For drawings of these see *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, vol. xvi, p. 322.

century cloisters, and there are fragments of similar shafts at Kirkstall and in the arcade of the narthex at the west end of the church at Fountains Abbey.

We also found some fragments of tiles and a few coins and pipes, and some plaster work with the family arms on, which has probably come from the building of the residence since the Dissolution.

The probable alteration of the place to a residence has of course made it more difficult to distinguish what were really the foundations of the Priory, but the narrative survey has assisted materially.

The foundations were mostly of rough rubble, without any trace of mortar, and the stony character of the subsoil was sometimes confusing, for there were few traces of the walls above the original ground level. These are shown in black on Mr. Bilson's plan. Those of the larder and those in the south-west angle of the cloister appear to forbid the idea of doors where these are continuous. The flag paving shown was all *in situ*, as was the set paving on the west of the buildings.

I think I have now described generally the result of our diggings, but I cannot close these remarks without saying how much indebted I am personally, and I am sure all our members must be, to both Mr. Chadwick, who has for so many years taken a great interest in and collected so many documents relating to the Priory, and to Mr. John Bilson, who has spared neither time nor trouble in giving his advice and making such accurate surveys of the excavations.

To conclude, I may state that the foundations being so brittle, it was necessary to cover them up for their protection, but not until I had placed a boundary stone at each corner of the church, and also one at each corner of the cloister court, so that anyone in the future who may be inclined to make any further investigations will have little or no difficulty in determining the positions on the ground.

KIRKLEES NOTES.

Since the former articles on Kirklees (volumes xvi and xvii of this *Journal*) were printed, other documents and notes have been collected by Mr. S. J. Chadwick, F.S.A., which it has been thought desirable to print here. They are as follow:—

(1) LETTER FOR ADMISSION OF JOAN MAUNSEL.

Register J. Romanus, 5 ides (11th) July, 1293. Thorpe. J(ohn) &c. to his beloved daughters the prioress & convent of Kyrkesley, health, grace, and blessing. Since Joan called (*dicta*) Maunsel, who is reputed of honest conversation, desires to serve God in your

congregation out of special affection under the discipline of your rule; We, wishing to promote her laudable proposal as much as, with God's help, we are able, ask that, if ye shall find her fit for your religion, and there is no canonical objection, ye admit her to the fellowship of your Society and a share of the honour; on the other hand if ye shall have had reasonable cause to the contrary ye shall not delay to send her back (*rescribere*) to us. Farewell.

(2) WILL OF SIR JOHN SAVILE, OF ELLAND, KNIGHT.

(Reg. Scroope, 157.)

This will is printed in volume ii of Mr. E. W. Crossley's *Halifax Wills*, pp. 216-218. It is without date, but was proved at York by William de Heton and John Sayvelle, of Shellay, two of the executors, on the 23rd September, 1399.

The testator bequeaths to the prioress and convent of Kyrkleghe xl^s, and releases to them the xl^s which they owe him. Also he gives to them a quarter of corn (*frumenti*), and to each nun of the same house a stone of wool, and to Alice Maisore, nun of the same house, xx^s.

(3) WILL OF SIR JOHN HALL, VICAR OF HUDDERSFIELD.

(Reg. Wolsey, folio 163.)

In the name of God, Amen. The first daye of November in the yere of oure Lorde God 1526. I, Sir John Hall, the vicare of Huddersfelde, of hoole mynde and goode remembraunce, neu'theles seke in my body, makis my testament and last will in this maner and form foloweing.

My bodie to be buried withynne the Church of the house of Kirkleghe afore the image of Oure Ladie of Pitie,¹ Also I will that oone Preiste shall syng in the abovenamed house of Kirkleghe for my soule and all cristen soules by the space of oone hoole yere and he to have xl^s mete and drynke. Also where(as) I have feoffed John Lacie, esquier, Richard Dalton, gentillman, William Wod, and John Grenewod of and ynned all my meeses, landes, and tenementes w^tynne the towneshippe of Huddersfeld to and for the performannc of my last will theirafter to be declared. Nowe I will that my saide feoffes and their heres and every other persone and persones nowed feoffed of and in the premisses shall from hensforth suffir such persone or persones as the prioras of Kirkleghe or her successours nowed or hereaftir being shall name and appoynte for

¹ 'Our Lady of Pity' was a representation of the Virgin Mary bearing the body of her Son after it was taken down from the Cross. "Not unfrequently, however, was the B.V. Mary presented to

the people's eyes crownless, ungemmed, sorrowful, forlorn, as 'Our Lady of Pity.'" (Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, new ed., vol. iii, p. 221.)

ever to take and receyve all the isshues, fermes, and profettes yerely commyng and growing of the premisses and every parcele thereof, and after that receite thereof to gif the saide renttes and profettes to the saide prioras and hir successours, and that the said prioras and hir successours for the same shall yerelie syng and saie an obite¹ for me and my antecessours and benefactours w^tynne the saide house of Kirkleghe according unto Mr. Frost obit savyng that they shall have breide and aile. Also I will and require my said feoffes that whan thre of them is departed to the mercie of God that the survivor of theyme shall enfeoff such and as many other personnes of the premisses and to their heres for ever as the saide prioras of Kirkleghe for the tyme being shall name and appoynte, and that the feoffes so enfeoffed do suffir the said rentes and fermes to be receyved by such oone as shalbe appoynted as is before saide and also shalbe given as is before saide, and this to continue for euer aftir this maner. And also feoffes to be maide of the premisses from tyme to tyme for euer whan all feoffes unto the nombre of too be decessede. The residue of all my goodes not bequaithed, my dettes paide and my funerall expenses maide I giff and freily bequaith unto the prioras and covent of the abovenamed house of Kirkeleghe to be praide for, the which prioras I make and ordane my full executrix. Thies being wittnes, Sir John Trynchemyre,² preist, Will^m Tuttill, and James Jagger with other moo.

Proved Feb. 4, year abovesaid, and administration committed to the prioress and convent of the house of nuns of Kirkleghe.

(4) COMMISSION FOR THE CONFIRMATION OF CECILIA HYK AS
PRIORESS OF KIRKLEHES.

(Reg. xxii, Neville and Booth, fo. 147^d.)

On the 3rd day of September, A.D. 1472, a commission was issued (*facta*) to Master Simon Stancefelde,³ vicar of Dewesbery, to confirm

¹ *Obit*. A ceremony or office (usually a mass) performed in commemoration of, or on behalf of, the soul of a deceased person on the anniversary or other mind-day of his death. Also a gift or offering made at or for such an office, or in commemoration of a deceased person. (N.E.D.) See also Rock, *Church of Our Fathers*, new ed., vol. iii, p. 80, "The Year's Mind, Anniversary, or Obit." So far as is known, no record remains of Mr. Frost's obit, which is mentioned in the will.

² For other mention of Sir John, see this *Journal*, vol. xvi, p. 367, and vol. xvii, pp. 431-2.

³ Simon Stansfeld was admitted to the vicarage of Dewsbury 26 November, 1464,

on the presentation of the dean and canons of Westminster, and on the 16th January following, on his instance, a commission was issued by the Dean and Chapter of York (the see being vacant) to inquire about the dilapidations of the church and vicarage; and the return to the inquisition was that the chancel was defective in timbers, roof, walls, and windows, and could not be repaired for less than £5. The principal room (*aula*) and chambers of the vicarage would cost 5 marks to repair. Moreover, the kitchen was ruinous, and ought to be rebuilt, which would cost £10. The stable, barn, and houses for beasts required repair to the extent of 40s. Further, Master Richard Hayman, the

the election of the lady Cecilia Hyk as prioress of the house of nuns of Kirklehes, canonically done and celebrated. And the letter was in the accustomed form; and the Archdeacon of York was written to, with instructions to canonically install her.

(5) CONFIRMATION OF THE ELECTION OF THE PRIORESS OF KIRKLEGHES.

(Reg. xxv, Savage, 44^d.)

Confirmation by Master John Carver, doctor of decrees, commissary of Thomas, Archbishop of York, Primate of England & legate of the Apostolic See, of the election of the lady Margaret Fletcher, a nun of the house of nuns of Kirkleghe, of the Cistercian Order, York diocese, as prioress of that house. (The remaining part of the confirmation is very similar to the confirmations already printed. The lady is described as follows:—*Muliere utique morum probitate ac litterarum sciencia merito commendanda ac sufficienter instructa, in etate legitima constituta, libera, et de legitimo matrimonio procreata, in spiritualibus et temporalibus experta et plurimum circumspecta.*)

The sentence of the confirmation of the election was read in the parish church of St. Wilfred of the city of York, 10th March, 1505, in the 9th indiction in the 3rd year of the pontificate of Pope Julius the 2nd, then & there present Sir Robert Morlay, chaplain, John Bawne, et John Grenehurt, literate, & "I, John Chapman, notary public."

OBEDIENCE OF THE SAID PRIORESS.

In Dei nomine, Amen. Ego domina Margareta Fletcher, Priorissa domus monialium de Kirkleghe, ordines (*sic*) Cisterciensis, Eboracensis diocesis, canonice electa et confirmata, fidelis ero et obediens reverendissimo in Christo patri et domino, domino Thome, Dei gracia Eboracensi archiepiscopo, Anglie primati, et Apostolice sedis legato, et ejus successoribus canonice intransitibus, ac ejus et eorum ministris in omnibus et (singulis) canonicis mandatis, sic me Deus adjuvet et hec sancta Dei evangelia.

(6) QUITCLAIM FROM THE NUNS OF KIRKLEES TO THE MONKS OF RIEVAULX.

Sibil, prioress of Kirkleis, and the convent of the same release to the monks of Rievaulx their common in a close in the wood of Harden¹ at Michaelmas (1234) & in the close of Driecloges and in

late vicar, had received certain sums of money from the executors of his predecessor for the repair of these defects, and that during the whole time of his incumbency he had done scarcely any repairs. His goods therefore were sequestrated

pending the amount of his liability being fixed, and no one was to lay hands on them without orders, under pain of the greater excommunication.

¹ Near Bingley.

Redimire, and in the close near the mill of Kulinwurd,¹ & in the lower part of the assart. Witnesses, Roger de Kyghele, William de Barkeston, Thomas Hedne, Thomas de Braicewelle, John, clerk of Neuton, William de Bildesdale, Thomas Bote.

This charter is in the possession of Colonel Parker, of Browsholme Hall. It is much damaged by damp, and the abstract has been partly made up from the mediæval endorsement. Sybil was prioress in 1240.² The seal attached to the charter is the only known example of the seal of the priory of Kirklees. It is of green wax, broken; and is not in good condition. It is circular in shape, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. It has a figure seated, with a cross in the right hand, and what seems to be a book in the left. Inscription, SIGILL IRKALEIS.

(7) WILL OF SIR JOHN DEPEDEN, KNIGHT.

(Test. Ebor., i, 294, Surtees Society.)

In the name of the Holy Trinity. Father, Son, Holy Ghost, Amen. 20th August, A.D. 1402. I John Depeden, knight, & lord of Helagh make my testament & last will in this manner which follows.

Among many gifts to religious houses, churches, clergy and others, is a gift of 20s. to the house of holy nuns of Kyrkles to pray for the testator's soul and the soul of Elizabeth his wife and the souls of all the faithful dead. There are several other bequests of similar sums to other houses of nuns for the same purpose.

The will, which is long and interesting and is in Latin, was proved with one codicil at York, 19th December, 1402. A note of it ought to have been printed with the account of Kirklees which appeared in volume xvi of this *Journal*, but was unfortunately overlooked.

(8) A seal was found at Kirklees about one hundred years ago, which is now in private possession, and a full description has not been obtained. In addition to the design (details not known), there is an inscription, which appears to read: S'PH'RIS PETRI D'PIRORAPALLI, *i.e.* Sigillum phratris (for *fratris*) Petri de Pirorapalli, or Piro Rapalli.

It is suggested that the seal is that of a foreigner, and that it is of late thirteenth century work.

¹ Cullingworth.

² *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, vol. xvi, p. 320.

... et fuerunt Wibilla ...
... omnesque ipsa nos quod clamasse deo ...
totam communam quoniam huius infra clausura ...
i Bosco de Bagdene ad festum sancti michaelis
et totam communam quoniam huius infra clausura ...
et totam communam quoniam huius infra clausura ...
tam quoniam fecerunt iuxta motum de ...
nunc quoniam aliquid fuerit exigent in aliis per nos in ...
tata et inconcussa omni tempore permaneat. presentis scripto sigilli nostri autenticon
apposui. Eius testibus. Ego de Biggheleje. Willelmus de ...
Willelmus de Braceneulle. Johes filius de Henton. Willelmus de ...



FACSIMILE OF KIRKLEES CHARTER. c. 1240.

QUIXLEY'S BALLADES ROYAL (? 1402).

BY HENRY NOBLE MACCRACKEN, PH.D.,

John Harvard Fellow of Harvard University.

THE translation of John Gower's "Traitié pour essampler les amantz marietz," which is here for the first time printed, is the longest ballade sequence¹ in Middle English. With the addition of an introductory stanza, and two stanzas at the conclusion, which will be described later, it follows Gower's "Traitié" line for line, and almost rhyme for rhyme. It is thus probably the most precise translation in Middle English. As an example of an artistic work in the northern dialect, and as I believe early in the fifteenth century, it furnishes an interesting comparison with others of the Chaucer and Gower followers. It occupies a unique position as the only translation or imitation of any of Gower's works. Dr. H. Spies,² who for several years has been industriously collecting references to Gower and his works, has found only the conventional praises of the poet as associated with Chaucer, and frequently on a lower plane with Lydgate. It is therefore the more remarkable that both Prof. Macaulay³ and Dr. Spies should have missed Quixley's contribution to Gower's fame.

It is not so remarkable that no other literary historian should have mentioned this poem. Up to the time of the publication by the British Museum of the recent catalogue of the Stowe Manuscripts, the only reference to it was in the Historical MSS. (8th) Report, App. III, p. 30*a*, where it is called "Gower's Exhortatio contra vicium adulterii." There is no hint that it is a translation of Gower. Since the publication of the Stowe Catalogue in 1895, of course the poem has been common property.

The Stowe Catalogue above referred to gives the following description of the MS.:—⁴

"951. (1) History of the three Kings or Magi, an abridged English translation of the *Historia Trium Regum* of John of Hildesheim (d. 1375), f. 1. The text agrees with the second, printed by C. Horstmann, *The Three Kings of Cologne*, E. E. T. S., 1886. It is, however, imperfect.

¹ Strictly speaking, it contains, inclusive of the prologue, 407 lines, 57 stanzas of seven lines, one of eight.

² See his articles in *Englische Studien*,

34, 169-181 (1905), and *ibid.*, 35, 105 note (1906).

³ The editor of the elaborate Oxford edition of Gower, 1899, etc., 4 vols.

⁴ Abbreviated.

(2) The Mirror of Life, a religious poem, generally attributed to William of Nassyngton, and founded on "La Somme des vices et des vertus," f. 32. The present copy does not contain the lines at the end printed by Sir F. Madden, in Warton's *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ed. 1840, ii, 368, from Royal MS, 17 C, viii, attributing the original Latin to Friar John of Waldby, and the English version to William of Nassyngton.

(3) Exhortacio contra vicium adulterii: a translation in English verse, with Latin prose argument to each stanza (written in red) of a French poem by John Gower, ff. 313-322. In 57 seven-line stanzas, preceded by one by the translator (quoted).

For the original see *Ballades*, etc., by John Gower, Roxb. Club, 1818, Warton, l. c. 1840, ii, p. 248, II. J. Todd, *Illustrations of Chaucer and Gower*, 1810, p. 98. Paper, the first and last leaf of each quire vellum, ff. 322, xvth century. Bound in oak boards, flush with the leaves, in backing (modern) of leather. Quarto."

This description omits to state that in the flyleaf has been pasted a note from a book-agent of the Marquis of Buckingham, for whom the writer in the early years of the last century purchased the MS. for seven guineas from "Todd, the bookseller of York." It passed from his hands into those of the Earl of Ashburnham, with the rest of the Stowe MSS., and was thence transferred to the Museum in 1883.¹

Mr. F. Madan, the editor of the Summary Catalogue of MSS. in the Bodleian, places the handwriting of the Quixley composition at *circa* 1440. On folio 320*b* occurs the name of Richard Carthwait, in a late hand. At the end of the poem, in a sixteenth-century hand, is "Amen quod Thomas hoopam."

The Latin headings, which are printed in Mr. Macaulay's edition of the original, differ only slightly from his text,² and are in consequence omitted. The heading of the last ballade, two stanzas of which seem to be original with Quixley, does not occur in MSS. of Gower, and is printed below.³

The poem is well written, in regular lines, the stanzas separated by ruled lines. The effect of the whole is not neat, but the writing is entirely legible, and no doubt exists as to the true reading of any word. The scribe usually makes no difference between 'p' and 'y.' Abbreviations are comparatively rare.

DIALECT.—The following forms determine the dialect of the poet as northern:—

¹ See the Preface to the Catalogue of Stowe MSS.

² In I, possidebit [debiat possidere]; II, castitatem affectat et corpus [omitted]; III, subsistunt [consistunt]; VI, Achelontis [Acheloi].

³ Page 50. The first two stanzas of Quixley's XIXth Ballade might pre-

suppose a lost original in Gower, did not the rhymes of Gower's *envoy* 'a luniversite de tout le monde' agree with the rhymes of Ballade XVIII. It is thus out of the question that any XIXth Ballade has been lost, and we have here Quixley's own reference to St. Augustine's *De Concupiscentia* and to his *Confessions*.

3 sing. pres. ind. ends in -s in lys, 343 (rhyming prys).

desirs, 34.

ouercoms, 331.

chaunges, 354.

pryks, 333

3 pl. pres. ind. ends in -s in fyndes, 324.

3 sing. pret. of 'fynde' is 'fande,' 301.

Pronominal forms are northern in 'thai,' 119; 'thaire,' 60, 119;

Of na poair, 290, illustrates two northern forms.

'Foos,' 172, has a northern plural (rhymes 'roos').

'Lufe,' 291, and 'gud,' 377, show the northern 'u.'

These facts go to prove a northern scribe and northern poet. The supporting evidence already stated, that Wm. of Nassyngton, author of the first poem, lived in York,¹ that the book was bought in a York shop, and finally (as will be shown) that Quixley is a cognomen which appears nowhere but in Yorkshire, make our proof conclusive.

METRE (I am dealing here with the text before us. It may be defective, but it bears evidence of pretty accurate copying).—The metre of Quixley almost defies analysis. The peculiarly rough quality of the verse is, however, due to the reading of French verse, where the syllables are measured out without regard to accent. Many of the lines seem quite unmetrical according to English standards, but upon examination are found to contain the requisite nine or ten syllables. I note as lines most typical in this regard—39, 79, 86, 89, 97, 99, 100, 103, 106, 107, 110, 111, 113, 133, 157, 162, 163, 169, 176, 196, 200, 202, 211, 217, 220, 228, 233, 237, 257, 263, 275, 277, 396, 397, 399, 406. By substituting a trochee for an iambus in one foot, some of these lines might be called metrical enough.

There are many nine-syllabled lines:—5, 71, 82, 105, 111, 125, 137, 195, 198, 208, 217, 227, 238, 252, 280, 282, 296, 332, 375.

Doubtful lines are—12, 66, 147, 299, 366, 368, 405. For some of these I have ventured to propose emendations.

Some lines seem to lack an unaccented syllable in the third foot. Such are—14, 21, 28, 153, 159, 187, 261, 265, 324, 359.

The remarkable thing about Quixley's metre is that in only one line do we seem to need the pronunciation of final weak -e, to complete the foot. This is 199—

The wyfe of kyng of grece, Menelay.

Here it is in a proper name, and we may say without restriction that

¹ Ritson, *Bibliographia Poetica*, 1802, p. 91. He was a "proctor in the Ecclesiastical Court."

Quixley was totally ignorant of the syllabic value of final -e, as it appears, for example, in Gower's English poetry.

One variation from Gower's triple ballade structure is to be noted—IV, 3. This stanza rhymes a b a b a a c c.

RHYME.—Strangely enough, while apparently unconscious of final -e, Quixley rhymes no word in -y with one in -ie. His -ie rhymes are all good, except for 'soteltee,' 'felonye,' 'baillye,' 234, 236, 237, where he was probably intending to use a French word in -ie. Words in -orye rhyme with words in -ye (see Ballade XVI). In Hoccleve, Lydgate, and Gower they only rhyme with each other, e.g. 'victorie,' 'glorie,' 'memorie.' This -ie rhyme is not observed after 1450 by anyone in England, so far as I know. The rhymes of Quixley, however, and the words forming the rhymes, are so often borrowed from his French source that I think it well to present a table of Quixley's rhymes. Wherever the rhyme is the same as in the corresponding French line, the rhyming syllable is in *italics*; wherever the rhyme-word is borrowed, it is written in full in *italics*.

Prologue. -ys, -ie, -ere.

- I. -ure, -esse, -on (*creature, nature, mesure, engendrure*).
- II. -ence, -yght, -ys (*continence, experience, prouidence, intelligence, conscience, reuerence*).
- III. -esse, -e, -ue (*issue, due*).
- IV. -ance, -alle, -al, -orde (*corde, discorde, remorde*).
- V. -on, -yne, -este (*reson, eleccion, profession, incarnation, beneison, feste, honeste, geste*).
- VI. -yng, -eene, -ure (*aventure, forsfaiture, engendrure*).
- VII. -inde, -eyne,¹ -aille (*fataille, espousaille, coudre taylle*).
- VIII. -os, -ee, -yse (*colchos, loos, purpos, clos, medee, renomee, pite*).
- IX. -ance, -ite, -ie (*continuance, vengeance, governance, puissance, penance, repentance, delite, recite, soubgite, despite, signifie, avolterie*).
- X. -ure, -ay, -ounde (*Menelai, gay, assay, may, play, delay*).
- XI. -eus (-ous), -ie, -ast (*bataillous, victorious, gracious, malicious, licherous, Lombardie, chivalerie, cherie, seintifie, felonie, baillie*).
- XII. -on, -ene, -ore (*Pandion, proteccion, reson, decoccion*).
- XIII. -olde, -ine, -yng (*famine, covyne, concubine, ravine, discipline, encline, morine, medicine*).
- XIV. -eine, -ele, -arde (*vileine, peine, garde*).
- XV. -orie (-oire), -o, -ie (*istoire, memoire, purgatoire, folie, chastie, modifie*).
- XVI. -ure (-ures), -oun, -is (*escriptures, envoisures, auentures, natures, renoun, condicioun, amys, prys, Paradise, reguerdoun, bandoun, comparisoun, professioun, resoun, perfeccioun*).
- XVII. -onde, -yng, -age (*avantage, mariage, volage, passage*).
- XVIII. -ance, -yght, -ewe.
- XIX. -ee, -our, -yng.

¹ The word 'deseyue,' l. 152, is made to rhyme with 'pleyne,' etc., in this sequence. Quixley confused the *u* with the *n*.

The list is instructive as showing the influence of French on English rhyme in this period. There is hardly a French word here that is not now part of English. It will be seen that the list, however, does not entirely account for Quixley's correct use of -ie.

VOCABULARY.—Little need be said of Quixley's vocabulary. It is obviously influenced by the French original, particularly (as I have shown) in the rhyming syllables. Such a word as *faire* (French, *foire*), l. 310, is an example of this. Interesting translations are 'hardes,' for 'stouppes,'¹ l. 76, and 'nerhand,' for 'descroissante,' l. 359. Certain words seem a trifle archaic compared with Chaucer: the substantive, 'leef,' l. 169 (translating 'amie'), 'belay,' l. 208, 'forthynkyng,' l. 280, and 'lele,' l. 285. In line 142, we have an example of the expression, "to change one's mind," nearly two hundred years earlier than the earliest citation in the Oxford Dictionary. In line 20, we have the Shakespearian 'motion.'

AUTHORSHIP AND DATE.—The *terminus a quo* is 1397–8, the year in which Gower is supposed to have written the poem. The author or translator was, as he tells us (l. 7), one Quixley. It is possible at the outset to narrow our further search to Yorkshire. We have already seen that the evidence of dialect and metre points to a northern country, that the volume contains as its chief article a poem by Nassyngton of York, that it was bought about 1800 from a York bookseller. The rhyme points to an early period in the fifteenth century, since there is some feeling that words in -ie should only rhyme together.

The name Quixley, so far as I have been able to find, does not occur in the fifteenth century outside of Yorkshire. I have found at least four Quixleys, or de Quixleys, who might claim to be regarded as author of this translation. There is first a Simon de Quixley, who appears to have died in 1400. He was a rich burgess of York, thrice mayor of the city (1379–80 to 1381–2), and was several times called upon to serve on public commissions.² The King was kind enough to seize his goods at his death.³ His wife⁴ had died before him. Second, we have Thomas de Quixley mentioned in the above

¹ Quixley here translates better than Mr. Macaulay, who gives 'tow' for this word.

² *Patent Rolls*, Oct. 29, 1392, he brings action, with others, against a trespasser. *Ibid.*, Feb. 12, he is on a commission to inquire who killed two men of Yorkshire, and who harboured the evildoers. *Ibid.*, April 19, 1388, he is appointed on a conservancy commission for the Ouse (York's river), to remove weirs, mills, etc., that

obstructed navigation. For his mayoralty, see the *Freemen of York*, Surtees Society, xcvi, pp. 63, 78–80.

³ *Patent Rolls*, May 20, 1400, p. 312. 1 Henry IV. Commission to mayor and sheriffs of York, Thomas de Quyxley, and others, to take goods of Simon de Quyxley, deceased, and value them to pay his debts to the King.

⁴ Her will, dated 27 Feb., 1392–3, is in *Reg. Test.*, i, 51. This note was given by the kindness of Mr. H. B. McCall.

commission. A Bryan Thomas, appearing as the unmarried son of John Quixley (No. 4, below), may be the man. Third, we have a John de Quixley, armiger, appearing in 1412,¹ 1426,² 1427,² 1431,³ 1433,⁴ as an important personage in the bishopric of Durham. He is apparently an executor of the wills of Ralph, Earl of Westmorland (1426), and of Richard, Earl of Salisbury (1433). Fourth, we have a John Quixley of Quixley, lord of the manor of Quixley, armiger,⁵ whose daughter Alice, on the 18th of September, in 3 Henry IV (1402), married Thomas Banke,⁵ attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster.⁶ The latter, in 4 Henry V, appears as lord of the manor of Quixley,⁶ and his descendants, the Bankes, held the estate till 1600. It seems not unlikely that John Quixley (4) was the father of John Quixley (3), who as younger child may have inherited other estates, while the eldest child, Alice, inherited the family seat. He could not of course be the same person, since another is represented as lord of his manor before the last dates in which John Quixley (3) appears. It is possible, however, that John Quixley of 1412 (14 Hen. IV) was John Quixley (4), since he may have died between that date and 4 Hen. V (1416).

Quixley, as it appears from the pedigrees cited below, became the modern village of Whixley, ten miles north-west of York.

It seems rather more likely, on the face of it, that a lord of the manor would have more time and inclination to write this translation than a busy wool merchant in town.⁷ Still, Chaucer, it will be recalled, collected the customs on wool. It is natural, moreover, to

¹ *Catalogue of Anc. Deeds*, i, B 502, 6 Nov., 14 Henry IV. Letter of attorney, by a party for John de Quixley and another, to deliver seisin to Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, of lands in various places in the bishopric of Durham.

² *Patent Rolls*, May 23, 1426 (p. 346), John Quixley appears as one of a number to whom a manor in Westmorland had been wrongfully granted. Nov. 20, 1427 (p. 462), he appears again. In both articles he seems to be an executor of the will of the Earl of Westmorland.

³ *Catalogue of Anc. Deeds*, iii, D 1010, 1 Jan., 9 Henry 6. Release to two others and John Quixley, by Sir Wm. Horne, clerk, of all his right in the advowson of the church of Brigham. This Wm. Horne was also an executor of the will of the Earl of Salisbury.

⁴ *Acts of Privy Council*, vol. iv, p. 189, 17 Dec., 1433. John Quixley is mentioned as armiger, and an executor of the will of the Earl of Salisbury.

⁵ In the *Heralds' Visitations of Yorkshire*, 1584, in Harley MS., 1394, p. 184,

Harley MS., 1415, p. 20, 1420, 136*b*, and Harley MS., 1487, fols. 68*b*, 352. The pedigrees here given do not entirely agree. MS. Harley 1394 gives apparently two sons and one daughter: Brian Thomas, Alice, and John. Alice is stated to have married Jhon Banke "in crastino St. Lamberti, 3 Hen. IV." According to Harley 1455 and 1487, this was Thomas Banke. John, the youngest son, is omitted in Harley 1415; in Harley 1420 and 1487 he becomes daughter and coheir Joane. In the latter MS. Alice is described as eldest child. In no case is the date, 3 Hen. IV, contradicted. Harley 1487 has Quixley's arms pricked.

⁶ Whitaker's *Craven*, p. 236, pedigree of Bankes family. Thos. Banke is there given as second son of John Banke, of Banke Newton. His elder brother married a knight's daughter. Thomas's wife Alice was alive in 4 Henry V.

⁷ It is the regularity of rhyme which inclines me to the earlier John Quixley as against the younger.

associate the preparation of the translation with a marriage in the family. Gower wrote it in anticipation of his own marriage, we are told. Like the knight of la Tour Landry, John Quixley (4) may have prepared this poem for his children, daughter, and son-in-law.¹

It is an interesting question how Gower's poems should travel up to York; and it strengthens John Quixley's case that twelve miles away from his manor was the manor of Stitenham, the home of the Gowers of Yorkshire, from whom the present noble family of Gower is descended. While no relationship has been proved between these Gowers and John Gower of Kent and Suffolk, yet it is probable that they took pride in the distinguished poet of their name. It is pretty certain that early in the fifteenth century they began to claim some relationship, for by the time Leland made his itinerary, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, he could write that John Gower was "ex Stitenhamo villa Eboracensis prouinciae originem ducens." Macaulay (l.c. iv, xiii) says "it is probable that the credit of connexion with the poet had been claimed by the Yorkshire family, 'whose proud tradition,' says Todd, 'has been and still is that he was of Stitenham.'"

It is easy now for us to picture the receipt by the Gowers of Stitenham of the latest poem of John Gower's from London. They would lend it to their neighbours, and would tell them of John Gower's marriage, and John Quixley of Quixley, being sufficiently interested in the subject in view of the first and only marriage among his children, would translate for his daughter Alice this treatise on true love.

Until further facts are learned about the Quixleys, then, I shall incline to the belief that this John Quixley of Quixley,² in 1402 has the best claim to these ballades royal³ here following. Every one of the meagre facts we have about the man and the poem seems almost too providentially to fit the poem's author.⁴

¹ See Note 7, p. 37 *ante*.

² We have of course no evidence that John Quixley (3) was ever "of Quixley." Thus his connection with Gower would be more unlikely.

³ It is interesting to note that, if true, we have here a reference to ballade royal long before the Kingis Quair (1424), and an absolute proof that the term did not rise from his connection with this metre.

⁴ Still other Quixleys, not so likely to speak of themselves simply as 'Quixley,'

perhaps, are Wm. de Whixley, or Whyxlay, vicar of Laneham, co. Notts., who died Saturday before Epiphany, 1404-5. His will was proved April 7, 1405 (*Dean and Chapters Peculiar*, i, 137). John de Qwixlay was Chamberlain of York in 1370 (*Freemen of York*, p. 69); Robertus de Quixlay, "cordwaner," a freeman in 1398 (*Ibid.*, p. 102). After 1400, in 1419-20, 1423-4, and 1438-9, the name appears among the freemen as Whixlay (*Ibid.*, pp. 130, 135, 155). For these references I must thank Mr. McCall.

[PROLOGUE.¹]

Who pat liste loke in pis litel tretice
 May fynde what meschief is of auoutrie
 Wherefore he pat will eschewe pat vice
 He may see here to beware of folie
⁵ Gower it made in frenshe with grete studie
 In balades ryale whos sentence here
 Translated hath Quixley in this manere.

I.

- ¹ ²The hye maker of euery creature,
 That sowle of man made vn to his liknesse,
¹⁰ To whiche as by reson of hir nature
 God hath yeuen temperate sobrenesse,
 The body to rewle and [for] more fulnesse,
 Endowed hit hath of discrecion,
 The flesche to holde vnder by resoñ
- ² ¹⁵ For to pe soule pat is so clene & pure
 Parteneth to loue god in stedfastnesse;
 And nat encline to foule delite vnsure,
 Be which it myght deserue peynful duresse;
 Thassent is perilleus, as pat I gesse,
²⁰ Therfore schuld be pe soules mocion
 The flesche to holde vnder be reson.
- ³ In a gode soule is reson and mesure,
 Whoos heritage is heuenesse blesse;
 The body is ordeyned for engendrure,
²⁵ As hir gode spouse wedded in sikernesse;
 And booth been oon withouten doubilnesse,
 So pat mesure take his lawfull seson
 The flesche to holde vnder be reson.

II.

- ¹ The soule in loue desires continence,
³⁰ And to lyue chaste, euer in goddes syght:
 The body by kyndely experience
 Desirs a wife, to multiplie aryght:
 Blessed soules! *pat* oon stuffeth heuen bright,
 That other erthe, such is goddys auys;
³⁵ If oon be good, pat othre is more of prys.

¹ Words in brackets [] are inserted by me; words in parentheses () are in the text, but are considered to be additions by the scribe, and superfluous.

² [*Heading: Exhortacio Contra Viciū Adulterii.*]

- 2 For the soule pat maketh *pr*ouidence
 May nat of goddes rewarde fayle, be ryght;
 For in it is mych more intelligence,
 And more vnderstondyng of felyng myght
⁴⁰ Then in pe body, for his issue bright.
 No, forthy! god made all to his seruys;
 If oon be good pat othre is more of prys.
- 3 To the soule, god hath yheuen science
 Of gode and ill, to chese and haue in sight
⁴⁵ That pe body haue nat al reuerence,
 But for to beye pe soule bothe day & nyght.
 Thilk god, pat all *nature* hath wrought & dyght,
 Hath sette booth twoo in state at his devys;
 If oon be good pat othre is more of prys.

III.

- I ⁵⁰ God bonde vs nat to pe moost parfitenesse,
 But wolde pat we euer parfite schuld be.
 Who pat to god voweth withoute excesse
 His body for to lyve in chastite,
 Myche is his mede; Who list nat this degree,
⁵⁵ Bot take a wyf to haue lawful issue;—
 God it plesyth al suche matrimoyne due.
- 2 So first, whan god made of his hye godenesse
 Adam and Eue, in paradyse made he
 Marriage of hem two in all clenness; ~~mar~~
⁶⁰ That of thaire seede al erth schuld haue plentee.
 There vndertaken was spousalitee
 Of pe oolde lawe first; so to continue,
 God it pleseth al suche *matrimoyne* due.
- 3 And sith pat god by his lawe ful *expresse*
⁶⁵ Two *persons* hath ordeyned in vnitee,
 Ryght is *perfore* (pat) boothe in oon herte compresse
 Their loue, withouten chaunge or sotiltee,
 In welthe to lyue and in aduersitee,
 Schee his goode leef, & he hir spous ful trewe;
⁷⁰ God it pleseth al suche *matrimoyne* due.

IV.

- I With loue whan trowth hath his aqueyntance,
 Joyful then beon suche mariages alle!
 But who pat purposeth by Deceiuance

- Or fals semblant, to schewe his loue at alle
⁷⁵ To syght, and vnderneath hydeth his galle,
 That is as who of hardes maath a corde,
 When pe hert to pe semblant list discorde.
- 2 Thilk mariage is goode, ful of plesance,
 That of a vertuous loue hath his calle,
⁸⁰ But who for Auarice, taketh his chance
 Of mariage or luste, his loue is thralle;
 Neuere schal that graciously befalle,
 For consciens schal hym euere remorde;
 Whan pe hert to pe semblant list descorde.
- 3 ⁸⁵ Honeste loue, pat to trowth dooth obeissance,
 Maketh mariages goode and ryalle,—
 And who his hert in suche a gouernance
 Dooth set, nat nedeth from his gode loue falle,
 No of perillous chaunge to haue doutance;
⁹⁰ For sayde it is, “auenturous balance
 Is mariage,” bot loue then is no lorde
 When pe hert to pe semblant list discorde.

V.

- 1 Grete merueille is, and myche ayhein reson,
 That when a man hath taken vnto wyue
⁹⁵ A woman, at his owne eleccion;
 And after that his trouth breketh belyue,
 And dayly, as longe as he is alyue,
 Newe loue seketh, as pat he were a beste;
 A mans trowth to breke it is not honeste.
- 2 ¹⁰⁰ Of wedloke pe hooly profession
 Myche more worthe is, pen I here can descryue.
 Vnder which Criste to incarnation
 And in pe virginel wombe did arriue:
 Who this matere lyst ferther for to dryue,
¹⁰⁵ Let hym loke this ordre of holy geste,—
 A mans trouth to breke it is not honeste.
- 3 Of wedloke pat hye and gode beneison
 Of god & of pe holy goost myssyue,
 By holy chirche, doon with deuocion
¹¹⁰ Enspireth pe sacrament terme of lyue;
 Nat to be dissolued bot lyf actiue
 Tobserue, and ay clenness in hert arreste;
 A mans trouth to breke it is not honeste.

VI.

- 1 Nectanabus, which of Egipt was kyng,
¹¹⁵ To defoule Olimpias pat was queene
 Of Macedoyn, Philip hir lorde beyng
 Absent, did suche labour as pat was seene
 That Alisandre was goot hem betweene.
 Bot what of ioye thay fonde in paire errure?
¹²⁰ The ende scheweth al the sore auenture.
- 2 If synne be nye, grace away gooth rennyng;
 That prœued wele, for pat synne was so keene
 The son pe fadre slowgh withoute knowyng;
 Therfore take hede, wittying, & nothyng weene
¹²⁵ That suche auoutrie with grief and teene
 Venged wil be, of so grete forfeiture;
 The ende scheweth all the sore auenture.
- 3 Kyng Vlixes, to plese fleshly likyng,
 Fro Penolopee dide hym fast to fleene;
¹³⁰ Brak hir his trowth, & toke another yhyng,
 Circes, to loue and gat of hir so scheene
 Thelegonus, which, as pat storyes meene,
 His fader slewe, loo! suche an engendrure
 The ende scheweth al the sore auenture.

VII.

- 1 ¹³⁵ In pe desert of the hye & grete Inde,
 He pat two pylers of brasse did ordeyne,
 Hercules, toke his wyf, as I fynde,
 The faire Deyanire, pat is to seyne
 Of Calidoyne pe kynges doughter soleyne;
¹⁴⁰ Conquerd hir of Achelois by bataille,—
 Grete peril is to breke a mans spousaille.
- 2 Anoon lewdly after chaunged his mynde
 For Eolen, pat he his spouse souuereyne
 Hated, that other made hym so foole blynde
¹⁴⁵ That what of hym sche list haue or atteyne
 Was his plesir; no thyng wolde he restreyne,
 The begynnyng and eende can not euenly faille:
 Grete peril is to breke a mans spousaille.
- 3 Hit neuer was ne be schal in man kynde,
¹⁵⁰ Bot of suche synne vengeance mot nede be pleyne.
 For hercules pat fals was and vn kynde

Of a venymed schert was foul deseyne,
 And brent hym self; parched euery veyne,
 Of his mysdede he bare pe countre taylle.
¹⁵⁵ Grete peril is to breke a mans spousaille.

VIII.

- 1 The noble knyght Jason, pat fro Colchos
 The flees of golde by the helpe of Medee
 Conquerd, wherof he (he) had ful mychel loos,—
 Thurgh oute pe worlde he gate renom^mmee,
¹⁶⁰ The yhonge lady then praysed of beautee
 With hym he toke, and wedded at deuysel; ;
 Brokyn wedloke god will venge & dispise.
- 2 When Medee beste truste to haue hir lord cloos
 In hir loue, and tweyne childre borne had sche,
¹⁶⁵ Then hir forsoke Jason, and toke purpos
 An other to loue, & breke his seuretee:—
 That was Creusa kyng Creons doghter free—
 Wher of vengance befell of due Justise;
 Broken wedloke god will venge & despise.
- 3 ¹⁷⁰ When Medea this knewe, aanone sche roos
 With angry hert, and ayens al pitee
 Hir yhonge two sons, as thai had been hire foos,
 In a grete raage sche slowgh, pat he myght see
 How fals he was to hir, and thus was he
¹⁷⁵ Despised, & his schame gan for tarise.
 Broken wedloke god will venge & despise.

IX.

- 1 That Auoutier pat dooth continuance
 In his foule synne, & hath therof delite,
 Full litel can he drede goddes vengance;
¹⁸⁰ Wherof I fynde a Cronyque thus I-write
 For ensample, gode is it to recite;
 A man may note what it dooth signifie.
 Horrible is pe synne of auoutrie.
- 2 Agamenon, pat had in gouernance
¹⁸⁵ Of grekes all pe chosyn floure soubgite
 At troye, whan pat he was moost of puissance,
 Climestre his wyfe was mychel to wyte;
 For Egistus sche loued nat a lite,
 And brake wedloke, to hir grete vilenye,
¹⁹⁰ Horrible is pe synne of auoutrie.

- 3 Agamenon of deeth suffred penance,
 And be tresoñ was slayñ, withoute respite,
 Of his owne wyfe, pat had no repentance.
 What fell perof? Orestes had despit,
¹⁹⁵ And with [his] hand he slewe hir in *pat* plite :
 And Egist was hanged oñ galowes hye ;
 Horrible is pe synne of auoutrie.

X.

- 1 Loo, pe fairest worldly creature,
 Pe wyfe of kyng of grece Menelay,
²⁰⁰ Whiche was pe fool synnere ouer mesure,
 Helayne, for whom Parys made hym full gay,
 After all her lust thoght it was no play,
 Whan troye destroyed was, and brent to ground ;
 So hye a synne god will of ryght confounde.
- 2 ²⁰⁵ Tarquinius pe proude myght not endure
 In his synne longe, for he foul did assay
 To breke wedloke, be force of his luxure,
 Chaste Lucesse Collatyns wyf bylay,
 And he *perfore* exiled was for ay ;
²¹⁰ Sche for sorowe slewe hir selfe in *pat* stounde ;
 So hye a syñne god will of ryght confounde.
- 3 A Prince, Mundus, *pat* Rome had in his cure,
 In Ysis Temple, pe moneth of May
 Belay Pauline, of chastitee tresure,
²¹⁵ By two prestes assent to *pat* foule play,
 Wherof he banyshyt was withoute delay,—
 Hanged were pe prestes as lawe then founde ;
 So hye a synne god will of ryght confounde.

XI.

- 1 Albyns, *pat* was a prince ful batailleus,
²²⁰ And *pat* first was kyng of all lumbardie,
 Slewe his enmye as kyng victorieus,
 Gurmund, which *pat* afore held chiualrie,
 His doughter Rosamunde, pe beale cherie,
 He weddyd after *pat*, but what may last ?
²²⁵ Who euil doth, he mon be vnderthrust.
- 2 A wedloke suche was neuer gracieuse,
 Where god lyst not it to senitifie.
 The lady, whiche was wroth & yrous

That he hir fader slewe, anoon in hye
²³⁰ Hir owne husband to loue she gan denye,
 And to Elmege, straunger, hir hert sche cast.
 Who euyl dooth, he moñ be vnderthrust.

3 Of synne spryngeth an ende malicieus,
 For by poyson, made by grete sotelee,
²³⁵ Albins was dede, & sche, pat lichereus,
 With hir Elmege, was brent for felonye
 By pe duc of Rauenne in pe baillye
 Of his palays, juggement was past,
 Who euill dooth, he mon be vnderthrust.

XII.

I ²⁴⁰ The noble kyng of Athenes, Pandion,
 Twoo doghters begat, Progne & Philomene;
 Which bothe were vnder the proteccioñ
 Of kyng Tereus, of Trace where he pe scheen
 Lady Progne hath wedded, and made hir queene.
²⁴⁵ Bot pat other sister loued he myche more;
 Wykked lyfe maath a man tabye ful sore.

2 Of foole delyte, contrarie to resoñ,
 This Tereus kyng, by falshede ther foresene,
 The virginite rauysht be treson
²⁵⁰ Of Philomene, pat no falshede couthe wene;
 And brak his wedlok, for whiche soñ was seene
 That fro wele was turned all his lore.
 Wykked lyfe maath a mañ tabye ful sore.

3 Over cruele was vengeance *per*of doon,
²⁵⁵ For his yhonge soñ his wyfe there slewe for tene,
 And put his flesshe to sere decoccioñ,
 And gafe pe fader to eete all bedeene,—
 Therfore anone was he forschapeñ cleene
 To a lapwynk, lo pe vengeance *per*fore!
²⁶⁰ Wykked lyfe maath a man tabye ful sore.

XIII.

I Seint Abraham, chief of pe lawe oolde,
 Froom Canaan fledde for a grete famine,
 And toke with hym his wyfe, and what he wolde,
 Vnto Egipte where he dredde of couyne,
²⁶⁵ When Pharao toke to concubyne
 His wyfe Sarrai, he made ful grete murnyng.
 Lordes of estate schuld tempre thair lykyng.

- 2 This Abraham dred myche pe kyng so bolde,
 That he nat durst gaynstande pe said rauyne,
 270 For to haue pees, perof compleyne he nolde,
 Therfore dyd hym pe kyngs fauour encline;
 Bot yhit pe synne most haue his discipline,
 For god chastiside hit, to be tokynyng,—
 Lordes of estate schuld tempre ther lykyng.
- 3 275 Sodeynly or men wyst what befalle scholde
 Thurghoute Egipt ther fell such a moryne
 That Pharaο, when his men hym pat tolde,
 And what meschief, noon other medicyne
 So astonyed couthe he then ymagyne,
 280 But restored Sarray, with forthynkyng;
 Lordes of estat schuld tempre ther lykyng.

XIV.

- 1 Myche is man[ne]s flesshe frele and vileyne;
 Withouten grace may no man here do wele.
 Therof scheweth pe bible, in certeyne,
 285 Whan kyng Daudid did morthur his knyght lele,
 Vry, in pe bataille for Bersabee la bele;
 A wyfe sche was, bot for pat he ne spared.
 Noon is siker pat god hath not in warde.
- 2 The beautee pat he see in hir soleyne
 290 Made hym of na poair his lustes frele
 For to abstene, so pat of lufe pe peyne
 Made hym to fall ayhenis god as rebelle.
 Oon syn with another will entermelle.
 Manslaght and auoutry had of hym garde.
 295 Noon is siker pat god hath not in warde.
- 3 Bot he of his pitee souuereyne
 Gafe grace vn to Daudid his prophet lele,
 Tamende his gylt, saue *pat* betwix hem tweyne
 The childe getyñ deyed, thus did god dele;
 300 For swete a soure; yhit by his prayers fele
 Mercy asht he, mercy fand he rewarde.
 Noon is siker pat god hath not in warde.

XV.

- 1 Open been bothe Cronyk and historie
 Of lancelote and of Tristram also,—
 305 And yhit their foly is in pe memorye

For ensampil, yheuyng vn to all tho
 That been alyve, nat for to lyueñ so.
 Beware! I rede, of other mens folye:
 O brid by a nother can hym chastie.

- 2 ³¹⁰ Al tyme of yhere pe faire of loue sotie
 Is open to all pat lyst choese of two
 Cupides tonnes, to which pe peple flye,
 That ooñ is swete, & such is *per* no moo;
 That other bitter is of peyne & woo;
³¹⁵ Betwix hem two god is to modifie.
 Oon brid by a nother can hym chastie.
- 3 To soñ pat in fortune will hem affie,
 Sche is bothe white and blak, now frend, now foo:
 Now lyue in ioye, now in purgatorie,
³²⁰ Withouten rest, withouten rewle: se, lo!
 How sche tourneth pe face hir sutoure fro.
 Therfore fole is pat in lust wol affie.
 Oon brid by a nother can hym chastie.

XVI.

- 1 Men fyndes oft in diuers scripture
³²⁵ Many worthi, pat in armes had renoun;
 But few pere were *pat* of chaste loue were sure,
 Ne pat clenly kept thaire condicioun,—
 As Valentinian made his sermoun
 To pe Romainys, alle be syche auys;
³³⁰ “Who pat his flessch venqueth most haue pe prys.”
- 2 For he pat ouercoms al auenture
 Of pe worlde, schuld haue a grete guerdoun.
 More owe he then, whome pryks pe fleshly cure,
 If he holde hit sugit vnder his abandoun,
³³⁵ Heuen to deserue, se this comparisoun,
 Whether the world is bet or paradise?
 Who pat his flessch venqueth most haue pe prys.
- 3 And loue pat hath armes in his tenure,
 Ful stronge it is, bot pe *professioun*
³⁴⁰ Of verray loue surmonteth al nature,
 And maath a man lyve in lawe of resoun.
 In mariage is the perfeccioun,
 Kepe he his trowth, pat in pis ordre lys.
 Who pat his flessch venqueth most haue pe prys.

XVII.

- 1 ³⁴⁵ Trewe loue is betwix twoo pe holy bonde
 That all her lyfe stant, withoute departyng,
 As was pe trouth yplyght in pe ryght honde
 At pe chirche dore; but when other lykyng
 From twoo to three maketh a newe changyng
³⁵⁰ Then loue is non: what is pat auantage?
 To ooñ is oone ynogh in mariage.
- 2 No loue pat is com̄une wil not longe stonde;
 A man to haue oone wyfe,—it is plesyng,
 But he pat ay chaunges fro londe to loonde
³⁵⁵ And in ooñ place, can nat haue his bydyng:
 Vnto Gawayn may he be resemblyng,
 Curteys of loue, bot he was ouer volage;
 To oon is oone ynogh in mariage.
- 3 He may be lyke to pe moone nerehond,
³⁶⁰ That first gode loue schewith in apperyng,
 When he a wyfe to haue taketh on honde,
 Thof white or broune sche be; & maath changyng
 To a newe by morne, trust wele pat suche thyng
 Shal he abyge ryght sore at his passage;
³⁶⁵ To oon is oone ynough in mariage.

XVIII.

- 1 Whoo pat of goolde hath [gret] aboundance
 Grete wroong he dooth pat from a nother wight
 His money steeleth, ryght so [pe] meschaunce
 Will fall to hym pat preeseth day & nyght,
³⁷⁰ A nother mans wyfe, to defoule by myght,
 And his owene forsaketh for a newe;
 Such loue was neuer gode ne may be trewe.
- 2 Of three blessed estats of gouernance,
 Wedloke is pe second rewled aryght:
³⁷⁵ Whoo pat ordre setteth in fool plesance
 Miche may be doute, for peyne pat is hym dyght.
 Therefore gud is, wedloke in cristes syght
 To kepe honeste, waare auoutier vntrewe!
 Suche loue was neuer goode ne may be trewe.
- 3 ³⁸⁰ The conscience schuld weye al in balance,
 That when he of his fool delyte hath syght
 To haue remors & weue al such foul chance,

For els no doute he shall lake heuens lyght.
 O gode wedloke! thi lyfe is faire and bryght;
³⁸⁵ O avoutier! beware to continewe!
 Suche loue was neuer gode ne may be trewe.

XIX.¹

- 1 A philosophre of a grete citee
 Whilom per was, and of ful grete honour;
 Which after yhouth thoght pat ryght wele myght he
³⁹⁰ His body stroonge emploie, as a lichour
 In fool delyte, so prykked hym pat stour;
 But grace of crist made hym soon̄ repentyng,
 God of heuen, our blys without endyng.
- 2 He wrote pat auoutier punysht shal be
³⁹⁵ To leese a lym, or prisonned ful soure,
 Or schame shall hym falle of dishoneste,
 Or elles pouert withoute eny socour,
 Or sodeyn deeth to his grete dishonour;
 Whoo enspyred thus hym to teche suche thyng?
⁴⁰⁰ God of heuen, our blys without endyng.
- 3 To all pe worldes vniversitee
 This balade be ensample and myrrour:
 And whoo lyst nat to stonde in this degree,
 Rather or pat he fall into errour
⁴⁰⁵ Of (flesshly) lust, I rede he chese pat *per*amour
 That is, was, and euer schall be lastyng,—
 God of heuen, our blys without endyng.

Amen.

Explicit.

¹ The rubric to this triple ballade (not in Gower's original version, which omits the whole matter of the philosopher) reads as follows:—

“Philosophus quidam carnis de labe remorsus Plebis in exemplum verba refert

unam de variis penam fortiter adulter eius ut amplexus omnis in orbe luat aut membrum perdet aut carceris antea subibit aut cadet infamis non reputandus homo aut sibi pauperies infortunata resistit. Aut moriens subito transit ab orbe reus.”

THE SERVICE OF HORNGARTH.

BY ROBERT B. TURTON, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

THERE are few, if any, survivals of greater interest from a historical standpoint than the horngarth service. Probably obsolete when William I landed in England, certainly obsolete at the date of Bannockburn, it has lasted down to the present time, and on every Ascension Eve the 'Penny Hedge' planted on the east foreshore of the River Esk in Whitby Harbour keeps its memory alive.

The subject is very fully treated in the late Canon Atkinson's *Memorials of Old Whitby*. Amongst other places, the tenants of lands in Dunsley,¹ Newham,² Sneaton,³ Ugglebarnby,⁴ Everley,⁴ Stakesby,⁵ Ruswarp,⁵ and Filingdales⁶ were liable to perform it. It was a foreign service (*forinsecum servitium*), i.e. it was a service due from a class of free tenants outside the demesne.⁷ The tenant would not be bound to perform it in person. Wardship and marriage were incidents of it, i.e. the lord to whom it was due had the wardship and marriage of the tenant, when under age, from whom it was due. Generally foreign service is military service; we should therefore expect it to be of not much less importance than military service.

In 1305⁸ a controversy between Sir Alexander de Percy, of Sneaton (a grandson of the elder William de Percy, of Kildale), and the then abbot (Thomas de Malton) was settled upon terms prescribing, amongst other things, the manner in which the service

¹ *Whitby Cartulary* (Surtees Society, vol. lxix), vol. i, p. 210, A.D. 1139-1148. Grant of Dunsley at yearly rent of two marks for all service except Horngarth (excepto Hornegarth quantum ad terram suam pertinet).

² Yorkshire Archæological Society (R.S.), *Inquisitions*, vol. iv, page 51, A.D. 1303. Surrender to the abbot of land in Newham held of him (*inter alia*) by doing a service called "le hornegarth."

³ See *post*.

⁴ *Whitby Cartulary*, vol. i, p. 209. Grant of Ugglebarnby and Everley to W^m de Everle by service (*inter alia*) of doing his share in horngarth.

⁵ See *post*.

⁶ *Whitby Cartulary*, vol. i, p. 128. Grant to Abbot Roger (c. A.D. 1210) of land in North Filing, the donor undertaking "firmam et servitium de Hornegarth . . . plene persolvemus de residuo tenemento nostro."

⁷ Inq. ad q.d., 19 Edward II, No. 171, 1325-6. Land in Dunsle to be granted to the abbot of Whitby was held of the abbot and convent "*per homagium et fidelitatem et per forinsecum servitium quod dicitur Horngarth, quod quidem servitium de Horngarth tribuit wardum et maritagium eisdem abbati et conventui cum acciderit*" (? *acciderint*).

⁸ *Whitby Cartulary*, vol. i, pp. 323-5.

was to be performed. The wood necessary for making the horngarth was to be delivered at the hands of the abbot's officials (*ministri*), and if it should prove insufficient the blame was to be attributed to the abbot and not to the tenants (*homines*) of Sir Alexander. It appeared that previously these tenants had been in the habit of taking more wood than was necessary, and selling the overplus in the town, for which offence we are told they were cited and amerced in the Court of Attachments.¹

Another point of difference would have thrown more light upon the subject had not the passage recording it been hopelessly corrupt. It shows clearly that at that date the service used to be performed on Ascension Eve, except possibly when that date fell on the 7th of May (the feast day of St. John of Beverley).

Lastly, we have the notice on the parchment flyleaf at the commencement of the Abbot's Book. Shortly, it stated that the service was to be done on Holy Thursday Eve. Thomas Cockerill, the abbot's bailiff, met at sunrise the Conyers, Strangeways, Eldringtons, and Allatsons at the Strye head, near by Little Beck. There the wood was cut down, the bailiff fixing the amount, and thence it was carried, not by the nearest way, to the water at the town end. They then made the hedge, which should stand three tides, and the officer did blow 'owte upon theym.' The persons mentioned in the entry as bound to perform the service held lands in Sneaton, Ugglebarnby, Stakesby, Ruswarp, and Fylingdales, while the bailiff held lands in Sleights or Eskdaleside. Canon Atkinson fixes the date of this entry as shortly before the dissolution of the monasteries.

The present practice² does not preserve all these features. The wood is cut anywhere; it used to be got on South House Farm, in Fylingdales, but only for convenience. Mr. Isaac Hutton, who now builds the hedge, and has done so for eighteen years past, at present lives at Egton and gets the wood (hazels) there.

The service is done in respect of Harton House Farm, near Thorpe, now belonging to Dr. Herbert, of Whitby, in whose family it seems to have remained since the Allatsons parted with it in 1755.³ Mr. Buchannan feels, no doubt, that the service has been continuously done without a break, although services in respect of other lands must have been commuted. This is practically all that is known with any certainty of the service.

¹ *et inde ad attthaciamenta citari et ameriari.* The notice of this forest court (more correctly *attachiamenta*) is most interesting.

² *ex relatione* Mr. George Buchannan, the present steward of the liberty.

³ Young's *History of Whitby*, vol. i, p. 313.

“While horns blow out a note of shame,
 And monks cry ‘fye upon your name!
 In wrath, for loss of sylvan game,
 St. Hilda’s priest ye slew.’
 This on Ascension day each year,
 While labouring on our harbour pier,
 Must Herbert, Bruce, and Percy hear.”

—Scott’s *Marmion*, Canto II, st. xiii.

So writes Sir Walter Scott, referring to the ‘True Account’ of the service circulated at Whitby, which professed to describe its origin.

According to this fable,¹ on the 16th October, 1158, William de Bruce, Lord of Ugglebarnby, Ralph de Piercie, Lord of Sneaton, and a freeholder of Fylingdales named Allatson, were hunting a wild boar in a certain wood called Eskdaleside, belonging to Abbot Sedman of Whitby. The boar took refuge in the chapel of the hermitage there, and the hermit shut the hounds out. The huntsmen came up, and when the hermit opened the door to them, and they saw the boar lying dead within, they mortally wounded the hermit with their boar-staves. After flying to Scarborough, and then being handed over to the Abbot for punishment, their lives were spared at the dying request of their victim, on condition that they performed the penance enjoined upon them in the following words:—

“You and yours shall hold your lands of the Abbot of *Whitby*, and his successors, in this manner: that upon *Ascension Eve*, you, or some of you, shall come to the wood of the *Stray-head*, which is in *Eskdaleside*, the same day at sun-rising, and there shall the officer of the abbot blow his horn, to the intent that you may know how to find him, and he shall deliver unto you, William de Bruce, *ten stakes*,² *ten strout-stowers*, and *ten yedders*, to be cut by you, or those that come for you, with a knife of a penny price; and you, Ralph de Piercie, shall take *one and twenty of each sort*, to be cut in the same manner; and you, Allatson, shall take *nine of each sort*, to be cut as aforesaid; and to be taken on your backs and carried to the town of *Whitby*, and so to be there before nine of the clock of the same day aforementioned. And at the hour of nine of the clock (if it be full sea, to cease that service), as long as it is low water, at nine of the clock, the same hour each of you shall set your *stakes* at the brim of the water, each *stake* a yard from another,

¹ See Young’s *Whitby*, vol. i, p. 310. Taken from an ancient copy printed on vellum, with a few corrections and supplements taken from other copies.

² The stakes were the up-rights, the strout-stowers or strut-stowers—props,

and the yedders—pliant branches for intertwining. A ‘penny knife’ seems to have been a common expression at the end of the sixteenth century. See *N.R. Records* (N.S.), vol. i, pp. 194 and 196.

and so *yedder* them, as with your *yedders*, and so stake on each side with your *strout-stowers*, that they stand *three tides* without removing by the force of the water.—And the officer of *Eskdaleside* shall blow his horn, *out on you, out on you, out on you—*.”

I need not repeat at any length the criticisms of Atkinson, Young, and Charlton as to the authenticity of this account. Not a single name is correct for the date mentioned. The clue to the date of the story is probably given by the name Allatson, but as an Allotson, or Allatson, was holding the lands in Filing Rowe, in respect of which the service is done, apparently from 1540 (if not earlier¹) down to 1755, when they were purchased by the Herberts, the margin is wide. This much is clear, that the service existed long prior to the supposed crime.

The legend of a saint protecting game from the eager hunter at the risk of his own life is not unique. There is such a legend of St. Godric, who for a short time occupied a hermit's cell in Eskdaleside, although in his case the hunters retired, asking his pardon for their boldness in intruding.² The protection afforded by St. Cuthbert's churchyard at Kirkcudbright to the hunted stag, as related by Reginald,³ bears some analogy to the story.

Still, if the story dates, as is probable, from the commencement of the sixteenth century,⁴ we have a valuable description of the method in which the service was then performed.

Apart from the legend, the explanations of the service, with one exception, do not amount to much. Charlton's suggestion of a store-yard and Young's of a coal-yard have been criticised by Canon Atkinson⁵ so fully that nothing can be added. One would like to connect it with *horngeld*, if only on account of the similarity of names; but the very full note on *cornagium* in the *Boldon Book*,⁶ and Mr. Hubert Hall's valuable contribution in his preface to the *Red Book of the Exchequer*,⁷ show the impossibility of any such connection.

In volume ii of the *Whitby Cartulary*,⁸ Canon Atkinson throws out a suggestion that the service consisted in making an acre-dike or fence round corn lands; and in his *Memorials of Old Whitby*, p. 52,

¹ *Whitby Cartulary*, vol. ii, pp. 739, 740. See *Yorkshire Fines* (Record Series), i, 247; Young's *Whitby*, vol. i, p. 313.

² Surtees Society, vol. xx, p. 365.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 180.

⁴ Probably 'improved' in the eighteenth or nineteenth century version from which Dr. Young quoted.

⁵ *Memorials of Old Whitby*, pp. 43-4.

⁶ Surtees Society, vol. xxv, Glossary, p. lv.

⁷ *Red Book of the Exchequer*, Rolls Series, p. ccxlii *et seq.*

⁸ Surtees Society, vol. lxxii, pp. 415*n*, 426*n*.

he states more explicitly that it was clearly a 'horned-stock fence,' a fence, namely, that would turn oxen and cows.

No one can differ from Canon Atkinson without the greatest diffidence, but to my mind there are insuperable objections to this view. If the origin is as stated, why should the service have died out? The necessity of enclosing cultivated lands must have increased rather than diminished with the progress of agriculture. We have absolutely no evidence that the service was at any time during the period of written memory of intrinsic value; nor that it was ever performed in any of the many acre-dikes mentioned in the cartulary; but only in the one place on the east bank of the River Esk.

Indeed, if *horn* means horned stock, we should expect a *horn-garth* to include rather than exclude them.

In propounding a new theory I am quite aware of my rashness, but if I fail, as so many of my predecessors have failed, I can at least hope that some more permanent structure will be raised in its place.

My theory is that we have here a survival of one of the earliest forms of hunting; that the name 'horngarth' connotes, not the animals against whom or for whom the enclosure was erected, but merely the shape of the enclosure itself; in other words, an angular 'hay,' and that while it became obsolete in consequence of the adoption of new and more improved methods of hunting, it was kept alive as evidence of tenure and the incidents thereto.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that Whitby was originally one of the royal manors of King Oswiu; otherwise it is difficult to understand his grant of ten hides to the Abbess Hilda. At the time of the Conquest Siward, Earl of Northumbria, held ten carucates there, and at the Domesday Survey these were held in chief by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and by William de Percy of him.

It is therefore not unlikely to find regal privileges in the lands comprising the Whitby liberty, and this is exactly what we do find.

From time immemorial these lands constituted a forest; for a few years they were surrendered to the King and then regranted by his successor; although, without labouring the subject, I venture to think that Canon Atkinson attributes more importance to the surrender than it deserves.

When in process of time the two superior lords dropped out, and the Abbot of Whitby became tenant *in capite*, he claimed and exercised the rights of an owner of a forest.¹

¹ See (*inter alia*) North Riding Record Society (N.S.), vol. iv, p. 1.

Now, in early days a forest was a source of profit rather than sport. Hunting was almost exclusively hunting for the pot. With the meagre instruments at hand the difficulty was to catch the game. Snares, pitfalls, spears, bows and arrows, and nets were in general use, but further assistance was required in order to drive the game into positions where these instruments could be better employed.

M. Achille Peigne De-la-Court, while editing the cartulaire of the Abbey of Ourschamps (situated between Compiègne and Laon, on the River Oise), was led to investigate the nature of the *haie* to which he found so many references. His conclusions, embodied in a work called '*La chasse a la haie*' (1858), were, that the simplest form was that of two converging fences making an acute angle,¹ at the apex of which was found either a ditch or some other contrivance for killing game, or else an opening into another smaller enclosure.

The name *haie* or *hay* appears to be derived from the root *harv* or *haw*, signifying the action of separating by a sharp or cutting-up instrument;—*c.f.* Germ. *hauen*, and we may thus connect E. *hag*, *hay*, *hedge*; Isl. *hagi*, &c.

In the Haie le Comte in the wood of Aquigny, near Louviers, De-la-Court was able to trace the original lines through finding very old stakes embodied in the slope of an ancient ditch, and he gives us a sketch of the Haie de Morienvall, between the forests of Compiègne and Villars Cotterets. He finds the closest analogy to this institution in a method of hunting described as still existing in Russia in 1855.²

In order to catch large animals like the wolf, the elk, the bear, and the fox, long walls of branches and tree trunks were made, often not less than three furlongs in length, far apart at first, then gradually approaching one another, and ending in a deep ditch, carefully concealed from view. The animals were driven over the ditches, then captured when they fell in.

We can, however, find even closer analogies elsewhere. In thinly-peopled districts like the wilds of North America,³ whose inhabitants subsisted by the chase, artificial fences stretching over vast distances were employed to aid in driving the deer to the spots where the pit-fall, the net, the spear, arrow, or rifle were employed for their destruction.

Mr. Scrope⁴ also refers to two modes of killing deer in the

¹ He calls attention to the common occurrence of a chevron (which embodies this form) in the arms of a forester. But the *cheverones* were rafters (later known as a pair of forks), to grant which was one of the duties of a forester.

² *Journal des Chasseurs*, vol. xx, p. 167. 'Chasse chez les Sirianes.'

³ Scrope, *Deer-stalking*, p. 37.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 375. Said to have been communicated by a Mr. Taylor.

Sutherland district. One was the erection of an enclosure called *garru*¹ *na bhiu* (the deer dikes); it was formed of two opposite rough stone walls, about a quarter of a mile in length and 100 yards apart at one end, this distance being gradually contracted to a narrow opening at the other.

The deer having been driven in at the wide end in numbers, could not get into the open moor at the narrow extremity without great delay, and thus became an easy prey to the sportsmen.

Sir Herbert Maxwell, in his book, 'A Duke of Britain,' gives a description of a hunt of this nature, which I trust that I may be forgiven for copying.

'Wattled'² hurdles about 8 ft. high had been fastened to the trees in two lines, each about a mile long, converging to the basin-like head of the glen. This was the *caradh*³-*madadh*, or wolf weir, and at the point where the two fences approached to within a space of about twenty yards, they suddenly opened out again into a circular space called the *dun-madadh*, or wolf's pen.'

The latter was described as about 100 acres in extent. The beaters drove the game first into the converging arms of the weir and then into the pen.

A very similar method is said by Emerson-Tennent to have existed in Ceylon in the middle of the last century. An elephant's corral⁴ is fenced in by strong trunks of trees. From each angle of the end by which the elephants were to approach it, two converging lines were continued on either side, made up of the same strong fencing, by means of which the animals were driven into the corral.

We find another form of hunting which bears a certain analogy to that just described, but which differs in the apparent absence of any converging fences.

Scrope,⁵ for instance, learnt that in the Sutherland district there had been another method in use. A strong force of men drove the deer into the water, and slaughtered them with such weapons as were available before the introduction of firearms.

Marco Polo,⁶ in his travels at the Court of Cathay,⁷ tells us that the Grand Khan had two brothers, who were called in the Tartar language *chivichi*, i.e. masters of the chase. Each brother, with 10,000 men, hounds, and mastiffs, one on the right hand and the other on the left hand of the Emperor, drives game into a constantly

¹ Sir Herbert Maxwell, in the edition of 1897, altered the spelling to *garadh*.

² *The Chase*, chap. viii, p. 107.

³ *caradh* or *garadh* appears to be related to Norse 'garðr,' A.S. 'geard,' &c.

⁴ *Ceylon*, vol. ii, p. 349.

⁵ *Deer-stalking*, p. 375.

⁶ *Circa* A.D. 1298.

⁷ Chap. xv.

narrowing circle, in the centre of which the Emperor himself is stationed and enjoys the sport.

Certainly this method is not very different from that known to exist at a very early period in Scotland under the various names of *tinchil*, *tinckel*,¹ etc., and just as in time the word *hay* became used for the net into which rabbits and foxes were driven, so *tinchelles* came eventually to have a like signification.²

In the glossary to Stuart's 'Lays of the Forest,' the *tainchil*, then entirely disused, was said to have been performed by enclosing a large extent of ground within a circular cordon of beaters, who drove the deer into one glen or wood, the passes of which were guarded by bows, arrows, and dogs.³

John Taylor, the Water Poet, in his 'Pennyless Pilgrimage,' describes a hunt given by the then Earl of Mar in 1618. Five or six hundred men, he tells us, early in the morning drove the deer in herds (200, 300, or 400 in a herd) from a district whose radius varied from seven to ten miles, into an appointed place, situated in a valley.

The invited guests on arriving at the place lay down⁴ till 'these foresaid scouts, which are called the tinckell, do bring down the deer.'

After waiting about three hours the deer ('their heads making a shew like a wood') appeared on the hills above, and were chased by the tinckel into the valley below: a hundred couple of strong Irish greyhounds were then let loose upon them, so that 'with dogs, gunnes, arrowes, durks, and daggers, in the space of two houres four-score fat deere were slain.'

It was no doubt a hunt like this that Dryden had in his mind when he wrote:—

'The toils were pitched, a spacious tract of ground
With expert huntsmen was encompassed round;
The enclosure narrowed; the sagacious power
Of hounds and death drew nearer every hour.'

—*The Hind and the Panther*, part ii, l. 3.

We find, therefore, in early times, these two methods of hunting—(1) the angular method, where the game is driven by means of converging fences to the goal at the narrow end, and (2) the circular method, where the goal is at the centre and the drivers work from

¹ Derived according to the *Dialect Dictionary* from Gaelic *tinchioll*, around, a circuit. According to the *New English Dictionary*, hay=hedge and hay=net are two distinct words, the former of Teutonic, the latter of unknown origin.

² *Pitscottie Chron.*, i, 56.

³ See also Scott, *Waverley*, cxxiv; *Tales of my Landlord*, &c.

⁴ From some Star Chamber proceedings of this date we learn that it was the custom to while away the time playing cards,

the circumference inwards. It is not always easy to discriminate between them.

Intermediate between the two may be mentioned the description in Gaston Phoebus¹ of beaters (*traqueurs*) who formed up into a semi-circle, and by means of voice and horn drove the game towards a single *haie*, in which numerous openings, furnished with carefully concealed nets, had been prepared. The game, as they were entangled in the nets, were slain by men posted behind the hedge.

Another method which existed from early times consisted of a fence formed by a rope supported at intervals on stakes, with bunches of feathers (vultures' feathers were especially selected) tied in such a manner as to flutter in the wind, and so frighten the game in the required direction.

Nets were evidently used in England long before the Conquest. In the Dialogues of Ælfric Grammaticus,² supposed Abbot of Eynsham, the huntsman says, 'I make nets and set them in a fit place, and incite my hounds to pursue the deer till they come unawares to the nets, and so are entangled, and I slay them in the nets.' He also hunts the deer with swift hounds.³

Again, William of Malmesbury tells a story to illustrate the command which Edward the Confessor exercised over his temper. He relates how mildly the King spoke when some one *stabulata illa quibus in casses⁴ cervi urgenter confudisset*; which we may paraphrase rather than translate, 'when the miscreant put the whole drive wrong, as they were forcing the deer into the nets.'

Canon Greenwell, in his glossary to the Boldon Book,⁵ under the heading CAZA MAGNA, explains the ropes that had to be provided by the tenants, as intended to 'make the haia or enclosure, called in Scotland, *tinkil*, into which the deer were driven.'

What appears to be an instance of the single hedge described by Gaston Phoebus, is found in the grant by Roger Bertram,⁶ of Mitford, to Brinkburn Priory, of a part of the wood and forest of Rymside, bounded by the great hedge,⁷ together with liberty to fix their nets at will for the purpose of taking deer in buckstalls of the said hedge at either head of the same.⁸ The deer were thus to be driven along the hedge into nets fixed at either end.

¹ Comte de Foix, author of the *Deduits de la Chasse* (1387).

² Circa A.D. 1006. Thorpe, *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*, p. 21.

³ Ic brede me max and sette hig on stowe gehæppre and getiht hundas mine pæt wildeor hig ehton op pæt pe hig cumon to pam nettan unforsceawodlice pæt hig swa beon begrynode and ic ofsleah hig on pam maxum.

⁴ Cassis was more strictly the purse-net, afterwards known as the hay.

⁵ Surtees Society, vol. xxv, p. liv.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. xc, p. 8.

⁷ Ad magnam sepem de Rymeside.

⁸ Quod liceat . . . retia sua ponere in bukstalles memoratæ sepi et ad utrumque caput ejusdem sepi pro voluntate eorum ad feras capiendas.

We find references to similar customs in German Forest Law. John Joachim Schöpffer,¹ in his treatise on the law of hunting, refers to the right to compel retainers to perform hunting services, such as making the hedges, attending at the stand (?), bringing a net, a cord, hounds, and wood.² We find other instances in Grimm's Dictionary, under the word 'Hag.' From Lessburg's 'Liedersaal' 2, 297, 168, he quotes:—

‘Solt ich dô gan hagan
Und verbinden miniu seil
So wird mir lihte ein wilt zu teil.’

‘If I make a hedge and tie my rope,
I shall perhaps take a deer.’

These servitudes seem to have lasted down to more recent times. John Taentzer, in his 'Notabilia Venatoris' [1731], at Tit. 249, describes the preparations for a great hunt. Each officer has to keep a list of the villages in his district and the number of men that each is bound to supply, while the *schultheiss* of each village has to keep a list of the persons therein liable to perform the service.

These persons are allocated to their respective stations in the hunt, and it is not without significance that on each wing there are placed eight *stell-leute*.³ The *stell-leute* seem to have some connection with the word *stablia*, *stabilea*, etc., probably the same word that appears in Manwood's Forest Laws as stable-stand. Mr. G. J. Turner, in his glossary to the Select Pleas of the Forest,⁴ defines it as a besetting of a wood for the purpose of taking deer or other beasts. He gives examples from Forest Proceedings to illustrate some of the methods employed.

If the reading *de profectu stabiliceis* in Fleta, Lib. 2, cap. 41, § 24, is correct (and is not a misreading for *de profectu chabiliceis*), it may be that this definition requires some further extension. At any rate it is sufficient for the present purpose to establish that from the earliest date of which we have any record we read of men driving the game, and the commonest terms applied to the institution are *stablia*, *stabulum*, etc.⁵

Although perhaps hardly relevant to the subject, attention may be called to the indictment laid against the Abbot of Whitby at the Pickering Eyre of 1335.⁶ It was said that when the Earl's deer

¹ B.M. 707.

² Jus cogendi subditos ut servitia præstent venatoria,—als die Hage zu machen, fürzustehen, Garn, Seiler, Hunde, und Holtz zuführen.

³ The connection between the German *stelle* and A.S. *steal* (whence *steallere*) is

noticed by Prof. Earle in the glossarial index to his *Land Charters*.

⁴ Selden Society, vol. xiii, p. 149.

⁵ It is a point worthy of consideration whether this word is not the origin of constable (comes stabuli), rather than the stable that contains a horse

⁶ N.R. Records (N.S.), vol. iv, p. 13.

escaped from the Forest of Pickering into the Abbot's free chase¹ at Hackness, the Abbot, on receiving notice from his scouts, set nets and other contrivances² a bow-shot or so from the forest. They then terrified the deer with dogs and shouts, so that in their flight back to the forest they were caught in the nets and other contrivances.

Let us now consider what traces there are of like services performed by reason of tenure; and in the instances that follow no attempt will be made to separate the 'angular' from the 'circular' method of hunting. My present view is that the former is the earlier of the two; but it must be admitted that the evidence of this is not so strong as one would wish.

In the *Rectitudines singularum personarum*³ the Thaine had to repair the *deor-hege to cyniges hame*; the *geneat . . . deor-hege heawan* and *saete haldan*, an expression which Quadripartitus translates into Latin *deor-hege cedere et stabilitatem observare*, and the learned author renders in German *wild-gehege zu-hauen und Fang-vorrichtung halten*. The *cotsettle* amongst other things pays his hearth-penny on Holy Thursday, and *werige his hlaforðes inland gif man beode . . . eat cyniges deor-hege*. The *gerefa* must *on længtene deor-hege heawan*.

It is perhaps begging the question to assume that *deor-hege* means one of the hedges between which the deer were driven, rather than the hedge round a deer-park. But when we come to the expression *wulf-hagan*, which often occurs in boundaries,⁴ and seems analogous to the *deor-hege*, no one can suggest that wolves were kept in parks. If the assumption that it was such a hedge is permitted, we have a reading of the *Rectitudines* which supports the theory set out above.

In accordance with this view the thane is responsible that the deer-hedge at the king's manor is made up. The *geneat* generally, and the *cot-settle*, if so ordered, have to repair the deer-hedge on behalf of their intermediate lord, and the former has to assist in driving the deer. The reeve must see that the deer-hedge is repaired in spring.

The payment made on Holy Thursday, and the fact that the hedge must be repaired in spring, suggest an explanation why the penny hedge service is fixed for Ascension Eve. The reeve, at the same time that he receives the money rent, satisfies himself that the hedge has been duly repaired. It must, therefore, stand three tides, *i.e.* till the close of Ascension Day.

¹ *Sic*, but it was really a forest.

² *Recia et alia ingenia sua*.

³ Liebermann—Gesetze der Angelsachsen, pp. 444–5.

⁴ See *e.g.* Cott. Claud. B. vi, 63, and Cott. Aug. ii, 6.

The notices of these *haie* in Domesday Book are scantier than we could wish. On the whole, the word seems to have been used rather for the enclosure into which the deer were driven than for the converging hedges by means of which they were so driven.

At Chinton in Worcestershire we read of such an enclosure in which deer were captured.¹ Another at Dornley in Warwickshire is three-quarters of a mile in length and the same in breadth. They are usually situated in large woods, and, as at Lailand in Lancashire, made by the men of the manor.²

With regard to driving, we are told that at Hereford, when the king hunted, one person from each house in the borough went by custom to the stand or station in the wood.³ As long as the king resided in Shrewsbury, the sheriff sent thirty-seven men on foot to the stand.⁴ In the same county (Shropshire) there was a wood, Wrdinc, in which there were four hays.⁵

The Boldon Book,⁶ which was compiled in the year 1183, throws great light on the services of the tenants of the various manors comprised in the palatinate of the see of Durham. One class of tenants in particular claims our attention, namely the *drenghi*, a class midway between the free tenant and villan, the lowest class of tenants who had a permanent interest in their land.⁷

The drengs of the several manors feed each a horse and a dog, attend the great chase with two greyhounds and five ropes, and perform other services outside their own particular manor.⁸ But in manors where there is no dreng, the villans often have to find ropes⁹ for the hunts, although they do not attend with greyhounds. The villans and farmers of Aucklandshire attend the roe-hunt at the summons of the bishop. But on the whole the services which the dreng performs at the great chase are of a higher nature than those performed by the inferior tenants. This service seems to have been designated a *forinsecum servitium*, for in the Pipe Rolls of Westmorland, 25 Henry II, we find eighteen drengs paying a fine that they might be exempt from foreign service.

We find traces of these customs in later times. At the great Pickering Eyre of 1334,¹⁰ the priors of Malton and Ellerton claimed

¹ Domesday Book, vol. i, fol. 176, 'haia in qua capiebantur feræ.'

² *Ibid.*, fol. 270, 'homines hujus manerii . . . 1 haiam in silva faciebant.'

³ *Ibid.*, fol. 185, 'Ad stabiliationem in silva.'

⁴ *Ibid.*, fol. 252, 'ad stabiliationem.'

⁵ *Ibid.*, fol. 255, 'silva in qua sunt quatuor haie.'

⁶ Surtees Society, vol. xxv; and see Bishop Hatfield's Survey, *ibid.*, vol. xxxii, p. 30.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Gloss., p. lviii.

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 36 *et seq.*

⁹ As to these 'ropes,' see *ante*, p. 59.

¹⁰ North Riding Records (N.S.), vol. iii, pp. 104, 109.

amongst other things to be quit of *buck-stalls* and *trists*. As it was not quite clear to the court what was meant by these expressions, the priors were respectively called upon to define them.

As to *buck-stalls*, they said, that when other residents in the forest were bound to assemble for the purpose of making a stand round deer and driving them in a herd, they were exempt from this service.¹

Having now considered the various forms of hunting known or conjectured to have existed in these isles, let us next see how far the names help us to a solution.

Streanes-halch and Streones-hale, the former found in Bede and the latter in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, both lead us to assume an identity, so far as the termination is concerned, with the word which occurs in later times as *halk* or *hale*. The prefix is most probably a personal name. We find Edric Streona,² alderman of the Mercians, Streon-Berct, &c. *Streon* is allied to strenuous and strong; it also conveys the idea of gain and treasure.

Haugh is probably another form of the suffix. In the *New English Dictionary*, while connecting it with Anglo Saxon *healh*, the following suggestion is made:—‘The original sense of the word was perhaps corner or nook of land in the bend or angle of a river. A northern stream usually crosses and re-crosses the floor of its valley, striking the base of its slope on each side alternately, and forming a more or less triangular haugh within its bend on each side in turn.’

The more modern form, Hale,³ still survives in place-names meaning an angular enclosure.

If we compare *Haugh* with the root *Harv* referred to above,⁴ the only addition that we should wish to add is that its original sense was that of a corner formed by two converging hedges.⁵

When Simeon of Durham⁶ explains *Hearra halch* as *locus dominorum*, it is clear that he had no very precise conception as to the exact constitution of a halch.⁷

Like many place-names, we find Streonshalh in other localities. Passing over the doubtful connection between it and Strensall near

¹ *Tenantur ibidem convenire ad stabulariam (or stableiam) faciendam circa easdem feras et ad easdem congregandas.*

² Edric cognomento Streona id est acquisitor. Tib. A., xiii, fol. 129; see also A.S. Chron., 282, L.V.D., p. 11.

³ *New Engl. Dict.*, s.v., Hale, 8b².

⁴ p. 56 ante.

⁵ *Memorials of Old Whitby*, p. 82, ‘, , , as far as I am aware no available

derivation has ever been suggested for (heg), from a participation in which . . . (haugh or heugh) could be effectually excluded.’

⁶ Surtees Society, vol. li, p. 30.

⁷ In the cartulary of the abbey of Ourschamps, *ut supra*, p. 409, Ingeran de Conciaco retains ‘la haue en la dite haie,’ where one of two synonyms has eventually acquired a wider meaning than the other.

York, or Strenshall in Staffordshire,¹ there are two instances of the name in Worcestershire in very early times.

The earliest occurs in the Cartulary of Worcester.² It is one of the boundaries of half a hide of land 'æt Wican,' lying between the Teme, the Laughern brook, and the Severn.

There are many Wicks about there, and the one referred to is difficult to identify. Domesday Book, folio 172*b* (Worcestershire), mentions a Wich where was a salt-mine, value 13*d.*, twelve acres of meadow, a wood three-quarters of a mile in length and the same in breadth, and a hay.³

In the absence of further identification, one cannot do more than suggest the possibility that this *haia* may be Streonhalh. The material passage is as follows:—'ondland hægean eastweard pæt on lawern, ondland lawern pæt on Streonhalh, be Streonen halæ pæt on temedan,' &c.

The position of the other Streones-halh can probably be fixed with closer exactness by those who are acquainted with the locality. It bounded five hides at Bengworth, that eventually came into the possession of the abbey of Evesham shortly before the Norman Conquest.⁴ There are two versions of these boundaries, in only one of which the name Streones-halh occurs. A comparison should, therefore, enable us to fix its position.

The parallel passages are as follows:—

K. 1299.

... of pe hamme pæt on hæðen
beorgas, of pam beorge pæt on pe
heafde pæt it cymð on pe fildene
stræt, after stræte pæt it cymð on
pe dic, of pere dic pæt it cymð an
anmod, swa æfter pam furlunge pæt
it cymð uppon eanandune ...

K. 1358.

... of pam homme on hæðene
beorge, of hæðene beorga on ð
wudu streat, of ðere stræte in
streoneshalh, of ðam hale up on
Eanadune on Langdune ...

Langdon Hill is still so called, and although an examination of the ordnance sheets has not been productive of much success, it seems fairly obvious that a dike was part of the *halh*.

The last-mentioned word seems to form the termination of Finchale. The history of this place is fairly well known. There is little reason to doubt that it is correctly identified with Winch-

¹ See Royal Historical Society's Publications, vol. xiii, p. 177; and Dugdale, *Mon. Ang.*

² Cott. Tib. A., xiii, fol. 70*b*. Copied by Kemble without the boundaries. Dipl. 515,

³ 'In Wich una salina de xiii denariis et xii acre prati; silva dimid. leug. longitudine et tantundem latitudine. Ibi est una haia.'

⁴ Cott. Vesp., B. xxiv, fols. 28*b* and 29*b*. Copied by Kemble, Dipl. Nos. 1,299 and 1,358.

anheale in the land of the Northumbrians, where Ethelwald lost the kingdom of the Northumbrians on the 30th October, 765, and where a synod assembled on the 2nd September, 787.¹

In later times it was selected by St. Godric for the hermitage which he established there under the circumstances so fully detailed by his biographer, Reginald, monk of Durham.²

Reginald derives the name from a supposed British King, Finc, who is said to have resided and built several houses there.³ His interpretation is a little difficult to follow. If I am correct, he tells us that the old name *Finc halec* recalls the names of a man so called and of a dwelling *surrounded on all sides*, and borrows the meaning of walking round;⁴ in other words, that the primary meaning of the word is enclosure.

In accordance with the theory propounded above, I should suggest that it meant the 'hay of Winca,' and I merely refer to Reginald's derivation as showing that the prefix was that of a king or other magnate, and the suffix that of an enclosure.

He describes its situation,—shut in on the east, north, and west by the river Wear, and on the south by a thick covert of thorns. It lay in a deep valley, with high rocks on the opposite bank of the river. In short, it formed a natural 'hay,' and deer driven in that direction would have little chance of escape.

It was part of the bishop's hunting preserve,⁵ whose leave had therefore to be obtained by the saint before residing there. It was called the 'King's Hay,'⁶ and was principally used by huntsmen for breaking-in their young hounds.

This description is consistent with the view that Finchale had been in pre-Conquest days a 'hay' or 'hagg,' but that when in course of time, and certainly in the days of Bishop Flambard (1099 to 1128), the method of hunting by these means became obsolete, the place was used for other purposes.

If this view be correct, we are one step towards explaining the well-known passage in Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, 'Streones-halc quod interpretatur sinus fari.' *Fari* must still remain unsolved, but *sinus* is not an incorrect rendering of *halch* in the above sense.⁷

¹ See Symeon of Durham, Surtees Society, Vol. li, pp. 22, 29, and 210. Pincanheale in two MSS. of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle appears to be due to the similarity of the Saxon types of P and W. See under year 788.

² Surtees Society, vol. xx.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 69. 'Tradunt quidem veteres quod ibi antiquitus Finc Rex

Britannicus manserit, ibique plura ædificia construxerit.'

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 70. 'Finc halec viri alicujus sic dicti nomen, vel loci illius sic circumcinctam undique habitacionem resonat, quod a circumeundo et perambiando nominis vocabulum mutuatur.'

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 66.

⁶ Sepes Regia, *ibid.*, p. 63.

⁷ See *Memorials of Old Whitby*, p. 86.

In the *Life of St. Godric* we find the words 'in quo sinu locus ille adiri est possibile,'¹ alluding to the possibility of approaching the place from the south. In the same book his first hermitage is described 'utpote in abditissimis silvarum sinibus abditissimus.'² The expression 'bringing a deer to a bay'³ conveys a like idea, but the usual explanation of the word 'bay' is quite different.

But whatever be the etymology of *health*,⁴ it is interesting to note that in the Middle Ages it was treated as synonymous with the *horn* of horn-garth. In the Anglo-Saxon vocabulary printed by William Wülcker, 326-9, of date 1100, we find *angulus*,—hyrne oððe heal. Later instances of like juxtaposition are:—

'As yonge clerkes
Seken in every halke and every herne.'

—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales*, II, 433.

and the priests in 'The Complaint of the Ploughman':—

'In hernes hold them and in halke.'

—*Pol. Poems* (R.S.), Vol. i, p. 318.

If horngarth means, as I believe, an angular enclosure, we have a parallel to it in the term horn-work,⁵ which is used in fortification to imply a fort thrown out to occupy advantageous ground. Again, the usual derivation of Horn-castle is that of a castle built in the angle formed by the junction of two rivers.

I must confess that I am not aware of the existence of any hedge or dike that affords any evidence of having been used for the purposes of hunting. There is little doubt that the *Haya Ernaldi* of the Guisborough Cartulary was so used, and Canon Atkinson thought that he had identified it as a hedge. He describes it⁶ as a bank five feet in height, stretching for more than two miles, beginning at one watercourse and ending at another.

In later times the *haia Ernaldi* described the enclosure now known as Sloethorn Park.⁷ If, therefore, leading to this enclosure there is such a bank as the Canon describes, the fact is most interesting. Unfortunately his *data* are insufficient, and his identification cannot be followed.

To sum up, the theory propounded in the foregoing pages supposes that in olden times the King of Northumbria loved to hunt in the district now known as the liberty of Whitby Strand.

¹ Surtees Society, vol. xx, p. 70.

² *Ibid.*, p. 46.

³ For an early instance see *Pol. Poems* (Rolls Series), ii, p. 90, 'brynge 3ow til a bay.'

⁴ Professor Skeat, in his place-names of Cambridgeshire, p. 41, calls it 'a

derivative from the second grade of A.S. *helan*, to hide,' and explains it a retreat.

⁵ *Enc. Brit.*, Vol. ix, p. 440.

⁶ *Memorials of Old Whitby*, p. 54*n*.

⁷ Near Dibble Bridge, on the road from Kildale to Castleton.

Those of his subjects who occupied lands in that liberty, the predecessors in title of the lords of the respective manors, were bound by tenure to assist him in the chase. For this purpose a hedge and dike were built and kept in repair, stretching from Little Beck to Whitby Harbour, and following the course of the Mirk Esk and of the Esk, or some other devious route ('not by the nearer way,'¹ says the note in the abbot's book), the object being to include as much ground in the drive as possible.

Haggerlithe on the east bank, and Hagersgate, formerly known as Hagilsyke, on the west, may preserve traces of the original lines of the hedge or hedges. The fact that the Dunsley tenants had to perform the service raises a probability that part of the enclosure was made on the west bank. It may be that the deer were driven by means of men, horns, and hounds from the bounds of Scalby Forest northwards into Whitby Harbour, and there slaughtered; while a short fence on the site of Hagersgate prevented the escape of those that swam the river.

The assumption further is that, when the munificent gift of land to St. Hilda was made by King Oswiu, these rights of hunting, the forerunners of the forestal rights which we ultimately find vested in the abbots of Whitby, were reserved; but the march of civilisation, the needs of an increasing population, improved methods of hunting,² and last, but not least, the love of sport in the modern sense of the word gradually rendered the older customs obsolete. Their value as evidence of tenure, and especially of those forest rights which were watched with so jealous an eye, became, however, of the greater importance the less their intrinsic value, and hence their survival.

Dr. Young,³ in demonstrating the fictitiousness of the monkish legend, is tempted to wish that it were true, because he considered that there was 'something so romantic' in it. For my part I fail to see anything romantic in the slaughter of an inoffensive hermit, an early member of the Anti-sport League; and it is some satisfaction to be convinced that the alleged perpetrators of the crime never existed.

On the other hand, it is of far more interest to think, if it be the case, that we have at Whitby a survival of a form of hunting that existed long before Cædmon sang or St. Hilda commenced her missionary work.

¹ *Ante* p. 52.

² Atkinson's *Cleveland Glossary* (s.v.). 'Hay' suggests that the hedge was later than the net. This may be so, but I am inclined to the opposite view. See Lucretius, L.V. 1249—

Nam fovea atque igni prius est venarier
ortum
Quam sepire plagis saltum canibusque
ciere.

³ *History of Whitby*, vol. i, p. 312.

PAVER'S MARRIAGE LICENSES.

By J. W. CLAY, F.S.A.

THERE have been printed in this *Journal* several instalments of "Paver's Marriage Licenses," beginning in the year 1567, and being carried down to 1628.

They were all copied by the late Mr. J. A. C. Vincent, whose loss as a correct copyist is deplored by everyone who had occasion to make use of his services at the Record Office or the British Museum. Several years having elapsed since the last issue, the writer lately undertook to copy enough for another part.

It does not seem generally known why these entries are called "Paver's Marriage Licenses," so it may be useful to state that Mr. William Paver, a professional genealogist at York, copied them from the original documents there, which are now missing. He may have borrowed the volumes containing them from the custodians, and never returned them; at any rate, they are not to be found.

Paver's copies are in two volumes, and were bought, with his other MSS., by the Trustees of the British Museum, and are now in the Library, numbered 'Add. MSS. 29667-8.'

They begin in the year 1567, and go down to 1714. Copying so great a mass of entries being an arduous undertaking, Paver made use of great contractions. His mode of arrangement was as under:

Fountayne. Yates.

Alne. Olave. John F. p. Alne Ellen Y. wo. p. Ol.

This means that John Fountayne, of the parish of Alne, had licence to marry Ellen Yates, widow, of St. Olave's, York, at either place.

Mallinson. Pearson.

Bradf. Tho. M. Alice P. p. afd.

This also means that Thomas Mallinson and Alice Pearson, both of Bradford, might be married there.

It is a pity, however, that Paver never put the day or month in his copy.

There is a short life of William Paver in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. It appears that he was born in 1802, and that he was a Registrar of Births and Deaths at York. He died at Wakefield 1 June, 1871, leaving a son, Percy Woodroffe Paver, who continued some of his father's indexes and MSS.

These MSS., sixty volumes in number, were, as previously stated, obtained by the British Museum, and a description of them from the Catalogue is now given, which may be interesting to Yorkshire enquirers.

The best are the two volumes of licenses which, the originals being missing, are of great value. A good many of the others have been superseded by being printed in other ways. 29670 is merely a list of the more important licenses in the above. 29644, "Dugdale's Visitation," has been recopied and printed by the Surtees Society. The six volumes, 29647-52, which he calls "Consolidated Visitations," are the Visitations of Glover, Flower, St. George, and Dugdale, intertwined with additions, which are not important. 29667-86, extracts from Wills at York, are rough, and have been superseded by *Testamenta Eboracensia*, Surtees Society. 29674: The register extracts are spoilt by having no days and months entered. 29690 contains a good deal of information from extinct newspapers. Many also of the other volumes are unimportant indexes, so that, on the whole, the collection, with the exception of the "Marriage Licenses," is rather disappointing.

LIST OF PAVER'S MSS.

29644-703. Genealogical and other Collections relating to Yorkshire, by William Paver, of York, in his own hand and that of his son, Percy Woodroffe Paver. Sixty volumes.

29644. Copy of Visitation of Yorkshire, 1665 and 1666, by Wm. Dugdale, Esq. With additions and index. Folio.

29645-6. Hopkinson's Pedigrees of Gentry in the West Riding, transcribed from Harleian MS. 4630. With indexes. Folio.

29647-9. The Heraldic Visitations of Yorkshire of 1580, 1584, 1612, and 1665-6, consolidated, and the pedigrees, arranged in alphabetical order, with additions from legal evidence and other creditable sources. 3 vols. Folio.

29650-2. Supplement to the above. 3 vols. Folio.

29653. Index to every surname in the Consolidated Visitations. Small quarto.

29654. List of Pedigrees and Alliances in Consolidated Visitations. Folio.

29655. Residences and Armorial Bearings of the Families in Consolidated Visitations. Folio.

29656-8. Genealogical Scraps, relating principally to Yorkshire Families, but not to any in Consolidated Visitations. 3 vols. Folio.

29655. Supplement to Genealogical Scraps. With indexes. Folio.
29660. Genealogical Scraps derived from old deeds. With index. Folio.
29661. List of Families or Names in Genealogical Scraps. Folio.
29662. Gathering Index, being references to various manuscripts, &c., such as Parish Registers, Tutions, and Curations, Local Histories, and the like, relating chiefly to pedigrees of Yorkshire families. Folio.
29663. Index to all the names and residences in the Visitations, 1530, 1584, 1612, in Harley MS., 1487. Folio.
29664. Indexes to MSS. in the British Museum relating to Genealogy of Yorkshire Families, viz. Harley MSS., 1420-1571, 2118, 4198, 4670, 6070, and Lansdowne MS. 930. Folio.
29665. References to Pedigrees of Yorkshire Families, printed and in MS. With additions and indexes. Folio.
29666. Index of the names of Yorkshire Families, with references to his own collections. Folio.
- 29667-8. Abstracts of Marriage Licenses granted by the Ecclesiastical Court of York, from 1567 to 1714, by William Paver. 2 vols. Folio.
29669. Index to above abstracts. Folio.
29670. Extracts from Marriage Licenses, granted 1567-1714. This volume consists principally of licenses relating to the gentry and persons in good position. Folio.
29671. Index to the foregoing extracts. Folio.
29672. Notes of marriage and other licenses, granted in the Ecclesiastical Court of York, 1566-1602, by Wm. Paver. Folio.
29673. Notes derived from marriage licenses, granted by the Ecclesiastical Court of York, 1609-1618. Embodied in the extracts 29670. Folio.
29674. Miscellaneous Genealogical and other Papers, including—
- (1) Extracts from Parish Registers of York, Acaster-Malvis, Askham-Richard, Skelton, Normanton, Sprotborough, Hull, Doncaster, Halifax, and Hemsworth. Extreme dates, 1538 and 1814. f. 8.
 - (2) Marriage licenses from the Registers of the Ecclesiastical Court of York, epitomised. f. 124.
 - (3) A Catalogue of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen (of the Catholic religion) that were slain in the late war, in defence of their King (Charles I) and country. f. 145.
 - (4) Satirical broadside, entitled "The Parliaments and Commandments." Printed. f. 145.
 - (5) Justices of the Peace for Yorkshire, 1647-1730. f. 148.

- (6) Index to a portion of William Paver's collection of deeds. f. 176.
- (7) Index to Wills proved in the Consistory Court of York, between 1389 and 1724. f. 186.
- (8) List of Knights living in or about 1716, and of some of the gentry of the West Riding living 1746. ff. 203-6.
- (9) Scraps relating to the Rebellion of 1745. f. 209.
- (10) Pedigrees of Dolman, Bosville, Justice, Sykes, Raper, Newton, Comber, and Alford. f. 215*b*.
- (11) Various extracts relating to a college exhibition, founded by William Akeroyd; to rejected ministers, &c. f. 222. Folio.
- 29675. Extracts from Parish Registers of Yorkshire, by William Paver; dates range 1548 and 1832. Only f. 9.
- 29676. Extracts Genealogical from Monumental Inscriptions in Yorkshire Churches, by William Paver. Called vol. i, but extracts do not extend beyond f. 13. Folio.
- 29677-86. Extracts from Wills relating to Yorkshire, from the Registers at York, by William Paver and others. 18 vols. in 10. Octavo.
- 29687. Index to the surnames in foregoing extracts from Wills. Folio.
- 29688. (1) Index to extracts from Wills, 29685, 29686. f. 3.
(2) Index to extracts from Parish Registers, 29675. f. 79.
(3) Index to extracts from Monumental Inscriptions, 29676. f. 157. Folio.
- 29689. Testamentary Burials and Monumental Inscriptions, transcribed from (James) Torre's MS. in the Chapter Library at York, by Percy Woodroffe Paver, 1848. 3 vols. in 1. Small quarto.
- 29690. Notices of births, marriages, and deaths of gentry of Yorkshire and of many citizens of York, from 1772 to 1833, extracted from newspapers, by William Paver. Folio.
- 29691. Index to preceding volume, by Percy W. Paver. Folio.
- 29692. Genealogical fragments, relating principally to Yorkshire, including—
 - (1) Stray Scraps relating to Yorkshire Families or Names, compiled from the loose MSS. of William Paver, by his son. 1852. f. 49.
 - (2) List of knights created, temp. Hen. VII-Eliz. f. 57.
 - (3) Index to Harleian MSS. 5801-2, containing pedigrees of knights created temp. Chas. II-Anne. f. 82.
 - (4) List of disclaimers at Sir Wm. Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire. f. 123.
 - (5) Justices of the Peace for Cumberland in 1735. f. 132.
 - (6) Catalogue of "Vowesses," 1374-1526. f. 138.

- (7) Extracts from the Registers of the Bakers' Company in York, 1605-1806. f. 139. Folio.
29693. (1) Particulars of births, marriages, and deaths of Yorkshire Gentry, 1716-1762, from Historical Register and Gentleman's Magazine, with index. f. 1.
- (2) Index to Yorkshire Inquisitions post-mortem, in the 7 vols. of Cole's Escheats, viz. Harley MSS. 756-60, 410, 411. f. 74.
- (3) Lords of Manors in Yorkshire in the reign of Edward II, with additions. f. 98. Folio.
29694. Genealogical Catalogues. Contents—Sheriffs of Yorkshire, 1069-1845. Lord Mayors and Sheriffs of York, 1500-1700. Various Lists of Yorkshire Gentry, temp. Edw. II—Chas. II. Persons attainted for the Rebellion of 1569. Land Tax Commissioners, 1717. Subscribers to the City and Ainsty of York, for suppressing the unnatural rebellion in 1745. Yorkshire Baronets. Folio.
29695. Clerical fragments relating to the clergy of Yorkshire. Quarto.
29696. Index of names in preceding volume. Quarto.
29697. Notes, chiefly to the Clergy of Yorkshire. Folio.
29698. Notices of ministers ejected. Small quarto.
29699. Yorkshire Genealogical Gatherings, viz.—
- (1) Justices of the Peace for the 3 Ridings, at various dates between 1647 and 1730.
- (2) List of Wills from Registers at York, 1636-1724.
- (3) Index to Monumental Inscriptions. Folio.
29700. Lists of most of the principal Freeholders of Yorkshire in 1741, and of Grantees of Abbey Lands, &c., 1510-1706. Quarto.
29701. Poll Books at the elections of members of Parliament for York, May, 1741, and for the county, Jan., 1741-2. Printed.
29702. Index to the Yorkshire Poll Book, 1741-2. Quarto.
29703. Indexes to pedigrees in Graves' Cleveland, Whitaker's Craven, Hunter's Doncaster, Poulson's Holderness, and Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiensis. Inscriptions wrote on the monuments in the parish church of Sutton, York, in memory of the Harlands. Small quarto.

PAVER'S MARRIAGE LICENSES.

PART XVII.

(CONTINUED FROM VOL. XVII, P. 191.)

With Notes by J. W. CLAY, F.S.A.

[Add MSS. 29667.]

1628

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Henry Darcy, gentleman,¹ and Mary Scroope, St. Olave, York—there.

Roger Marshall, Cundall, and Dorothy Jackson, widow, Sessay—at Sessay.

Allan Gilpin, Kirkby Kendal, and Ann Hey, widow, Bradford—at Bradford.

Richard Bell and Isabel Robinson, widow, Barnby Don—there.

Simon Leckenby, Shadforth, and Elizabeth Davison, of Kelloe—at Kelloe.

Joseph Stocks, clerk, Vicar of Sandal Magna, and Judith Power, widow, Wakefield—at Wakefield.

Thomas Perrando, Sheffield, and Mary Shercliffe, Ecclesfield—either place.

Roger Griffith and Frances Bolton, Londesborough—there.

Thomas Wilkinson and Joyce Atkinson, Barnby Don—there.

Nicholas Davison and Elizabeth Colley, Helmsley—there.

Richard Thompson and Ann Seamer, Scarborough—there.

Richard Silvester and Hesther Taylor, Wath—there.²

[455]

Thomas Wetherell and Dorothy Headley, Poppleton—at St. Margaret, York.

John Steare, Leckonfield, and Isabel Sherburn—either place.

Thomas Danby, Kirk Hammerton, and Elizabeth Dickenson, Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York—either place.

Samuel Horsley and Dorothy Langfield, Elland—there.³

James Brabbo, Bubwith, and Ann Smith, Seaton—either place.

William Wilson and Thomasin Harwood, widow, St. Mary, Hull—there.

Richard Peacock, Trinity, King's Court, York, and Ann Dent, St. Sampson—either place.

Abraham Preston and Mary Wilson, St. Sampson, York—there.

Valentine Wood, Little Ottringham, and Ursula Willey, Great Ottringham—either place.

Joseph Sampson, Bishophill, and Edith Hall, St. Helen, Stonegate, York—either place.

William Rawe, Catterick, and Barbara Gower, Richmond—either place.

Bryan Hardwick and Ann Latham, widow, Whitkirk—there.⁴

John Inman and Joan Oddy, Pateley Bridge—there.

James Todd, Melbourne, and Martha Redman, Fulford—either place.

John Robinson, Headon, and Isabel Robinson, Sproatley—either place.

Robert Cundy and Ann Cutt, Sheffield—there.

Roger Peirson, Skipton, and Elizabeth Thompson, Over Popleton—there.

Thomas Wilson and Ann Hoopes, Brotton—there.

[456]

John Key, Almondbury, and Ann Copley, Darfield—either place.

Thomas Pinder, Tadcaster, and Mary Duffield, Ripon—either place.

Robert Jefferson, gentleman, Thorner, and Margaret Paget, Fulford—either place.

Samuel Lindley, Otley, and Isabel Butler, Weston—either place.

Thomas Walker and Ann Morritt, Haddlesey—at Birkin or Haddlesey.

(1) Younger son of Conyers, Lord Darcy and Conyers, by Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Belasyse.

(2) Married at Wath, 19 Oct., 1628.

(3) Married at Elland, 13 Oct., 1628.

(4) Not in Morkill's *Whitkirk Register*.

1628

Raynold Rich and Sarah Greaves, Penistone—there.

Lan^{ce} Shillito, Normanton, and Elizabeth Williamson, Warmfield—either place.

William Scholey, Methley, and Ann Calverley, Rothwell—at Rothwell.¹

William Taylor and Catherine Isabel (?), St. Mary, Beverley—there.

Thomas Bilton and Ann Laird, widow, Beeford—there.

Robert Cartwright, Holy Trinity, Hull, and Jane Ramsden, St. Mary, Hull—either place.

Hugh Baldwin, Gisburn, and Isabel Wilson, widow, Kildwick—either place.²

Richard Edwards and Jane Foster, Woodkirk—there.

Thomas Denton, Huddersfield, and Mary Hirst, Kirkheaton—either place.

William Lawson and Elizabeth Harrison, Wressle—there.

Hieron Duxbury, Baildon, and Eden Stokes, Halifax—either place.³

Thomas Hustler, Addingham, and Margaret Lofthouse, St. Helen, Stonegate, York—either place.

Henry Malson and Ann Johnson, Skeckling—there.

[457]

Stephen Mashley, Cottingham, and Mary Thornton, Halsham—either place.

William Pickersgill and Mary Green, Ripon—there.

William Brearey, St. John, Micklegate, York, and Elizabeth Robinson, Wheldrake—either place.⁴

William Woodmansey and Mary Dickenson, St. Mary, Hull—there.

William Sawley and Mary Horrocks, Kildwick—there.⁵

Wilfred Bird, clerk, curate Kilnwick near Watton, and Ellen Wyles, of same—there.

Richard Crabtree and Ann Butterworth, Heptonstall—there.

Samuel Gill and Grace Elliston, Halifax—there.⁶

Henry Pollard, Birstall, and Mary Cordingley, Bradford—either place.

John Raper and Elizabeth Raper, Pickhall (? Pickhill)—there.⁷

Robert Wilson and Ursula Rumsey, Holme on Spalding Moor—there.

Edward Butler and Sarah Rayner, Bradford—at Bingley or Bradford.⁸

Thomas Burnett, Ripon, and Katherine Scruton, widow, Burniston—either place.

Robert Waterhouse and Dorothy Rawden, Leeds—there.⁹

William Aston, gen., Woolley, and Winefred Beaumont, Darton—either place.

Thomas Burges and Dorothy Waynes, Tanfield—there.

William Sykes, Wakefield, and Mercy Wheelwright, St. Michael, Spurriergate, York—either place.

George Twisleton, St. Michael, Spurriergate, and Hesther Ibson, St. Olave, York—either place.

[458]

William Coupland and Jane Sleightholme, Santon—there.

Laurence Britton, Belfreys, York, and Ann Foster, St. Lawrence, York—either place.¹⁰

Thomas Harrison and Elizabeth Etty, Cramb—there.

Thomas Brigg, Slaidburn, and Elizabeth Hackill, Waddington—either place.

James Singleton and Honor Norton, Ripon—there.

Robert Thompson, Wakefield, and Elizabeth Toothill, Campsall—either place.

William Pease, Emley, and Grace Bedford, Thorrhill—either place.¹¹

(1) Married at Rothwell, 30 Oct., 1628.

(2) Not at Kildwick.

(3) Not at Halifax.

(4) A merchant, York, son of William Brearey, twice Lord Mayor. His will was proved 16 Feb., 1637-8. She was daughter of Humphrey Robinson, of Thicket. Dugdale says she remarried Peter Bradley, of Louth, co. Linc.

(5) Not in Kildwick register.

(6) Married at Halifax, 10 Feb., 1628-9.

(7) There is no such marriage in Pickhill register at this time, but on Feb. 4, 1629, George Meeke de Maunby and Elizabeth Raper were married. Is it a mistake, or did she change her mind?

(8) Not in Bingley register.

(9) Not in Leeds register.

(10) Not at Belfreys.

(11) Married at Thornhill, 10 Feb., 1628-9.

1628

Francis Shann, Methley, and Frances Laycock, Leeds—either place.¹

Richard Parkin, Fishlake, and Gertrude Style, Campsall—either place.

Josiah Roe and Dorothy Naylor, Sandal—there.

Christopher Marsden and Ellen Rich, Penistone—there.

Titus Bright, Holy Trinity, Hull, and Catherine Anne, St. John, Beverley—either place.

William Snawsell (?), Wawton, and Elizabeth Rose, Ampleford—either place.

Charles Jackson, Rothwell, and Elizabeth Bunney,² Normanton—either place.

Richard Pinder, Easington, and Isabel Ferriby, Hinderwell—either place.

Elias Micklethwaite, Trinity, Micklegate, York, and Martha Micklethwaite, Worsborough—either place.³

Thomas Wilkinson, Addingham, and Margaret Maddison, Harewood.

Francis Halliday and Grace Harrison, Kirkby-Grindleyth.

[459]

John Swale, junr., Askham Richard, and Ann Fales (?), Spofforth—there.

William Walburn, junr., Tanfield, and Isabel Pulleyn, Pateley Bridge—either place.

Thomas Cryer and Mercy Backhouse, Skipton—there.⁴

John Spenceley and Elizabeth Tate, Kirkdale—there.

Richard Watson and Elizabeth Foster, Mexborough—there.

George Copley and Elizabeth Clayton, Kirkheaton—at Thornhill or Kirkheaton.

William Newton, Kirkburton, and Dorothy France, Chapelry of Marsdall—at Kirkburton.⁵

John Cundall, Ripon, and Catherine Horseman, Kirkby Malzeard—either place.

John Warde and Effam Edmund, Rudston—there.

William Catterton and Elizabeth Garrett, Skipwith—at Over Poppleton or Skipwith.

Thomas Stonehouse and Jane Atkinson, Flamborough—there.

John Cordeux, Belfreys, and Elizabeth Paul widow, Cattall (?)—at Belfreys, York.⁶

Abraham Wood, Kirkburton, and Alice Tolson, Cumberworth—either place.⁷

Robert Rishworth, Halifax, and Elizabeth Walshaw, chapelry of Midgley—either place.⁸

John Fisher and Margaret Meakin, Rothwell—there.⁹

William Cooke and Janet Lambert, Linton—there.¹⁰

John Blackburn, Aldmondbury, and Mary Kay, Huddersfield—either place.

Ralph Wilson, St. Mary, Bishophill, York, and Catherine Gill, Moor Monckton—either place.

William Wilson and Elizabeth Sharphouse, Kellington—there.

[460]

Thomas Clerke, Gisburn, and Isabel Wilson, Kildwick—either place.¹¹

Richard Richardson,¹² Bradford, and Jane Hopkinson, Rothwell—either place.

William Dodsworth, St. Sampson, York, and Jane Bell, Thirsk—either place.

(1) Son of Robert Shan, of Methley. She was daughter of Walter Laycock, of Leeds, by Mary Pollard. They were married at Leeds, 8 April, 1629.

(2) Daughter of Francis Bunny, of Newland (see Dugdale's Visitation continued, i, 50).

(3) Not at York.

(4) Married at Skipton, 16 Feb., 1628-9.

(5) Not at Kirkburton.

(6) Married at Belfreys, 16 Feb., 1628-9.

(7) Not at Kirkburton.

(8) Married at Halifax, 9 Feb., 1629-30.

(9) Not in Rothwell register.

(10) Married at Linton, 18 March, 1628-9. She was called Lambte.

(11) Married at Kildwick, 23 March, 1628-9.

(12) Richard Richardson, of North Bierley, married Jane, daughter of George Hopkinson, of Lofthouse, sister of John Hopkinson, "the Antiquary," at Bradford, 26 May, 1629.

1628

John Norman, Holy Trinity, Hull, and Isabell Gill, St. Mary, Hull—either place.

John Wilkinson, Pontefract, and Ann Fosterd, Thorne—either place.

1629

John Watson, Fyling, and Cecily Wilkinson, Sneaton—either place.

James Banks, North Cave, and Elizabeth Marshall, St. Mary, Castlegate, York—either place.

Robert Wilkinson, South Dalton, and Mary Langdale, Helmsley—at Helmsley.

William Turner, Mapleton, and Elizabeth Clarke, widow, Roos—either place.¹

John Robinson, St. Denis, York, and Ann Mason, St. Crux, York—either place.

Marmaduke Thompson and Dorothy Pickersgill, Masham—there.

Jeremiah Hopkinson and Isabel Berry, Halifax—there.²

Robert Kendall, Giggleswick, and Margaret Browne, widow, Gisburn—either place.

John Bulmer, South Otterington, and Ann Hurwood als. Fowbery, Kirkby Wiske—either place.

James Mould and Susan Shackles, Trinity, Hull—there, or at Hessle.

Matthew Wilson and Mary Priestley, Elland—there.³

William Richinson and Jane Jackson, Eskdaleside—at Whitby.

Edmund Tildesley and Elizabeth Mompesson, Seamer—at Whenby or Seamer. [461]

John Wilson and Helen Tempest, Carlton—there.

William Douthwaite, Coxwold, and Ann Thompson, St. Michael, Spurriergate—either place.

John Ellis, Barnsley, and Mary Hawksworth, Silkstone—either place.

John Wood, Ganton, and Christabella Hill, St. Helen, Stonegate, York—either place.

Robert Ellis, gentleman, Rudston, and Isabel Knowlesley, Burton Fleming—either place.⁴

John Taylor and Margaret Watson, Barwick—there.

Thomas Denton and Ann Fairbarn, Royston—there.

William Topham and Ann Dawson, Coverham—there.

William Lister and Mary Greenwood, Halifax—there.⁵

William Birstall and Elizabeth Grimston, Headon—there.

Thomas Robinson and Mary Saunderson, Guisborough—at Danby or Guisborough.

John Pease and Sibel Pulleyn,⁶ Leeds—there.

Bernard Lodge, Kettlewell, and Ellen Parish, Arncliffe—either place.

William Cooke, Bradford, and Phebe Kempe, widow, Halifax—either place.⁷

Francis Williamson, vicar of Weston, and Faith Taylor, Birstal—at Birstal.

Godfrey Rhodes, Mirfield, and Dorothy Foxcroft, Batley—at Batley.

Robert Lacy, Folkton, and Elizabeth Lowson, Scarborough—either place.

George Osborne, clerk, Bishopburton, and Elizabeth Maude, Darfield—there. [462]

Robert Field, Wistow, and Ann Copley, Darfield—there.

Nicholas Stephenson and Isabel Empson, Hook—there.

William Wilkinson, North Street, York, and Mary Brooke, St. Martin, Coney Street—at latter place.

George Middleton, Wakefield, and Jane Darnton, Horbury—either place.

(1) Married at Roos, 16 April, 1629.

(2) Married at Halifax, 4 April, 1629.

(3) Not at Elland.

(4) Married at Burton Fleming, 25 April, 1629.

(5) Not at Halifax.

(6) Married 22 April, 1629. She was called Pulland.

(7) Not at Halifax.

1629

George Field and Mercy Aked, Bradford—there.

Thomas Clarke, Roos, and Sarah Smith, St. John, Beverley—either place.¹

Robert Lord Brooke, Beauchamp Court, co. Warwick, and Rosamond Darcy, daughter of John Lord Darcy, Aston—at Aston.²

John Wilde, Sheffield, and Isabel Fox, Adwick Derne—either place.

John Hawe, Alne, and Helen Gowthwaite, widow, Thirsk—either place.

Richard Tireman, All Saints, Pavement, York, and Ursula Gowland, Goodramgate—at latter place.

Robert Foster, Marton, and Margaret Robinson, Wilton—either place.

William Cowper and Ann Gilliott, widow, Cowlam—there.

James Speight, Emlay, and Elizabeth Clarke, Thornhill—either place.³

Richard Adwick and Dorothy Jennings, Arksey—there.⁴

John Burnell and Ann Wilson, widow, Barwick-in-Elmete—there.

Henry Wainwright and Ann Bacon, Bradfield—there.

Thomas Beckwith and Rosamond Barnett, Otley—at Adel or Otley.⁵

Jeremiah Ingham and Grace Halstead, Heptonstall—there.

John Morley, Brayton, and Bridget Farmer, Selby—either place.

[463]

Lancelot Taylor and Barbara Wilson, Womersley—there.

Robert Aske, Rowley, gen., and Ann Dalton, Rowley—there.

Anthony Dobson and Mary Moore, Rothwell—there.⁶

William Halliday and Ann Tenison, Keyingham—there.

James Carleil and Lucy Hood, St. Leonard, New Malton—there.

Edward Lindsay and Susan Taylor, Garton—there.

Jonas Harwood, Hessle, and Mary Hallsey, Trinity, Hull—either place.

Daniel Rowley, Kirk Ella, and Margaret Cass, Cottingham—either place.⁷

Richard Blenkhorne, Terrington, and Alice Waite, Barton-le-Street—either place.⁸

Thomas Thorpe, South Cave, and Jane Johnson, Brantingham—either place.

Robert Martin and Elizabeth Fall, Terrington—there.⁹

William Brooke and Grace Horsfall, Huddersfield—there.

Richard Dutchman, Hackness, and Ann Browne, widow, Whitby—either place.

Samuel Hartley and Margaret Rhodes, Otley—there.

Stephen Tempest and Frances Gargrave, Sandal Magna—there.¹⁰

William Walker and Ann Harrison, Wheldrake—there.

Abraham Rhodes, clerk, and Emote Rogers, Kirkby Overblow—there.

William Burrell, Cottingham, and Jane Lowthorpe, Cherry Burton—either place.

William Hitching and Mary Lister, Bradford—there.

[464]

John Naylor, East Ardsley, and Jenet Westerman, Rothwell—either place.¹¹

Edward Horsley, Horbury, and Margaret Nettleton, Bradford—either place.¹²

(1) At Roos, 5 May, 1629.

(2) This marriage cannot have taken place. Robert, Lord Brooke, according to the Peerages, married, 1530, Catherine, daughter of the Earl of Bedford. He was killed at Lichfield, 1643. Whilst according to the pedigree in Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, ii, Rosamond, daughter of John, Lord Darcy, died in the lifetime of her father, unmarried.

(3) Not at Thornhill.

(4) Married at Arksey, 19 May, 1629. There is a pedigree of Adwick of Arksey in Hunter's *Minorum Gentium* (Harl. Soc., 1267).

(5) Not at Adel.

(6) Married at Rothwell, 16 May, 1629.

(7) Not in Kirk Ella register, but it is imperfect at that date.

(8) Not at Terrington.

(9) Married at Terrington, 20 May, 1629.

(10) Of Broughton, Esq. Married first, Susan Oglethorpe; second, Frances, daughter of Sir Cotton Gargrave, of Nostell.

(11) Not at Rothwell.

(12) Not at Horbury.

1629

John Batley and Grace Ickringill, Batley—there.

Thomas Goodricke and Alice Lounde, Woodkirk—there.

George Hinchliffe, Thurnscoe, and Ann Chappell, Ecclesfield—either place.

John Monkman, Allerston, and Margaret Boyes, Thornton—either place.

William Skiers and Mercy Drewe, Bradfield—there.

Henry Scott and Mary Wright, Humbleton—there.

John Wood, Ecclesfield, and Martha Wood, Tankersley—either place.

James Vaux and Mary Dawson, Sutton—there.

Nicholas Pearson and Isabel Metcalfe, Marton—there.

John Thompson and Ellen Pickering, Settrington—there.

John Peacock, Skipton, and Margaret Atkinson, Paul—either place.¹

Abraham Braithwaite and Alice Pearson, Bradford—there.

Bartholomew Abbott, Helmsley, and Jane Allanson, Belfreys—either place.²

Henry Hartus and Ellen Coates, St. Michael, New Malton—there.

Thomas Harper, Warthill, and Ann Banister, Helmsley—either place.

John Cross and Susan Harrison, widow, Sutton—there.

Arthur Firth and Elizabeth Ramsden, widow, Elland—there.³

[465]

Henry Butler and Frances Rishworth, Bingley—there.⁴

Isaac Wormall,⁵ Almondbury, and Mary Benson, Wakefield—either place.

Thomas Fenay,⁶ Almondbury, and Mary Horsfall, Kirkburton—either place.

Robert North and Hesther Johnson, Edston—there.

John Beanlands, Keighley, and Isabel Roper, widow, Ilkley—either place.

Robert Wilson and Alice Hoope, Linton—there.⁷

Christopher Frere, Foston, and Mary Iley, St. Sampson, York—there.

Robert Procter, Adle, and Elizabeth Browne, St. Helen, Stonegate, York—there.⁸

Christopher Fewster, St. Sampson, York, and Prudence Strangeways, Gilling—either place.

Thomas Forcit, Swine, and Jane Power, Riston—either place.

Samuel Netherwood and Sarah Pearson, Bradford—there.

John Brass and Sarah Plewman, St. Sampson, York—there.

Henry James, St. Peter, Nottingham, and Ann Smith, Bulwell—either place.

Richard Wardoby (?) and Joan Atkinson, Eastrington—there.

Lawrence White and Cecily Alburne, Trinity, Hull—there.

Henry Brashaw and Martha Nettleton, Bradford—there.

James Casson and Mary Wood, widow, Luddingden—there.⁹

Robert Kellington, Snaith, and Alice Barnby, St. Helen, Stonegate—at latter place.

Robert Gossop, St. John, Beverley, and Jane Acklam, St. Sampson, York—either place.

[466]

John Smith, Arncliffe, and Margaret Dawson, Giggleswick—either place.

Thomas Dickson, Cawood, and Margaret Hutchinson, Brayton—either place.

(1) Not at Skipton.

(2) Not at Belfreys.

(3) Married at Elland, 9 June, 1629.

(4) Married 20 June, 1629.

(5) He was buried in Almondbury Church, 29 May, 1642, aged 49. She survived, and married Marmaduke Jenkinson, draper, Wakefield (Hulbert's *Almondbury*, 136).

(6) Thomas Fenay, of Fenay, baptised at Almondbury, 24 June, 1608. Died 1644. She

was daughter of Richard Horsfall, of Storthes Hall. Married at Kirkburton, 11 June, 1629; died 24 Nov., 1649; buried at Almondbury. M.I. Mr. Hulbert says she remarried Mr. R. Trippier, a Frenchman, but his name is not mentioned in the inscription given.

(7) No marriage at Linton-in-Craven at this date.

(8) Not at Adel.

(9) Not at Halifax.

1629

Robert Hutton, Pontefract, and Elizabeth Turton, Snaith—either place.
 John Horncastle, Ackworth, and Catherine Webster, Darton—either place.
 Henry Shaw, Doncaster, and Elizabeth Cudworth, Tankersley—either place.
 John Green and Mary Hunter, Whitby—there.
 Thomas Smith and Mary Browne, Bingley—there.¹
 Richard Linley, Trinity, Hull, and Dorothy Poole, Whitkirk—there.²
 Richard Lambert, Leeds, and Ann Fenton, Rothwell—either place.³
 Richard Bramley and Sarah Bradley, widow, Kirkby Overblow—there.
 Richard Woodhead and Elizabeth Hurte, Bradfield—at Ecclesfield or Bradfield.
 John Rayner and Priscilla Cunningham (?), Bradford—there.
 William Summers, Sherburn, and Mary Downes, Caw[ood]—at Sherburn.
 Walter Cordingley, Birstal, and Margaret Cordingley, Whitkirk—either place.⁴
 Gargrave Langley and Elizabeth Hayforth, Doncaster—there.
 Gervase Hinchliffe, Barnsley, and Troth Ebson, Wath-on-Dearne—either place.⁵
 Thomas Frear and Mary Colby, Kirkby Grindalayth—there.
 George Naylor, Wakefield, and Jane Stansfield, Whitkirk—there.⁶
 Robert Barker, Helmsley, and Elizabeth Wilson, Kirkdale—either place.
 [467]
 John Whewell, Kirkburton, and Mary Eastwood, St. Helen, Stonegate—either place.⁷
 Robert Wood and Catherine Feliskirk, widow, St. Mary, Beverley—there.
 Edward Wilson, Horbury, and Rebecca Maude, Wakefield—either place.⁸
 Matthew Craven, junr., and Jane Bland, Guiesley—there.
 Thomas Tinley and Margaret Hawsley,⁹ widow, Wath-on-Dearne.
 John Key and Bridget Mitchell, Thornton—there.
 Christopher Coare and Ann Waddington, widow, Gisburn—there.
 John Crosland, Kirkburton, and Ann Harrison, Halifax—there.¹⁰
 Richard Storke and Gertrude Ibbotson, Whiston—there.
 Vincent Parnell, Silkstone, and Jane Scales, Thirsk—either place.
 Richard Conyers and Ann Spence, Helmsley—there.
 Richard Lowtes (?) and Ann Cockhill, Methley—there.¹¹
 Stephen Clarke and Frances Hawkshead, Skipton—there.¹²
 John Hinesley, Aughton, and Catherine Wilkinson, North Dalton—either place.
 Thomas Edge and Joyce Lee, Feliskirk—there.
 William Dawson, gen., and Jane Foxcroft, St. Martin, Coney Street, York—there.
 Mark Vevers and Ellen Rayner, Leeds—there.¹³
 John Jackson and Catherine Wright, Raskelf—at Easingwold or Raskelf.
 John Stephenson, Holy Trinity, King's Court, York, and Margaret Walker, South Wharram—either place.
 [468]
 Stable Haxby, Bridlington, and Ann Todd, Pocklington, widow—either place.
 Robert Escrick and Alice Navelson, Skipsea—there.

(1) Married 20 June, 1629.

(2) Nicholas Linley, in Whitkirk register, married 24 June, 1629.

(3) Married at Rothwell, 22 June, 1629.

(4) Married at Whitkirk, 24 June, 1629.

(5) Not at Wath.

(6) Married at Whitkirk, 28 June, 1629.

(7) Not at Kirkburton.

(8) Not at Horbury.

(9) Margaret Hauslin in the register, married 3 April, 1629.

(10) Married at Halifax, 6 July, 1629.

(11) Not in Methley register. The name generally Lowkes.

(12) Married 8 July, 1629.

(13) Not in Leeds register.

1629

Edward Wilson and Brotiam Wilson, Bracewell—there.

Thomas Lodge and Ann Morton, Great Smeaton—there.

George Stansfield, Heptonstall, and Elizabeth Greenwood, widow, Rochdale—either place.¹

William Oates, Kirkheaton, and Elizabeth Rhodes, Thornhill—either place.²

Thomas Armitstead and Elizabeth Barton, widow, Long Preston—there.

Henry Wood, Kilvington, and Margaret Crathon, par. aforesaid—at Carlton.

Robert Richardson and Ann Williamson, Weston or Westow (?)—there.

Edward Stancliffe, clerk, and Rachel Grice, Belfreys, York—there.³

James Hodgson and Jane Robinson, St. Martin, Coney Street, York—there.

John Dickenson and Margaret Nettleton, widow, Leeds—there.⁴

John Spence and Margaret Waite, Hampsthwaite—there.⁵

Thomas Walker, St. Michael, Spurriergate, York, and Susan Marriott—there.

Michael Wentworth and Jane Birkett, South Kirkby—there.

John Grange, St. John, Beverley, and Isabel White, North Cave—either place.

Thomas Chapellow and Elizabeth Bloe, St. Mary, Hull—there.

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Robert Elam, Sheffield, and Ann Stones, Ecclesfield—either place.

John Richmond, Rotherham, and Ann Smith, St. Martin, Micklegate, York—either place.⁶

Abraham Walker, Birstal, and Susan Horsfall, Halifax—either place.⁷

Bryan Wilson and Elizabeth Smith, Bradford—there.

Christopher Wallis and Eleanor Sedmund (?), Filey—there.

Henry Gascoigne⁸ and Grace Thomas, Rothwell—there.

Luke Harper, St. Olave, and Helen Atkinson, Alne—at St. Olave.

John Browne, Kirkby Wharfe, and Margaret Butterworth, Rochdale—either place.⁹

Robert Rawdon, St. Crux, York, and Christiana Houghton, Alne—either place.

Thomas Rhodes, Barnsley, and Mary Storrs, Royston—either place.

Josuah Twisleton, Trinity, Hull, and Mary Mapple, Kirk Ella—either place.¹⁰

Edward Thompson, Cottingham, and Frances Carville, Paul—either place.

Richard Bertram, East Ardsley, and Margaret Smith, Bat[ley]—East Ardsley or Bradfield.

Robert Metcalfe and Jane Dunning, Sigston—there.

Edward Nicholls, Kirkburton, and Elizabeth Rhodes, Almondbury—either place.¹¹

Richard Goodall, Birstal, and Ann Hartley, Kippax—either place.¹²

John Hall and Isabel Arnold, widow, Hemingborough—there.

Richard Swallow and Susan Wilson, Almondbury—there.

William Aystropp, Empsall, and Dorothy Burton, Laughton-en-le-Morthen—there.

[470]

Geoffrey Potts, Trinity, Hull, and Alice Appleby, Burstwick—either place.

Richard Hopperton, Knaresborough, and Mary Winn, par. aforesaid—at Kirkby Wharfe.

Henry Gill and Ann Rayson, Preston, Holderness—there.

(1) Not at Rochdale.

(2) Not at Thornhill.

(3) Married at Belfreys, 21 July, 1629.

(4) Married at Leeds, 22 July, 1629.

(5) Married at Hampsthwaite, 25 July, 1629.

(6) Married at St. Martin, 23 July, 1629.

(7) Married at Halifax, 25 July, 1629.

(8) Henry Gascoigne, armiger. Married 25 July, 1629.

(9) Not at Rochdale.

(10) Married at Trinity, 6 August, 1629.

(11) Married at Kirkburton, 13 August, 1629. She was called Royds.

(12) Married at Kippax, 4 August, 1629.

1629

James Langley, clerk, and Alice Pudsey, widow, Gisburn—there.

William Pickering, Leven, and Frances Wensley, Seaton—either place.

George Ainsworth and Isabel Shires—at Bolton-in-Bowland or Waddington.¹

John Bowes and Susan Frost, St. Olave, York—there.

Robert Wass and Mary Boughton, Doncaster—at Conisborough or Doncaster.

Christopher Dade, Otley, and Mary Northend, Halifax—either place.²

Richard Law, Cantley, and Alice Foster, Doncaster—either place.

John Gell, clerk, Spofforth, and Pentecost Barker, Knaresborough—at Spofforth.

Isaac Foxcroft, Pontefract, and Beatrice Woolnagh, Normanton—either place.

Edmund Maymond and Ann Peel, Carlton—at Broughton or Carlton.

John Wightman, Heslington, and Margaret Fenton, St. Laurence—at St. Laurence or Fulford.

George Hobson and Ann Woodworth, Rise—there.

John Scholes and Jane Wilkinson, Silkstone—there.

Henry Carr and Isabel Jackson, widow, Kirkby Overblow—there.

Thomas Tate and Mary Tuke, Bolton Percy—there.

Josias Lambert, clerk, curate of Huberam (? Hubberholme), and Elizabeth Taylor, Arncliffe—either place.

[471]

Richard Clarke, citizen of Durham, and Joan Clarke, St. Martin, Coney Street, York—at St. Martin.

William Vevers, Barwick-in-Elmete, and Margaret Robinson, Swinstie Hall, par. Otley—at Barwick.

James Holden and Eden Oates, Halifax—there.³

Roger Hill, clerk, Scrayingham, and Elizabeth West, Burton Leonard—either place.

Thomas Wilson and Isabel Stephenson, Belfreys, York—there.⁴

Thomas Cark (?) and Mary Savage (?)—at Trinity, Hull, or Hessle.

Giles Betterby, Halifax, and Elizabeth Firth, Elland—either place.⁵

Thomas Seller, Langton, and Ellen Moore, Bishop Wilton—either place.

John Deane and Dorothy Cloughton, Guiseley—there.

Thomas Oddy and Beatrice Wilson, Emley—there.

Thomas Grimston, Skipsey, and Mary Hamblinge (?), Barmston—either place.

Philip Rysome and Margaret Dobson, Trinity, Hull—there.

Thomas Brewitt and Grace Hubbard, widow, Wickersley—there.

Michael Lamb, clerk, Ackworth, and Elizabeth Kendall, Feliskirk—either place.

Thomas Blackman and Mary Savage, Rawmarsh—there.

Thomas Beaumont, gentleman, Kexborough, and Elizabeth Armytage,⁶ Hartshead—at either place.

Henry Sykes, Felkirk, and Elizabeth Viccars, widow, Royston—either place.

Anthony Hartforth and Judith Scott, Rothwell—there.⁷

Thomas Grange and Ann Gill, Kirkby Malzeard—there.

[472]

Richard Haley, Skelbrook, and Elizabeth Carter, Burghwallis—there.

William Brooke and Alice Mortiman, Birstal—there.

(1) Married at Bolton, 12 August, 1629.

(2) Not at Halifax.

(3) Married at Halifax, 19 Sept., 1629.

(4) Married 6 Sept., 1629.

(5) Not in either register.

(6) She was daughter of Gregory Armytage, of Netherton (second son of John Armytage, Esq., of Kirklees), by Elizabeth, daughter of John Savile, Esq., of Netherton. They were married at Hartshead, 6 Sept., 1629.

(7) Not in Rothwell register.

1629

Gilbert Annison and Magdalen Cowper, Whitby—there.

John Peel, Carlton-in-Craven, and Mary Bates, widow, Halifax—at Carlton.¹

Tristram Clarkson and Susan Wilson, Bradford—there.

Robert Clarkson and Hesther Taylor, widow, Bradford—there.

John, Lord Darcy,² Aston, and Elizabeth West, daughter of William West, Esq., Firbeck—either place.

James Gamble, St. Denis, York, and Magdalen Clarkson, widow, Trinity, Micklegate—either place.

Thomas Dyson, Elland, and Sarah Dyson, Huddersfield—either place.³

George Deane, Bowser, and Frances Willey, Selby—at Selby.

William Littleman, Blithe, and Mary Aman (?), Tearsby (?)—at Blithe.

William Garbutt, Winestead, and Isabel Pearson, Burstwick—either place.

George Stanroyd and Alice Lee, widow, Sheffield—there.

John Ransley and Ann Turner, Elland—there.⁴

Michael Constable, gentleman, Paul, and Jane Etherington, Newton Garth—at Paul.

William Hustler, Bridlington, and Ellen Simpson, St. Michael, New Malton—either place.

[473]

William Robinson, St. Mary, Hull, and Jane Nelson, Trinity, Hull—either place.

Lancelot Towne, Bolton, and Margaret Altham, Waddington—either place.

Philip Green and Elizabeth Cooke, Bishop Wilton—there.

William Cherry, Hutton Pannell, and Alice Beale, Adwick-le-Street—at Hutton Pannell.

William Beaumont, Batley, and Mary Moorhouse, Wakefield—at Batley.

Leonard Watson and Jane Elding, St. Michael, Spurriergate, York—there.

William Hilton, Skerne, and Elizabeth Johnson, Hutton Cranswick—either place.

Watkinson Payler,⁵ Thoraby, gentleman, and Margaret Fairfax, daughter of Thomas Fairfax, Viscount Emeley, Scrayingham—at Scrayingham.

Thomas Barber and Dorothy Westerman, Kippax—there.⁶

Robert Hopkinson, Birstal, and Dorothy Bucktrout, Otley—either place.

Henry Copledike, Skekling, and Susan Gilby, Lund—either place.

Christopher Masterman, Kilnsea, and Mary Coulman, widow, Bilton—either place.

John Mitley, Pontefract, and Mary Shillito, Featherstone—either place.

William Roebuck, Penistone, and Judith Bothomley, widow, Cawthorne—either place.

Henry St. Quintin,⁷ Folkton, and Mary Stapelton, Wighill—there.

Richard Howden, Bubwith, and Ann Daniell, Cawood—there.

Nicholas Burton, Heslington, and Margaret Fenton, Bishophill, junr.—at St. Laurence or Bishophill.

Thomas Inman, St. Crux, and Ursula Dougill, St. Martin, Coney Street, York.

Francis Bylett, Welwick, and Sarah Marchant, Hilston—at Hilston.

(1) Not at Halifax.

(2) Third Lord Darcy, of Aston. He died July, 1635, having been married four times. This lady, his fourth wife, was daughter of William West, Esq., and co-heiress of her brother, John West, of Firbeck and Aston. There was no issue of this marriage. She afterwards married Sir Francis Fane. Their son, Sir Francis Fane, sold Firbeck. She died 1669, aged 63 M.I. at Aston.

(3) Not at Elland.

(4) Married at Elland, 26 Sept., 1629.

(5) Son of Sir Edward Payler, of Thoraldby, bart., who died vi. pa.

(6) Married at Kippax, 17 Oct., 1629.

(7) Sir Henry St. Quintin, of Harpham, bart. She was daughter of Henry Stapilton, of Wighill, esq.

1629

[474]

George Sale and Dorothy Cheesbrough, widow, Rothwell—there.¹

Nathaniel Jordan, Hunmanby, and Grace Lovell, Boynton—either place.

Thomas Benkes, Trinity, Micklegate, York, and Jane Windle, Otley—either place.²Philip Stapleton,³ gentleman, Wighill, and Frances Gee, widow, Scarborough—either place.

Francis Ridsdale and Ann Peacock, Seamer—there.

Francis Tarvell and Mary Browne, widow, Hunmanby—there.

William Romfoot and Grace Saxton, Brantingham—there.

John Etherington and Mary Kirke, South Dalton—there.

John Pearson, Bossall, and Alice Marshall, Foston—either place.

Richard Leach and Maretam Smith, Ripon—there.

Thomas Preston, Kirkby Malham, and Grace Barker, Skipton—either place.⁴

Robert Prudam and Ann Blacklock, Bridlington—there.

Henry Fawcett, Arncliffe, and Mary Peirs, Knaresborough—either place.

[475]

Anthony Giffard, gentleman, and Ann Alured, widow, St. Mary, Beverley—there.

Edward Trigg and Ellen Turton, Sheffield—there.

Joseph Kilvington and Jane Baynes, widow, All Saints (*sic*), King's Court, York—there.Richard Casson, Leeds, and Judith Stevenson, Thorner—either place.⁵

James Dowson, St. Mary, Hull, and Susan Hodgson, widow, St. Cuthbert, York.

Robert Sisson, North Cave, and Frances Scales, Kirk Ella—either place.

Richard Ware, Calverley, and Frances Bayldon, Otley, widow—at Calverley or North Cave.⁶

Richard Rutherford, St. Mary, Hull, and Dorothy Simpson, Trinity, Hull—either place.

Thomas Hood, Harton, and Ann Dixon, Wilberfoss—at Bossall or Wilberfoss.

Timothy Stable, St. Mary, Beverley, and Isabel Thorpe, Elton—either place.

John Boseman, Middleton, and Margaret Pearson, daughter of Nicholas Pearson, Ormesby—either place.

Christopher Ellison, Belfrey, and Ann Foster, Knaresborough—either place.⁷

William Dale and Alice Pearson, Lythe—there.

Nathaniel Grantham and Grace Sheppard, Rudston—there.

John Broadbelt and Lettice Rhodes, widow, Otley—there.

Nicholas Spenceley and Isabel Boyes, Hovingham—there.

Thomas Dixon, Leeds, and Margaret Scott, widow, Aberford—either place.⁸

William Raper, Pickhall, and Mary Browne, Ripon—at Ripon.

[476]

James Wilkinson, Sneton (?), and Mary Gere, Kirby—at Kirby.

Ralph Cooke, Leeds, and Edith Lister, Sandal—either place.⁹Henry Rycroft and Margaret Watkinson, Kildwick—there.¹⁰

John Wood, Gilling, and Barbara Day, St. Maurice, York—there.

(1) Married at Rothwell, 7 Oct., 1629.

(2) Married at Holy Trinity, 8 Oct., 1629.

(3) Sir Philip, second son of Henry Stapilton, of Wighill, born 1603, knighted 1630. Purchased Warter Priory; a Parliamentary commander; impeached by the army, 1747; fled to Calais; died there. His wife was daughter of Sir John Hothom, of Scarborough, widow of John Gee, esq., of Bishop Burton.

(4) Married at Skipton, 15 Nov., 1629.

(5) Not at Leeds.

(6) Not at Calverley.

(7) Not at Belfreys.

(8) Not at Leeds.

(9) Not at Leeds.

(10) Not in Kildwick register.

1629

James Lepton, Calverley, and Dionis Ellis, Darton—either place.¹

Ralph Arthington, Cheete, par. Royston, and Mary Neville,² Sprotborough—at Royston or Sprotborough.

William Walker, St. Martin, Coney Street, and Alice Todd, Thornton—either place.

James Rawson, Tunstall, and Ann Raper, Aldborough—either place.

Henry Hulley, Kettlewell, and Alice Wilson, widow, Arncliffe—either place.

Robert Frank, Harwood, and Jane Clement, Barton—either place.

Ferdinand Walker and Grace Dolliffe, Rothwell—there.³

John Hewlin, Oswaldkirk, and Ellen Storkes, Coxwold—either place.

Tristram Webster, Catton, and Jane Letby, Bossall—either place.

Edward Hudson, Leeds, and Faith Constable, Bulmer—either place.⁴

John Storr, clerk, vicar of Helperthorpe, and Elizabeth Gibson, Bugthorpe—at Helperthorpe.

Christopher Ogle, Flamborough, and Margaret Bayle, widow, Harpham—either place.

Richard Crakenthorpe, Newbiggin, and Mary Dalston, daughter of Sir Christopher Dalston, Knt., Temple Sowerby, co. Westmorland—either place.

Richard Pulleyne and Mary Smith, Weston—there.

[477]

James Thornton and Elizabeth Hopwood, widow, Guiseley—there.

Thomas Broughton, Doncaster, and Mary Gresham, Cantley—either place.

Ralph Stowper, Sherburne, and Ann Jordan, Hunmanby—at Hunmanby.

Ralph Heavisides and Dorothy Teasdale, widow, Ripon—there.

George Flint, clerk, Askham Richard, and Elizabeth Scatcher, Wakefield—at Wakefield.

Zackariah Seaton, Brotton, and Mary Sheppard, Lastingham—either place.

Richard Marsigill, Whitby, and Catherine Seaton, Brotton—either place.

John Richmond, Ripon, and Ellen Horsman, Kirkby Moorside (? Malzeard)—either place.

William Topham and Ann Monkton, widow, Thorpe, par. Ripon—at Ripon.

Joseph Lockwood, Elland, and Margaret Mosley, Bishophill, senr., York—either place.⁵

James Dale, Carnaby, and Isabel Foster, Filey—either place.

William Pell, St. Sampson, York, and Martha Lewling, Barmbro'—at St. Sampson.

Joseph Key, St. Martin, Micklegate, York, and Elizabeth Muncaster, Stillingfleet—either place.⁶

John Murgatroyd, Luddenden, and Mary Naylor, Heptonstall—either place.

Laurence Wood, Leeds, and Elizabeth Beckwith, St. Martin, Micklegate—either place.⁷

Michael Hornby and Margaret Browne, Uglebarnby—there.

John Scarth, clerk, Dur[ham] ?, and Magdalen Lyell, Ingleby—at Ingleby

John Wright and Mary Smith, Stainley—there.

[478]

John Leafe, Coxwold, and Joan Bailey, Brandsby—either place.

Alexander Laurence, Selby, and Isabel Matheray, Wistow—at Selby.

John Powell, son of Wm. Powell, and Ann Batty, Scarborough—there.

Robert Green, Leeds, and Mary Smith, Wakefield—either place.⁸

(1) Not at Calverley.

(2) Daughter of Henry Nevile, of Chevet.
Marriage at Sprotborough, 10 Nov., 1629.

(3) Married at Rothwell, 5 Nov., 1629.

(4) Not at Leeds.

(5) Not at Elland.

(6) Not at York.

(7) Married at St. Martin, 19 Nov., 1629.

(8) Not at Leeds.

1629

William Scargill and Mary Greaves, Sheffield—there.

William Cockhill, Swillington, and Mary Reeder, St. Martin, Micklegate—either place.¹

William Garlick and Ann Cawthorne, Normanton—there.

Thomas Tireman, Coney Street, and Jane Sumpster, Bishophill, junr., York—at Bishophill.

William Cross and Elizabeth Haggett, North Burton—there.²

Arthur Ingram,³ l. b., York, and Catherine Caley, Brompton—at Brompton.

Thomas Waller and Susan Ramsden, Bishophill, senr., York—there.

Thomas Lister, Ilkley, and Margaret Blackburn, Fewston—either place.⁴

Cuthbert Taylor, Thirsk, and Elizabeth Barker, Thirkleby—either place.

John Cole, Drax, and Ursula Brown, Cawood—either place.

Thomas Moxon, Lowthorpe, and Margaret Lane, Scarborough—at Scarborough.

Thomas Potto, Hampsthwaite, and Margaret Walswor, Bedale—at Hampsthwaite.⁵

Henry Wilson, Bingley, and Ann Exley, Bradford—either place.⁶

Timothy Overend, Fangfoss, and Dionis Wood, Allerthorpe—at Fangfoss.

William Pockin, Arksey, and Meriola Rusby, Barnby—either place.

[479]

Matthew Aspinall, Owston, and Jane Taylor, Sandal Magna—either place.⁷

Thomas Wells (?) and Elizabeth Laborne, Boynton—there.

William Hick, Haram, and Elizabeth Hagg, Kirkdale—either place.

Joseph Stringer, All Saints, Pavement, York, and Susan Towrey, Kirkby Grindalayth—at Kirkby.

Robert Scott, Rothwell, and Alice Simpson, East Ardsley—either place.⁷

William Ingham, Bolton-in-Bowland, and Ann Bentham, Downham—at Bolton.⁸

John Lawtie, Bishop Burton, and Frances Archer, Feriby—either place.

Francis Pithie, Tanfield, and Ellen Long, Kirkby Malzeard—either place.

John Vaux, York, and Thomasine Smeaton, widow, Trinity, Hull—at Hull.

William Stubbs and Ann Blackburn, Hampsthwaite—there.⁹

Christopher Topham, St. Martin, Micklegate, York, and Jane Wharton, Riccall—either place.¹⁰

James Wright, Skelbrook, and Frances Smith, Marr—either place.

William Rudston, Badsworth, and Hesther Saville, Grove—either place.

Edward Gillott and Elizabeth Topham, St. Martin, Micklegate, York—there.¹¹

John Ellis, Rotherham, and Frances Rowbotham, Tankersley—either place.

Nathaniel Crosby, St. Michael, Micklegate, York, and Alice Allott, St. John, Micklegate, widow—either place.

George Trotter, Esq.,¹² Skelton, Cleveland, and Mary Boys, daughter of Sir Edward Boys, Knt., Hutton-on-the-Hill—either place.

Peter Taylor, Hornsea, and Rebecca Isaac, St. Dennis, York.

(1) Not at York.

(2) Married at Burton Fleming, 15 Dec., 1629.

(3) Surveyor of the Customs of Hull and Knottingley; son of Sir William Ingram, of York; appeared at Dugdale's Visitation in 1666, then aged 61. She was daughter of Edward Cayley, of Brompton.

(4) At Fewston, 3 Nov., 1629. *John Lister*.

(5) In Hampsthwaite register the entry is Tho. Pott, Margret Welles, married 30 Nov., 1629.

(6) Married at Bingley, 3 Dec., 1629.

(7) Not at Rothwell.

(8) Not at Bolton.

(9) Married at Hampsthwaite, 6 Dec., 1629.

(10) Not at St. Martin.

(11) Married at St. Martin, 10 Dec., 1629.

(12) Son of Sir Henry Trotter, of Skelton Castle, buried 7 April, 1647, at St. Mary, Beverley. He married, first, Ursula, daughter of Sir Richard Cholmeley; second, the above lady, who remarried Clement Fulthorpe, of Tunstall. Their eldest son, Edward, continued the family at Skelton (see Dugdale's Visitation continued, i, 7).

1629

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John Wright and Bridget Shields, Drypool—there.

Thomas Carleil, Whitby, and Mary Lawnde, Egton—either place.

Bartholomew Steare, South Dalton, and Elizabeth Pauling, widow, Lund—either place.

Jeremy Firbank, Colne, and Margaret Becroft, Thornton—either place.

Edward Sutcliffe, Heptonstall, and Isabel Towne, Burnley—either place.¹

Robert Linley and Sarah Haworth, Halifax—there.²

Nicholas Watman, Hessle, and Margaret Doughty, Kirk Ella—either place.

Philip Geldart and Mary Allanson, Ripon—there.

James Ellerton, Filey, and Dorothy Walker, Hunmanby—either place.

Gilbert Deane, Halifax, and Susan Pighills, Luddenden—either place.³

Thomas Edling, Thirkleby, and Dorothy Lambert, Stillington—either place.

John Harper, Killinghall, and Mary Umpleby, Hampsthwaite—at Hampsthwaite.⁴

John Barrett, St. John, Beverley, and Ann Moore, Whitkirk—either place.⁵

Christopher Brooke, All Saints, Pavement, and Margaret Steel, St. Helen, Stonegate, York—either place.

Leonard Gaten, Trinity, Hull, and Ellen Bulmer, Drypool—either place.

Leonard Beckwith, Masham, and Jane Duffield, Ripon—either place.

Robert Ramsden, Hemsworth, and Elizabeth Colbeck, Felkirk—either place.

Henry Tireman, Holy Trinity, King's Court, York, and Margaret Browne, St. Olave—either place.

[481]

Sampson Smirk and Frances Carlile, widow, Ripon—there.

Joshua Crosley, Rochdale, and Dinah Fairbank, Halifax—at Rochdale.⁶

George Chaytor, Belfrey, and Ann Holmes, Ripon—at Ripon.⁷

Richard Metcalfe, Leeds, and Ann Green, St. Martin, Coney Street, York—either place.⁸

Edward Wildon and Jane Maltus, Aldfield—at Ripon.

Roger Humble, Great Barugh, and Alice Ramforth, Cawton—either place.

John Hoggard, Welton, and Isabel Scott, Trinity, Hull—either place.

Peter Turner and Mary Spence, widow, Helmsley—there.

Richard Witham and Elizabeth Black, Hessle—there.

Edward Armytage and Ann Matthewman, Kirkburton—there.⁹

William Fawcett and Frances Ware, Ripon—there.

John Pearson and Deborah Whitby, Marton-in-Cleveland—there.

James Feliskirk, St. Sampson, York, and Margaret Brownlow, St. Saviour—either place.

Hugh Welburn, Keyingham, and Frances Procter, Marfleet—either place.

Robert Dyneley, Otley, and Margaret Stanhope, Hutton Pannell—either place.

John Rayner, Cawood, and Bridget Nelthorpe, Pontefract—either place.

Hugh Scott and Ellen Hodge, Trinity, Hull—there.

[482]

Clifton Harold and Ann Clayton, widow, Felkirk—there.

Richard German, Linton Wharf, and Jane Godfrey, Spofforth—at Spofforth.

Robert Godson and Elizabeth Terry, St. Martin, Coney Street—there.

(1) Married at Burnley, 23 Dec., 1629.

(2) Married at Halifax, 21 Dec., 1629.

(3) Not at Halifax.

(4) Married at Hampsthwaite, 23 Dec., 1629.

(5) Married at Whitkirk, 22 Dec., 1629.

(6) Married at Halifax, 20 Dec., 1629.

(7) Not at Belfreys.

(8) Not at Leeds.

(9) Married 10 Jan., 1629-30.

1629

- Richard Sandwith, gen., Humber, and Elizabeth Nelthorp, St. John, Beverley—
—at St. John.
- Timothy Denison, Wakefield, and Rosamond Greenwood, East Ardsley—
either place.
- Miles Wright, Miton, and Ann Thompson, Topeliffe—either place.
- John Shaw, Saxton, and Josian Brooke, Brayton—either place.
- Robert Hodges, St. Olave, York, and Elizabeth Moore, widow, St. Helen,
Stonegate—either place.
- Richard Hardy and Ann Remington, Gargrave—there.
- James Athy, Kirkby Moorside, and Mary Dowson, Egton—either place.
- Richard Whitwell, Skirpenbeck, and Ann Harrison, St. Michael, Spurriergate,
—either place.
- Richard Davy and Ann Browne, Thurne—there.
- Robert Dungworth and Margaret Platto, Warmsworth—there.
- John Burton, Horton, and Agnes Howson, Arncliffe—either place.
- George Nicholson, Rither, and Ann Heslington, Stillingfleet—either place.
- Edward Parker, gen., Browsholme, and Mary Sunderland,¹ Halifax—at
Halifax.
- John Middleton and Jane Farrington, Rither—there.
- Thomas Ellismugh and Beatrice Bentan, Wakefield—there.
- Michael Horsley, Wetwang, and Ann Clarkson, Wharram—either place.
- William Compton, Westow, and Isabel Burlister, Burythorpe—either place.
- William Kirkby, Huggate, and Jane Cookes, Hutton Cranswick—either place.
- Godfrey Bingley, Bolton-on-Dearne, and Catherine Pigott, Wath—either place.²
- Richard Moverley and Jane Bateman, Kellington—there.
- Robert Bedford and Ann Nettleton, Dewsbury—there.
- Robert Greenwood, Rothwell, and . . . Jennings, widow, Sheffield—either
place.³
- Thomas Hall, Arksey, and Elizabeth Steel, Owston, widow—either place.
- William Haigh, Kirkburton, and Elizabeth Tolson, Almondbury—either place.⁴
- Michael Oates and Sarah Bates, Halifax—there.⁵
- John Taylor and Elizabeth Batty, Scarborough—there.
- Robert Lowde, clerk, curate of Waddington, and Ann Dilworth, spinster, Mitton
—either place.
- Robert Hunt, Welton, and Mary Browne, widow, North Feriby—either place.
- Sampson Leighton, North Cave, and Ann Starke, Holme-on-Spaldingmoor—
either place.
- Thomas Davy and Margaret Wilkinson, Swine—there.
- William Deighton and Dorothy Beek, Spofforth—there.
- Richard Thompson, Trinity, Hull, and Margaret Eyre, Humbleton—either
place.
- Richard Whitley, Darfield, and Margaret Mosley, Barnsley—either place.
- [484]
- William Coghill, Collingham, and Jane Grainger, Tadcaster—either place.
- Roger Bayne, gen., St. Martin, Coney Street, York, and Elizabeth Taylor,
Bilton—either place.
- Richard Stephenson and Elizabeth Pulleyne, Harwood—there.
- Robert Jackson, Bossall, and Margaret Hungate, Bulmer—at none.

(1) She was baptised at Halifax, 8 June, 1600;
married there 28 Jan., 1629-30. Daughter of
Richard Sunderland, esq., of Coley Hall (see
Dugdale's Visitation continued, i, 96).

(2) Not at Wath.

(3) Not at Rothwell.

(4) Not at Kirkburton.

(5) Married at Halifax, 31 Jan., 1629-30.

1629

- . . . Kirtson (?) and Sarah Wilson, Trinity, Hull—at Hull.
 William Brookes and Susan Smith, Tong—there.
 Francis Hill, Knaresborough, and Ellen Browne, Ouseburn—at Knaresborough.
 James Grundall and Elizabeth Grundall, Sinnington—at none.¹
 John Trippet, Ecclesfield, and Bridget Eyre, Harthill—either place.
 Ellis Cowper and Dorothy Browne, Kirkby—there.
 Arthur Browne and Mary Poore, widow, Ripon—there.
 George Frankland and Elizabeth Wrathowe, Linton-in-Craven—there.²
 John Maude, senr., and Jane Scholey, Wakefield—there.
 Robert Allanson and Jane Wigglesworth, Ampleford—there.
 Robert Laycock and Elizabeth Ellerton, St. Nicholas, New Malton—there.
 Edmund Kaye, Dalton, and Ann Sadler, par. aforesaid—at Topcliffe.
 Edmund Gregory and Elizabeth Chapman, Ayton—there.
 Nicholas Kirke, Awstan, and Elizabeth Newby, Aston—either place.
 [485]
 Richard Broxup and Ann Riley, Bolton-in-Bolland—there.³
 Thomas Robinson, Whitkirk, and Mary Senior, Barwick—either place.⁴
 Robert North and Agnes Beeston, Wakefield—there.
 John Webster and Meriol Boddy, All Saints, Pavement, York—there.
 Francis Tubley, Bridlington, and Elizabeth Gibson, Lowthorp—either place.
 George Dobson and Alice Dobson, widow, Rothwell—there.⁵
 Richard Walshaw and Dorothy Green, Cawthorne—there.
 Ralph Boss and Ann Cowper, Riccall—there.
 Thomas Parkinson and Ann Elley, St. Nich., Beverley—there.
 Roger Wigleforth, Leak, and Margaret Pybus, Kirkby Knoll—either place.
 Robert Harper, Acklam, and Ann Garner, Kirkby Underdale—either place.
 William Vauser, Etton, and Elizabeth Paulin, Lund—at Etton.
 Simon Arnett and Dorothy Pearson, Sowerby—there.
 Richard Smith, Wheldrake, and Hesther Savage, widow, Thorganby—either place.
 William Bradford, Sherburn, and Mary Toppin, Kirkhamerton—either place.
 Francis Robinson, Cloughton, and Elizabeth Fawcett, Ganton—at Ganton.
 Lancelot Fountayne, Alne, and Ursula Smith, Newton-on-Ouse—either place.
 William Key and Anne Rayne, Settrington—there.
 Thomas Fawcett, Slaiburn, and Margaret King, Kirkby Malham—there.
 [486]
 Thomas Bracebrigg and Frances Jackson, Heddon—there.
 Bartholomew Hardy, Barningham, and Ann Johnson, Ottringham—either place.
 Nicholas Blancherd, Cherry Burton, and Ellen Murton, Catton—either place.
 Robert Baddison, Hovingham, and Ann Coller or Seller, Hutton Derwent—either place.
 Philip Hutton, Hessle, and Frances Atkinson, widow, Snaith—at Snaith.
 Robert Wade, Dewsbury, and Mary Wood, widow, Wakefield—either place.
 James Best, junr., and Margaret Scott, Trinity, Hull—there.
 William Fairburn and Elizabeth Duncalfe, Seathorne—there.
 Richard Ramell or Rainell, clerk, curate of Thornaby, and Mary Swale, Thirkleby—at Thirkleby.

(1) Married there 9 Feb., 1629-30.

(2) Not in register.

(3) Married at Bolton, 27 May, 1630.

(4) Married at Whitkirk, 10 April, 1630.

(5) George Dobson and Alicia Walker, married 9 Feb., 1629-30, in the Rothwell register.

1629

Christopher Pasley, Scotton, co. Linc., and Elizabeth Hunter, North Frodingham—at Frodingham.

Daniel Bushell, Kildale, and Alice Foster, Kildale—at Midleton or Kildale.

Joseph Wade, Leeds, and Mary Waterhouse, Halifax—either place.¹

Edmund Brearcliffe and Mary Cockroft, Halifax—there.²

William Crow and Jane Thompson, widow, Belfreys, York—there.³

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John Midgley and Rebecca Holdsworth, Luddenden—at Luddenden or Halifax.⁴

Isaac Murgatroyd, Bradford, and Mary Butler, Halifax—either place.⁵

William Midgley, Bradford, and Grace Midgley, Halifax—either place.⁶

Edward Blaydes, Trinity, Hull, and Rebecca Stephenson, Hedon—either place.

William White, Pentridge, co. Derby, and Margery Talbot, Marr—at Marr.

Laurence Wilcock, Thornton, and Ellen Browne, widow, Long Preston—either place.

1630

Robert Firth, Calverley, and Ellen Rothery, Kildwick—either place.⁷

Henry Blakey, Colne, and Ann Clarke, Giggleswick—at Giggleswick.

George Watson, Holy Trinity, King's Court, York, and Frances Secker, St. Helen, Stonegate—at latter place.

Edward Lowden and Ann Tyndall, Newbald—there.

Thomas Hall and Alice Ellis, Gargrave—there.⁸

Christopher Lonsdale and Alice Shore, Hutton Pannell—there.

Nicholas Firbank and Ann Hebton, Hovingham—there.

Henry Jackson and Jane Jefferson, Lyth—there.

William Butterfield, Gisburn, and Elizabeth Witter, Mitton—either place.

James Lobley, St. Mich., Spurriergate, York, and Frances Hadlesey, widow, St. Laurence, York—either place.

Thomas Browne and Elizabeth Key, Giggleswick—there.

William Armitstead and Ann Clarke, Giggleswick—there.

Edward Stoute and Elizabeth Pick, St. Michael, Spurriergate, York—there.

[488]

Samuel Spencer, Hutton Bushell, and Anne Coward, Caton—there.

Paul Beaver, Warmfield, and Isabel Feathers, Silkstone—either place.

Walter Holme, Fewston, and Isabel Harrison, Stillingfleet—either place.

John Markes, gentleman, Sheriff Hutton, and Frances Ashburne, Allerton Mauleverer—either place.

Richard Brooke and Mary Horsfield, Halifax—there.⁹

James Hiley, Halifax, and Alice Hiley, Birstall—either place.¹⁰

Gabriel St. Quintin, gentleman, Folkton, and Elizabeth Lamplugh, Leverston—either place.¹¹

Christopher Metham and Abigail Sowden, St. Mary, Hull—there.

Jonas Spacy, St. Mary, Castlegate, York, and Ann Johnson, widow, St. Maurice, York—either place.

Francis Scaley, Sheriff Hutton, and Ann Elwen, Langtoft—either place.

John Smith, All Saints, North Street, York, and Jane Warwick, St. Mary, Bishophill, junr.—either place.

(1) Married at Halifax, 6 April, 1630.

(2) Married at Halifax, 21 Nov., 1630.

(3) Married at Belfreys, 21 Aug., 1630.

(4) Not at Halifax.

(5) Married at Halifax, 20 March, 1629-30.

(6) Not at Halifax.

(7) Married at Kildwick, 15 May, 1630.

(8) Register deficient this date.

(9) Married at Halifax, 12 April, 1630.

(10) Not at Halifax.

(11) Son of George St. Quintin, esq., of Harp-ham, who signed the 1584 Visitation. She was a widow, and made her will 7 Sept., 1660.

1630

Jonas Waterhouse, gentleman, Waddington, and Catherine Lister, widow, Belfrey, York—either place.¹

Christopher Mitton, St. Mich., Spurriergate, York, and Elizabeth Benson, St. Sampson, York—either place.

William West and Frances Brooke, St. Helen, Stonegate, York—there.

Matthew Boyes, Salton, and Jane Smith, Kirkby Moorside—either place.

Richard Hillary, Leeds, and Ann Walker, Doncaster—either place.²

Edward Ostler, Thirkleby, and Margaret Frere, Husthwaite Carlton—either place.

Thomas Foster, Riccall, and Lydia Robinson, Drax—either place.

Thomas Radcliffe and Isabel Plummer, Leeds—there.³

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Robert Morrell, Sowerby, and Elizabeth Hildreth, Thirkleby—either place.

John Wardman and Beatrice Jennings, Otley—there.

Arthur Rushell, Scrayingham, and Ann Wells, Bainton—there.

John Smith, South Kirkby, and Ellen Woodward, Wath—either place.⁴

William Carr, Skipton, and Dorothy Heaton, Darfield—there.⁵

George Morrell, Thirkleby, and Mary Cowper, Sessay—either place.

John Clarke, Lynn, and Elizabeth Constable, St. Mary, Beverley—at latter place.

Simon Grime, Snaith, and Mary Drowley, Adlingfleet—either place.

Godfrey Petty, Leeds, and Ann Denison, widow, Batley—either place.⁶

Wilfred Bird, clerk, curate of Crathorne, and Elizabeth Mothersall, Crathorne—there.

Thomas Simpson, Coxwold, and Margaret Foster, widow, Kirkby Moorside—either place.

Anthony Stirke and Elizabeth Scarbrough, Kildwick, Craven—there.⁷

John Sparrow, Goodmanham, and Mary Cocke, St. John, Beverley—either place.

John O'Kell, Normanby, and Elizabeth Heburne, Kirkby—either place.

John Deane, Luddenden, and Martha Midgley, Heptonstall—at Halifax or Heptonstall.⁸

William Wiggon and Ellen Thorpe als. Brame, Harwood—there.

Robert Watson, Grindal, and Ann Clarke, Righton—either place.

Conniston Wrightington, St. Mary, Hull, and Margaret Barnard, Trinity, Hull—either place.

Conyers Askwith, Thirsk, and Helen Coates, Skipsea—either place.

[490]

Thomas Robinson and Mary Robinson, Trinity, Hull—there or at Hessle.

John Brooksbank and Grace Nelson, Luddenden—at Halifax.⁹

Charles Jackson, Givendale, and Elizabeth Todd, Thornton—either place.

William Mather and Elizabeth Raikes, Trinity, Hull—there or at Hessle.

Anthony Foxcroft, gen., Halifax, and Margery Hovenden,¹⁰ Thornhill—at Thornhill.

James Trubshaw, Treeton, and Ann Hatfield, Laughton-en-le-Morthen—at latter place.

Robert Toes and Ann Lyoncs, widow, Skelton—there.

(1) Married at Belfrey, 14 April, 1630.

(2) Not at Leeds.

(3) Not at Leeds.

(4) Not at Wath.

(5) Not at Skipton.

(6) Married at Leeds, 27 April, 1630.

(7) Married at Kildwick, 3 May, 1630.

(8) Married at Halifax, 15 June, 1630.

(9) Married at Halifax, 8 May, 1630.

(10) Married at Thornhill, 9 June, 1630. She is called daughter of Christopher Hovenden, late of Stanton, co. Oxon.

1630

Ralph Fretwell,¹ Stainton, and Margaret Spencer, Sheffield—either place.

Samuel Foxcroft and Ann Bubwith, Normanton—there.

Charles Plewritte, St. Crux, York, and Grace Murton, Cleasby—either place.

Anthony Yates, Owston, and Dorothy Hides, Ulleskelf—either place.

Robert Sanderson,² Esq., Blithe, and Mary Bosville, Warmsworth—either place.

Daniel Norton, Welton, and Isabel Gill, St. Martin, Coney Street, York—either place.

John Walker and Grace Wadsworth, Illingworth—at Halifax or Illingworth.³

John Wales and Alice Hopperton, Hovingham—there.

William Procter, Tong, and Mary Hawmond, Bradford—either place.

David Leedall, clerk, v.d., and Elizabeth Burton, St. Martin, Coney Street, York—there.

Walter Thackray, Seaton, and Elizabeth Pearson, Hutton Cranswick—either place.

George Larde and Mary Gibson, Warmsworth, widow—there.

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Robert Dealtry, Nunburnholme, and Elizabeth Cooke, Ottringham—either place.

John Green,⁴ Birstal, and Bridget Stocks, Hartshead—either place.

Thomas Atkinson, Whixley, and Ann Kaye, Aldborough—either place.

John Legard⁵ and Mary Dawnay, Ganton—there.

William Marshall, Pateley Bridge, and Margaret Bayne, Kirkby Malzeard—either place.

Thomas Halliday, Keyingham, and Ann Reynard, Trinity, Hull—either place.

Sampson Parrott, Westow, and Catherine Bogge, Birdsall—either place.

Leonard Belt,⁶ gentleman, Bossall, and Ann Atkinson, Halifax—either place.

John Leaper, Barnby, and Joan Blanshard, Trinity, Micklegate—either place.

William Houseman, Buttercramb, and Elizabeth Routh, East Ayton—either place.

Robert Hemsworth, Esq., Alderman of York, and Susan Brearey,⁷ Bishopthorpe, daughter of William Brearey, Esq., Alderman of York—at Bishopthorpe or St. John, Micklegate.

John Bellanie (?) and Grace Coy, Skefling—there.

James Downes and Ann Kirby, Stokesley—there.⁸

John Taylor, Drax, and Mary Witham,⁹ Garforth—either place.

Anthony Bromehead, Worksop, and Margaret Story, Tebley, co. Nott.—either place.

Thomas Garnett, Wakefield, and Mary Thorpe, Belfreys—either place.¹⁰

Charles Hobson and Elizabeth Miller, Marske—there.

(1) Ralph Fretwell, of Hellaby, par. of Stainton; baptised at Braithwell, 27 Nov., 1607. Will proved 29 July, 1681. She was daughter of William Spencer, esq., of Attercliffe and Bramley Grange; married at Sheffield, 17 May, 1630; buried there 18 May, 1639 (*Hunter's South Yorkshire*, i, 260).

(2) Son of William Saunderson, of Blyth and Serlby; baptised at Blyth, 6 Sept., 1605; killed vi. pa. 1645, at Nottingham Bridge. She was daughter of Gervase Bosville, of Warmsworth. Blyth was sold by the Saundersons to the Mellish family, and Serlby to John Monckton, ancestor of Lord Galway (*Raine's Blyth*, 74).

(3) Married at Halifax, 6 Sept., 1630.

(4) John Green, of Liversedge; baptised 15 June, 1595; joined the Quakers; died 20 Feb., 1669-70;

buried at the Sepulchre Close, Liversedge. M.I. She was his second wife; married at Hartshead, 29 May, 1630; buried by her husband, July, 1665 (see Dugdale's Visitation continued, i, 260).

(5) John Legard, of Ganton, esq., died in the lifetime of his father, John Legard, esq., 1638. His wife was daughter of John Dawnay, of Potter Brompton.

(6) Son of Sir Robert Belt, Lord Mayor of York, baptised 1612, died 1662. The marriage was at Bossall, 2 June, 1630. She was first wife, dying 26 Sept., 1631.

(7) Daughter of William Brearey, Lord Mayor of York.

(8) Married at Stokesley, 3 June, 1630.

(9) Daughter of Cuthbert Witham, of Garforth.

(10) Married at Belfrey, 13 Feb., 1630-1.

1630

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Thomas Law, Snaith, and Margaret Motherby, St. Crux—either place.

George Johnson and Elizabeth Bacon (? Bawne), Barmston—there.

John Wake, Wressell, and Mary Leggetts, Laughton-en-le-Morthen—either place.

Hercules Richardson, Fulford, and Frances Busfield, widow, St. Olave, York—either place.

William Warde, Methley, and Ann Moore, Sheffield—either place.¹

Ralph Blenkinsop and Alice Harrison, Sutton-in-Holderness—there.

Thomas Butterfield and Ann Butterfield, Bolton-in-Bolland—there.²

Richard Benson and Margaret Riley, widow, Skipton—there.³

William Swire and Jane Crosdall, Gargrave—there.

William Halliman, Norton, and Isabel Shadforth, Bishop Wearmouth—either place.

William Harebred and Mary Best, Wath—there.

James Taylor, Almondbury, and Bridget Ibbotson, Bradfield—either place.

William Hornby, Coxwold, and Margery Horner, Kilburn—either place.

John Thwaites, Leeds, and Jane Mitchell, St. Martin, Micklegate, York—either place.⁴

Isaac Firth, Birstall, and Mary Holder, Halifax—either place.⁵

Paul Beale, St. Crux, York, and Dorcas Bowes, Belfrey—either place.⁶

Ralph Yoward, gen., Westerdale, and Ann Heblethwaite,⁷ Norton—either place.

Thomas Brockden, Gisburn, and Elizabeth Armistead, Giggleswick—at Giggleswick.

Joseph Butterworth, Gisburn, and Mary Netherwood, widow, Giggleswick—at Giggleswick.

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John Atkinson and Elizabeth Blackburn, Conisborough—there.

Francis Nicholson, Hunmanby, and Ellen Robinson, Bempton—either place.

Thomas Dent, St. Mich., Spurriergate, York, and Cecily Warter, Watton—either place.

Henry Ramsden,⁸ clerk, vicar of Halifax, and Ann or Hannah Foxcroft—at none.

William Holmes, Ripon, and Dorothy Morritt, Helmsley—either place.

Christopher Pinkney, Ainderby, and Jane Jackson, Wath—either place.

Andrew Wandricke⁹ and Dorothy Roper, widow, St. Martin, Micklegate, York—at Trinity, Hull.

Richard Pockley, Burton Agnes, and Ursula Hobman, Belfrey—either place.¹⁰

William Walmsley and Clara Lilley, widow, Leeds—there.¹¹

James Rhodes, son of William Rhodes, St. Michael, New Malton, and Isabel Speck, widow, North Burton—at St. Michael, Malton.

John Smith and Mary Wilson, Halifax—there.¹²

Thomas Salvin, Conslett (?), and Meriol Tancred, widow, Copgrove—either place.

(1) Not at Methley.

(2) Married at Bolton, 17 June, 1630.

(3) Married at Skipton, 13 June, 1630.

(4) Married at York, 14 June, 1630.

(5) Married at Halifax, 19 June, 1630.

(6) Married at Belfreys, 14 June, 1630.

(7) Married 17 June, 1630, at Norton. She was daughter of Thomas Hebblethwaite, of Norton, barrister-at-law.

(8) Son of Geoffrey Ramsden, of Greetland; succeeded his brother Hugh in the vicarage of Halifax, 1628; buried there 28 March, 1638. She was daughter of Anthony Foxcroft. They were married at Halifax, 21 June, 1630.

(9) 1630, 7 July, at St. Martin, Andrew Wandright, of Hull.

(10) Married at Belfrey, 22 June, 1630. There is a pedigree of Pockley in Dugdale's Visitation.

(11) Married at Leeds, 23 June, 1630.

(12) Married at Halifax, 7 July, 1630.

1630

William Blakey, Otley, and Judith Cowper, Halifax—either place.¹
 John Ingram,² Esq., Belfreys, and Ann Calverley, Leeds—at Leeds.
 Abraham Robertshaw and Alice Pulleyne (?), Heptonstall—there.
 Henry Lumb and Ellisia Calvert (?), Skelton-in-Cleveland—there.
 George Ambler and Catherine Frodingham, Foxholes—there.
 William Dunn, Birkin, and Elizabeth Field, Darfield—either place.
 Denis Overey³ and Ann Bridge, Kildwick—there.
 [494]
 Jo. Allot and Ann Robinson, Badsworth—there.
 Francis Wansforth and Elizabeth Carver (?), Langton—there.
 Brian Ostler, Thirkleby, and Ann Mason, Ripon—either place.
 John West,⁴ gen., Firbeck, and Frances Hodgson, Leeds—either place.
 Thomas Ibson, Stockton, and Isabel Tobarte, Calton—either place.
 Rowland Fawcett, Thornhill, and Jane Sykes, St. Helen, Stongate, York—
 either place.⁵
 William Hodgson, Scarborough, and Emote Foster, Claughton—either place.
 Daniel Richardson and Jane Richardson, Trinity, Hull—there.
 Godfrey Matthewman, Kirkburton, and Grace Greaves, Bradfield—either
 place.
 Francis Cockman, clerk, and Grace Warde, Halifax—there.⁶
 John Sanderson, Bradfield, and Alice Kent, Rotherham—either place.
 Richard Swinden and Margery Barwick, Wombwell—at Wombwell or Darfield.
 Robert Bayock and Isabel Newpail (?)—at Sutton Forest.
 Thomas Eym (? Everingham) and Joan Bennison, widow, Trinity, Micklegate,
 York—at Cottingham.
 Seth Lazenby, Huntington, and Mary Lovell,⁷ Skelton—either place.
 Samuel Barroclough, Birstall, and Isabel Hooker, Halifax—either place.⁸
 John Avison, Cramb, and Ann Meller, Foston—either place.
 Henry Barker, Helmsley, and Jane Haigh, St. Sampson, York—either place.
 [495]
 Paul Meadley and Barbara Riccall, Drax—there.
 John More, Brewell, and Ann Farom, Conisborough—there.
 William Pickhaver and Agnes Watson, Gisburn—there.
 John Gurwood and Dorothy Tomlin, Newbald—there.
 Thomas Gibson and Martha Gill, Bradford—there.
 William Appleby and Barbara Gill, Layton—there.
 Richard Squire, Ainderby Steeple, and Mary Welles, Coxwold—either place.
 John Garland, Todwick, and Catherine Hatfield, Treeton—either place.
 William Gamble, London, gentleman, and Ann Armytage,⁹ Barnsley—there.
 William Woodward, Middleton, and Ann Page, Helmsley—either place.
 Robert Colman, Rise, and Margaret Watson, St. Denis, York—either place.
 Nicholas Peel, junr., Liversedge, and Mary Tilson, Wike—at Birstal.

(1) Not at Halifax.

(2) Marriage at Leeds, 24 June, 1630. He was second son of Sir Arthur Ingram, knight, of Temple Newsam. She was daughter and heiress of William Calverley, of Eccleshill, and buried at York Minster, 31 Oct., 1632 (Leeds Register, vol. ii, 173).

(3) Dionysius Overend in the register, married 6 July, 1630.

(4) The last of the Wests of Firbeck. He died 9 June, 1659, leaving his estates to his nephew, Francis Fane.

(5) Not at Thornhill.

(6) Married at Halifax, 24 August, 1630. He was called "Publ. Ludimag."

(7) Daughter of Thomas Lovell, of Skelton, esq. (see Dugdale's Visitation, 157).

(8) Married at Halifax, 13 July, 1630. She was called Holker.

(9) Married at Barnsley, 24 June, 1630. She was daughter of Edward Armytage, esq., of Keresforth Hill.

1630

Thomas Mason, Kilnsea, and Catherine Taylor, Hornsea—there.

John Cundall and Margaret Cundall, Ripon—there.

Richard Marsden, Tankersley, and Mary Wordsworth, Penistone—either place.

Richard Lamplugh, Filey, and Elizabeth Condon, Willerby—either place.

William Richardson and Margaret Overend, Warter—there.

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Edmund Schoray and Elizabeth Champney, Wragby—there.

Thomas Ellison and Margaret Pell, Doncaster—there.

Anthony Bewley, Rothwell, and Elizabeth Scott, St. Martin, Coney Street, York—either place.¹

William Horseman, Kilwick, nr. Watton, and Elizabeth Wainman, Lund—at Kilnwick.

Edward Marshall, Tadcaster, and Margaret Wright, St. John, Micklegate—either place.

William Harrison and Beatrice Geldart, All Saints, North Street, York—there.

William Ellerington, Uglebarnby, and Jane Garland, Eskdaleside, widow—either place.

Richard Howard, Stonegrave, and Margaret Wright, Hovingham—either place.

Richard Hudson, Leeds, and Sibel Umpleby, Hampsthwaite—either place.²

Thomas Foxcroft and Susan Linley, Trinity, Hull—there.

John Pickering, St. Mary, Hull, and Rachel Chapman, Trinity, Hull—either place.

Hugh Barnard and Elizabeth Ringrose, Full Sutton—there.

William Moore, Felkirk, and Beatrice Smith, Doncaster—either place.

Thomas Mallinson and Alice Pearson, Bradford—there.

Humphrey Moss and Lydia Cartwright, St. John, Micklegate—there.

Bryan Beckett and Margaret Robuck, Wakefield—there.

Robert Wilberfoss, Wilberfoss, and Elizabeth Tilson, Hunting[ton]—either place.

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Richard Hey and Alice Naylor, widow, Huddersfield—there.

John Tilson, Dewsbury, and Ann Greenwood, widow, Wakefield—either place.

Denis Jennings and Ellen or Eleanor Dewhirst (?), Kildwick—there.

William Awty, Dewsbury, and Elizabeth Greenwood, Hartshead—either place.³

William Sturdy, Kirkby Moorside, and Margaret Dickons, Hovingham—either place.

William Amery and Elizabeth Mallinson, Thribergh—there.

John Dangall (?) and Lucy Locksmith, Snaith—there.

Thomas Richardson, St. Helen, Stonegate, York, and Alice Dunwell, St. George, York—either place.

Thomas Leach, Sandal, and Jane Hoyle, widow, Rothwell—either place.⁴

Guy Stapleton and Mary Sisson, Allerton Mauleverer—there.

Moses Dishforth, Calverley, and Margaret Vezer, Guiseley—at Calverley.⁵

John Addison, St. Martin, Coney Street, York, and Jane Harrison, Tadcaster—either place.

William Banks, Carlton, and Petronel Watson, St. Helen, Stonegate, York—either place.

(1) Not at Rothwell.

(2) In Leeds register Richard Hodgson, of Armley, and Sibill Umpleby, of Hampswith, married 9 Aug., 1630.

(3) Married at Hartshead, 15 August, 1630.

(4) Married at Rothwell, 19 August, 1630.

(5) Not in the register.

1630

- William Langdale, Foston, and Catherine Paul, Nafferton—either place.
 Thomas Danby,¹ Esq., and Catherine Wandesford, Kirklington—there.
 John Geldart,² All Saints, Pavement, York, and Tabitha Micklethwaite, Trinity, Micklegate—either place.
 Thomas Bolton, Kildwick, and Ann Middleton, Skipton—either place.³
 [498]
 George Nandick, gen., Dalby, and Mary Petty, York—at Dalby.
 William Oates, Kirkheaton, and Ann Beaumont, Mirfield—either place.
 Barnabas Walbank and Isabel Heeles, Skipton—there.⁴
 Thomas Dover and Dorothy Warde, Rotherham—there.
 Mark Bovell, Belfreys, York, and Jane Allanson, Ampleford—either place.⁵
 Bartholomew Abbot and Mary Middleton, St. Michael, York—at St. Michael or St. Helen.
 William Thompson, Topcliffe, and Mary Walker, Kirkby Wisk—at Topcliffe.
 James Raynes and Sarah Coates, widow, Appleton-le-Street—there.
 Richard Abson and Jenet Higgin, Barmbrough—there.
 William Cockroft and Sarah Sutcliffe, Heptonstall—at Heptonstall or Halifax.⁶
 Gregory Hutton, gen., and Isabel Gower, Hutton G.—at Richmond or Hutton G.
 Richard Paul, Belfrey, and Ann Nateby, Trinity, King's Court, York—either place.⁷
 Christopher Wilson, Arncliffe, and Isabel Wright, Birstal—either place.
 Nicholas Burgess, vicar of Motteram, and Mary Hollingworth, Mottram, prov. York—at none.
 Humphrey Bell and Dorothy Cooke, Rotherham—there.
 Wilfred Masterman, Feliskirk, and Jane Dunning, widow, late same, now par. Alne (as sd.)—at Feliskirk or Alne.
 John Booth,⁸ Glossop, and Rosamond Franke, Pontefract—at Pontefract.
 Christopher Baddison, St. Mary, Castlegate, and Catherine Dixon, St. Crux, York—either place.
 [499]
 Thomas Hillary, St. Crux, and Margaret Watson, St. Saviour, York—either place.
 Robert Frank,⁹ Pontefract, and Elizabeth Abbott, Featherstone—either place.
 Richard Mascall,¹⁰ Riccall, and Jane Rumman, widow, St. Saviour, York—at St. Saviour.
 Giles Tomlin, Brantingham, and Elizabeth Ellerker, St. Denis, York—either place.
 Michael Savage, St. Crux, York, and Ann Watson, widow, Aughton—either place.
 Thomas Cocks, Patrington, and Mercy Humphrey, Routh—either place.
 John Illingworth, Sherburn, and Elizabeth Grime, Snaith—either place.

(1) Sir Thomas Danby, knight, of Thorpe Perrow, a Royalist; High Sheriff, 1638; buried at York Minster, 18 August, 1660. She was daughter of Christopher Wandesford, esq., of Kirklington; buried at Masham, 22 Sept., 1645.

(2) Lord Mayor of York, 1645 and 1654; buried at All Saints, Pavement, 11 Jan., 1658-9. She was daughter of Ald. Elias Micklethwaite, and was buried in the same church, 21 August, 1638.

(3) Not in either register.

(4) Married at Skipton, 29 August, 1630.

(5) Not at Belfreys.

(6) Not at Halifax.

(7) Not at Belfreys.

(8) The Booths came from Glossop to Pontefract, and entered their pedigree at Dugdale's Visitation. She was baptised at Pontefract, 22 Nov., 1612; married there 14 Sept., 1630; remarried William Savile, of Copley, at Arksey, 30 May, 1639; buried there 2 Oct., 1640.

(9) Second son of John Frank, of Pontefract; mayor there; buried 23 April, 1663. She was daughter of Richard Abbott, of Preston Jacklin; married at Featherstone, 23 Sept., 1630.

(10) The Mascalls were at Dugdale's Visitation,

1630

- Leonard Wrey,¹ gen., Sprotborough, and Jane Ramsden, Heaton—either place.
 Thomas Hall, Appleton, and Elizabeth Wilbore, Deighton—at Deighton.
 Edward Slater, Halifax, and Mary Ashton,² Methley—either place.
 Richard Granger, Tadcaster, and Mary Stainburn, Bilton—either place.
 Roger Leister, Calverley, and Ann Hammond, Birstal—either place.³
 Ralph Moxon, Hunmanby, and Frances Spencer, Scarborough—either place.
 Robert Clayton, Drax, and Mary Taylor, St. Olave, York—either place.
 Thomas Pickersgill and Ellen Watson, Ripon—there.
 James Frankland, Trinity, Hull, and Mary Birdsall, St. Margaret, York (?)—either place.
 Thomas Turner and Barbara Denman, Trinity, Hull—there.
 John Fountayne, Alne, and Ellen Yates, widow, St. Olave, York—either place.
 William Cooke, Hutton Conyers, and Jane Binsley, Wath—either place.⁴
 [500]
 Thomas Sparling, Sheriff Hutton, and Sarah Wright, Sandal—either place.
 Tristram Ruinell [? Ramell, Raivell], Kildale, and Isabel Dossie, Thormanby—either place.
 Thomas Lindley, Trinity, Hull, and Margaret Thornton, St. Crux, York—either place.
 John Wimblesley, Leeds, and Martha Kitson, Fulford—either place.⁵
 Richard Silvester, Penistone, and Mary Watson, Kirkheaton—at Kirkheaton.
 Sir John Byron,⁶ Knt., and Cecily Bindloss, widow, Warter—there.
 Laurence Giles and Margaret Halley, Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York—there.
 Francis Bussey, Belfreys, and Margaret Clarke, St. Sampson—either place.⁷
 Edward Rayner, Hartshead, and Mary Ibbotson, Cumberworth—at Hartshead or Silkstone.⁸
 John Cocke and Jane Wilson, Trinity, Hull—there.
 Thomas Sykes, Thornhill, and Elizabeth Lockwood, Barnsley—either place.⁹
 John Deighton and Elizabeth Kilton, Leak—there.
 John Smith, Halifax, and Mary Scott, Haworth—either place.¹⁰
 Thomas Hall, Marton, and Dorothy Frankland, Giggleswick—either place.
 Francis Clarke and Margaret Bentley, Goodmanham—there.
 William Stead, Otley, and Jane Sawley, St. Crux, York—either place.
 William Sparrow and Mary Thompson, Trinity, Hull—there or at Hessle.
 Philip Webb and Richeden (?) Thomas, Aughton—there.
 [501]
 William Rhodes, Mirfield, and Elizabeth Lilly, Kirkheaton—at Kirkheaton.
 Thomas Molyneux, Ashholme, par. Pickering lithe, and Jane Garland, Sleights, par. Whitby—at Pickering lithe.
 John Blenkarne and Ann Dowley, Trinity, Hull—there.
 John Taylor, St. Crux, York, and Elizabeth Sykes, Leeds—there.¹¹
 Thomas Outram, Norton, and Mary Rogers, Handsworth—there.
 Matthew Norton, Sherburn, and Bellison Glover, Featherstone—either place.

(1) Son of Christopher Wray, of Cusworth, Esq., J.P., by Margaret, daughter of Edward Beaumont, of Whitley; baptised 22 Aug., 1606; died s.p.; buried at Sprotborough, 1 May, 1658. She was daughter of John Ramsden, of Lascelles Hall, near Huddersfield, and remarried Roger Portington, of Barnby Don.

(2) Married at Methley, 22 Sept., 1630. She remarried Daniel Ambrose, D.D., who was a "delinquent," 1650.

(3) Not at Calverley.

(4) Not at Wath.

(5) Not at Leeds.

(6) Created Lord Byron, of Rochdale, 24 Oct., 1643. A leading Royalist; died s.p. 1652. She was daughter of Thomas West, Lord Delaware, and widow of Sir Francis Bindloss, Borwick Hall, co. Lanc. She died Feb., 1638, and Lord Byron married again another widow, Eleanor Warburton.

(7) Not at Belfreys.

(8) Not at Hartshead.

(9) Not at Thornhill.

(10) Not at Halifax.

(11) Married at Leeds, 13 Oct., 1630.

1630

William Roantree, Seamer, and Ann Roantree, widow, Stokesley—either place.¹
Bethell Hunter,² Thornton, and Magdalen Percehay, Kirkby Misperton—at
Kirkby Misperton.

William Dixon, Pontefract, and Elizabeth Skipton, Kellington (as sd.)—
either place.

John Bateman and Barbara Rasby, widow, Doncaster—there.

Richard Westoby, St. Denis, York, and Margery Harrison, Belfreys, York—
either place.³

Samuel Hoyle, Elland, and Ann Townley, Luddenden—either place.⁴

William Darcy,⁵ gen., Hornby, and Dorothy Selby, Workinton—either place.

George Pease, Whitkirk, and Isabel Sampson, Aberford—either place.⁶

William Scaife, Brayton, and Elizabeth Harrington, St. Margaret (?), York—
either place.

John Adamson and Ann Smith, Healey—there.

Matthew Brigge, Broughton, and Bridget Naylor, Heptons^l.—either place.

John Flather, Silkston, and Elizabeth Beaumont, Cawthorne—either place.

(1) Not at Stokesley.

(2) Son of Robert Hunter, of Thornton; died
circa 1655. She was daughter of Thomas
Percehay, esq., Ryton, by his second wife, Mary,
daughter of Marmaduke Wyvell, of Burton
Constable.

(3) Married at Belfrey, 14 Oct., 1630.

(4) Not at Elland.

(5) Sir William Darcy, of Witton Castle, co.
Durham; baptised at Hornby, 15 May, 1608.
She was daughter of Sir George Selby, of
Newcastle.

(6) Married at Aberford, 3 Nov., 1630.

Notes.

[The Council has decided to reserve a small space in each Number for notices of Finds and other discoveries; and it is hoped that Members will assist in making this a record of all matters of archæological interest which from time to time may be brought to light in this large county.]

I.

THE MARMION TOMB AT TANFIELD.

The Marmion tomb at Tanfield, which is here figured, comprises two finely wrought effigies in alabaster—those of a knight and his lady. The former is completely clad in armour, cap-a-pie, and with the ensign of the Marmions—vair a fesse gules—skilfully worked upon the cyclas or surcoat which covers the corselet. The figure of the lady has three chevronels woven in the skirt, whilst the upper part of her dress is vairy, indicating the arms of Saint Quintin. There were two brothers, John and Robert Marmion, who in the fourteenth century married two sisters, Elizabeth and Laura St. Quintin; but as John, the elder brother, died in Spain and without issue, this monument has always been ascribed to Robert and Laura. On the occasion of the Society's visit to Tanfield in September, 1907, doubt was cast upon this ascription by Mr. J. W. Clay, F.S.A., who pointed to a brass at Brandsburton recording the death of Laura St. Quintin, and it thus seemed improbable that a memorial effigy of her would exist at Tanfield also. The history of the Marmions at this period has never been satisfactorily elucidated, but further investigation has established beyond doubt that the monument is really that of John Marmion, who died in 1387, and Elizabeth St. Quintin, his wife. Our early genealogists were content in a large measure to ignore dates in their pedigrees; and it has always been assumed that Robert outlived his elder brother, and succeeded to his inheritance. Even in such widely read books as Boutell's *Heraldry* and the *Dictionary of National Biography* the tomb is described as that of "Robert Marmion, about 1400"; and works of more local interest, as Whitaker's *Richmondshire* and Walbran's *Ripon, &c.*, fall into the same error. In order to arrive at a clear understanding of the subject, it will be useful to review, though very briefly, the several generations of the Marmion family about this time. On the death of John Marmion in 1335, his only son Robert, who was of infirm health and incapable, it is said, of having issue, gave over his estates to Avice his sister upon her marriage with John Gray, of Rotherfield, on the condition that he and his descendants should thenceforth



MARMION TOMB, WEST TANFIELD.

bear the arms and surname of Marmion. "Après le mort du dit John sire de Marmyon," runs the old chronicle, "qui morust le darnier jour daveril l'an de grace mil cccxxxv succeda Robert son filz en leritage son pier; et par ce quil avoit tiele maladie dont il fut en disespoir davoir ascune engendrure, ses cousins et amys ordeignent, par assente de Maulde sa mere, qe Dame Avice sa second soere espouse a Monsire John Gray de Rotherfelde, sur condicyone qe le dit Robert Marmyon et Maulde sa mere deussent enfeoffer les ditz Monsire John Gray et Avice et leurs heirs entre eulx engendres de les reversiones de touz les terres et tenements oue les appurtenances quex furent a Monsire John Marmyon pere de le dit Robert. Et qe le issue des ditz Monsire Gray et de Avice sa femme porterent le surnom de Marmyon."¹ Sir John Gray, or Marmion, died on the 1st October, 1359, and Avice, his widow, was still living on the 29th December, 1371, when she presented Alexander de Brompton to the rectory of Wath. Their two sons, John and Robert Marmion, married respectively Elizabeth and Laura, daughters and coheirs of Herbert St. Quintin; but Robert died a comparatively young man, and Laura, his widow, was remarried to Sir John St. Quintin, of Brandsburton. Laura died in the year 1369, and her second husband died in 1397, leaving by his will, which was proved at York 27th January, 1397-8, "viginti marcas ad emendum quandam petram de marble super corpus meum et corpus Loraë nuper uxoris meae jacendum cum ymaginibus de laton supra dictam petram punctis."² A brass still exists at Brandsburton Church, with the 'images' of John and Laura and the dates above mentioned.³ It is clear, therefore, that Robert Marmion died at least before 1369. His elder brother, John, on the contrary, lived to accompany John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who was also Earl of Richmond, in his expedition to Spain, the crown of which he claimed in his wife's right. John of Gaunt left England at Easter, 1386, and returned in November, 1389.⁴ In 1380 Sir John Marmion presented two chaplains to Wath⁵; and a commission was addressed to him 10 July, 1384, to hear a complaint by Alexander, Archbishop of York, against John Wandesford and others.⁶ He died in the spring of 1387, as appears by the inquisitions quoted below,⁷ Elizabeth Gray, daughter of Robert Gray, chivaler,

¹ Gale's *Hon. Rich.*, from a MS. in Bibl. Cotton.

² *Test. Ebor.*, i, 215.

³ *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xii, p. 205.

⁴ Thomæ Walsingham, *Historia Anglicana* (Rolls Series), ii, 143, 193.

⁵ *Torres MS.*

⁶ Patent Rolls, Rich. II.

⁷ Chancery Inquisitio post mortem 10

Richard II, No. 26. Writ dated 20 June, 10 Richard II, to enquire after the death of John Marmyun, chivaler. Inquisition taken at Evershot, co. Dorset, 19 July, 11 Richard II (1387). The jury say that the said John died seized of the manors of Frome St. Quintin and Belle, of the grant of William Basset and John Chaumburleyn, to hold to the said John and Elizabeth his wife, and their issue,

who is aged twenty-one years and more, being his next heir. The heiress was still Lady Elizabeth Marmyon in 1395, when she presented William de Norton to the rectory of Tanfield.¹ She subsequently married Sir Henry FitzHugh, who died in the year 1424.

H. B. McC.

II.

EXCAVATION OF THE ROMAN FORTS AT CASTLESHAW (WEST RIDING).

The thanks of all archæologists are due to Mr. Samuel Andrew (of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society) and Major William Lees, J.P. (of the Yorkshire Archæological Society), who have purchased the site of this interesting Roman station, and have defrayed the expense of the excavations carried out there during the past season.

Castleshaw, which is near Delph, in the south-west of Yorkshire, seems to lie on the line of the second Iter of Antonine, between the Roman stations at Manchester and at Slack. It stands on a green spur, 900 feet above sea level, immediately below and on the western side of Stanedge, near the point where the road from Manchester to Huddersfield crosses the Pennines. The position is a bleak one for a great part of the year.

The site has been known to antiquaries since the middle of the eighteenth century, when it was the subject of a paper read before the Royal Society.² No systematic examination of the place had been made till last year. The plan is peculiar, but not unique. An exactly similar earthwork may be seen at Raeburn-foot, in Dumfriesshire.³ Apparently there are two forts, the smaller within, and resting symmetrically upon, the larger. It is too soon to decide which was constructed first. Analogy would suggest that the smaller fort was the earlier, and perhaps there are already indications that it was so. As familiar instances of this, we may cite the forts at

with contingent remainder to the right heirs of Elizabeth, who survives. A fine thereof was levied in Easter Term, 44 Edward III (1370-1). The manors are held of the heir of Edmund de Mortimer, late Earl of March, a ward of the King, and are worth respectively 40 marks and 10 marks nett yearly. John died on Monday in the first week of Lent last (25th February, 1386-7). Elizabeth Gray, daughter of Robert Gray, chivaler, brother of the said John, is his next heir, and is aged 21 years and more.

An inquisition taken on Monday after St. Lawrence's Day, 11 Richard II, for the county of Lincoln, in which Sir John Marmyun, knight, and Elizabeth his wife held of Henry de Beaumont, chivaler, the manor of Wyntryngnam, as above, but with contingent remainder to the right heirs of Sir John. He died on 24th March last.

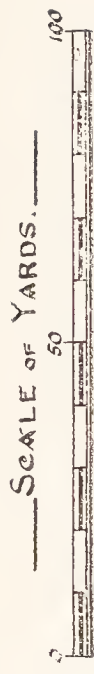
¹ *Torres MS.*

² *Phil. Trans.*, vol. xlvii (1751), p. 216.

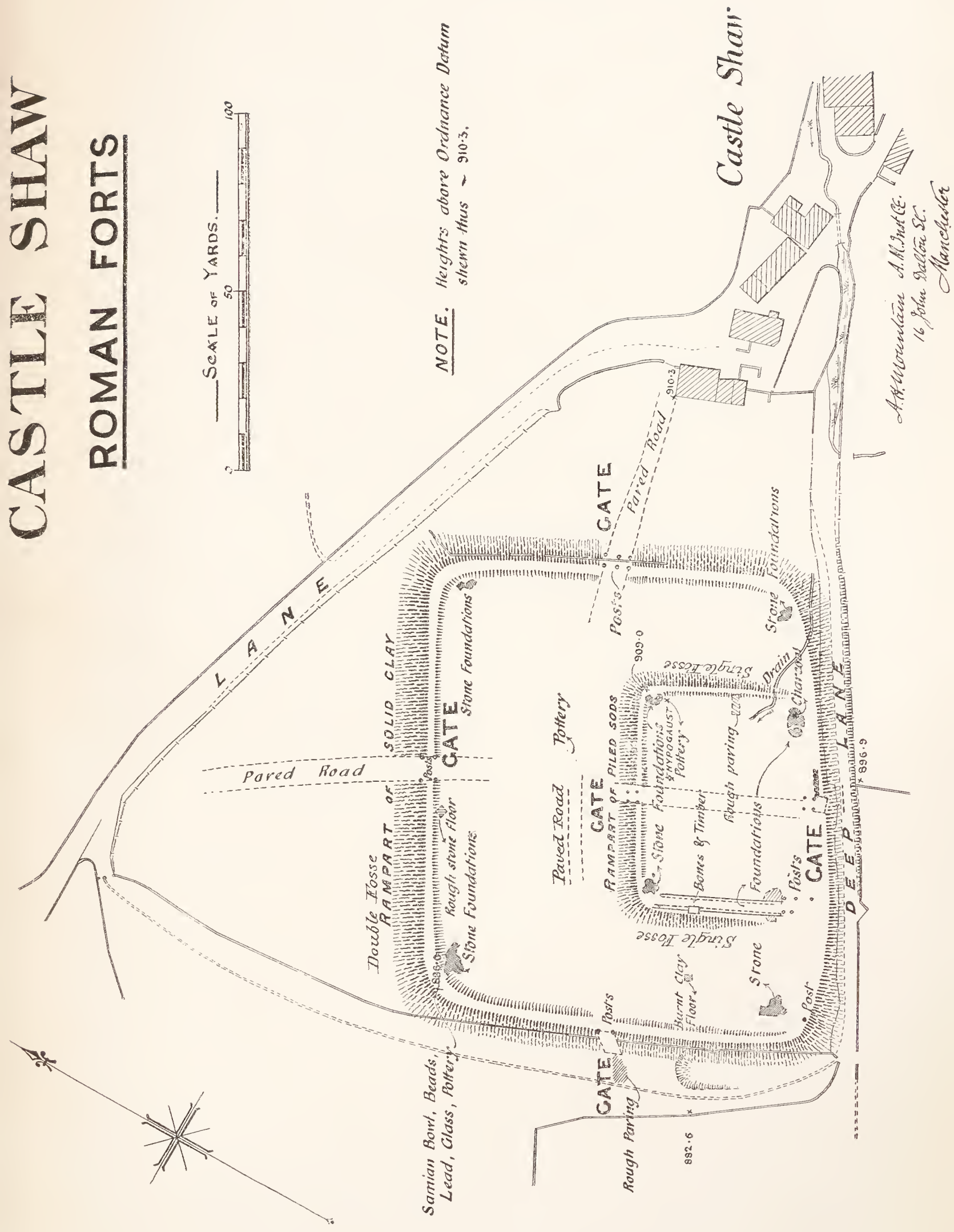
³ *Proc. Dumfriesshire and Galloway Nat. Hist. and Antiq. Soc.*, No. xiv (1897-8), p. 17.

CASTLE SHAW

ROMAN FORTS



NOTE. Heights above Ordnance Datum shown thus ~ 910.3.



A.H. Mountain A.M. Inst. CE.
16 John Dalton St.
Manchester

Barhill and Newstead in Scotland, and the Saalburg, on the German *Limes*. The larger fort at Castleshaw covers about three acres, the smaller one about five-eighths of an acre.

The forts are defended by a wide rampart of piled sods, the lines of sods being remarkably clear; in this feature the ramparts resemble the defences of the forts on the Wall of Antonine. There are also (in the case of the inner fort) a double stone kerb and apparently remains of wooden posts. The exact relationship of the turf rampart, the stone kerb and the posts has not yet been made out. If, as seems possible, they form part of the same scheme of fortification, then, as Professor Bosanquet has said, "the combination of a turf wall on a stone foundation, with numerous post-holes, seems to be a new one, and raises most interesting questions." As cases analogous in some points, we may cite the camp at Haltern in Germany, and the Scottish forts at Birrens, Ardoch and Rough Castle.¹ Both ramparts were surrounded by a fosse, and in the case of the larger fort the fosse is double. In several places the fosse is cut through the solid rock. The whole question of the defences still calls for the most cautious and painstaking excavation.

Five gateways have been made out so far, and these entrances are outlined by post-holes, in some of which the remains of the oak posts were found. The roads that crossed the forts are also coming out well. The structures at the corners are at present a puzzle. In one case the masonry (which is quite rough) runs to eight courses, but it is not yet possible to interpret its meaning. Stone structures of some kind seem to be indicated at all the eight corners.

No definite indications of interior buildings were met with till, in uncovering the inner fort, traces of a hypocaust were detected. On following these carefully, a room measuring about 14 feet square, and heated by a hypocaust, in excellent preservation, was uncovered. The furnace was well preserved, and the flue leading from it was blackened by fire. An interesting feature was a narrow flight of five steps, leading down to the *præfurnium*. The *pilae* of the hypocaust were built up of tiles about nine inches square, and the large red flooring tiles were also in evidence.

A large pit, nearly eight feet deep, discovered on the line of the inner rampart, and containing bones, wood, and a quantity of vivianite, will probably remain a mystery to the end of time.

The finds include the usual classes of Roman pottery and remains of iron, lead and glass, with a number of blue melon beads. The

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vols. xxx, xxxii, and Report, issued May, 1905. The photograph of the stone kerbs in vol. xxxii, p. 441, strikingly suggests those at Castleshaw.

coins found so far include a small coin of Vespasian and two first brasses of Trajan.¹

The only epigraphical evidence obtained hitherto comes from a fragment of tile bearing the familiar and much discussed stamp, COH III or IIII BR. Stamps with the letters BR have now been found on at least six Roman sites.² Full references to these will be found in the illustrated report of last year's excavations just published.³ On a review of the evidence, it does not seem possible to assign a definite interpretation to this tile-stamp. We may, however, mention the fact that the Manchester stamp reads C. III BR., the Castleshaw stamp COH III BR, or COH IIII BR (possibly BRE), and the Slack stamps COH IIII BR or COH IIII BRE.⁴

The most interesting piece of pottery was a fragment representing about one-third of a 'Samian' bowl of the shape classified by Dragendorff as 'No. 29.' The occurrence of this shape on a Roman site is generally taken as evidence of an occupation at least as early as the first century. So far nothing has been found that would lead us to infer that the site was occupied to a late period, but the hypocaust shows that the occupation was more than temporary.

The excavations, which occupied two months, were supervised during nearly the whole period by Mr. Andrew and Major Lees.

They were visited by Professor Haverfield, Professor Bosanquet, Professor Boyd Dawkins, Canon Hicks, and other antiquaries, and by thousands of people from the surrounding district. It is intended to resume the work on June 1st of the present year.

Perhaps we may fitly close this brief report by quoting the concluding words of a letter received by Major Lees from Professor Bosanquet on October 14th, 1907. He wrote :

"The problems raised by the fortifications are new and intensely interesting, and all historians must be grateful to you and Mr. Andrew for the liberality and care with which you have undertaken this piece of work. If you continue to dissect the place as you have done, I am quite sure that the 'Castleshaw camps' will attract a great deal of attention from scholars abroad as well as in England."

Professor Haverfield has described the excavation as "quite interesting and well worth working out thoroughly."

F. A. BRUTON.

The Grammar School, Manchester,
21st March, 1908.

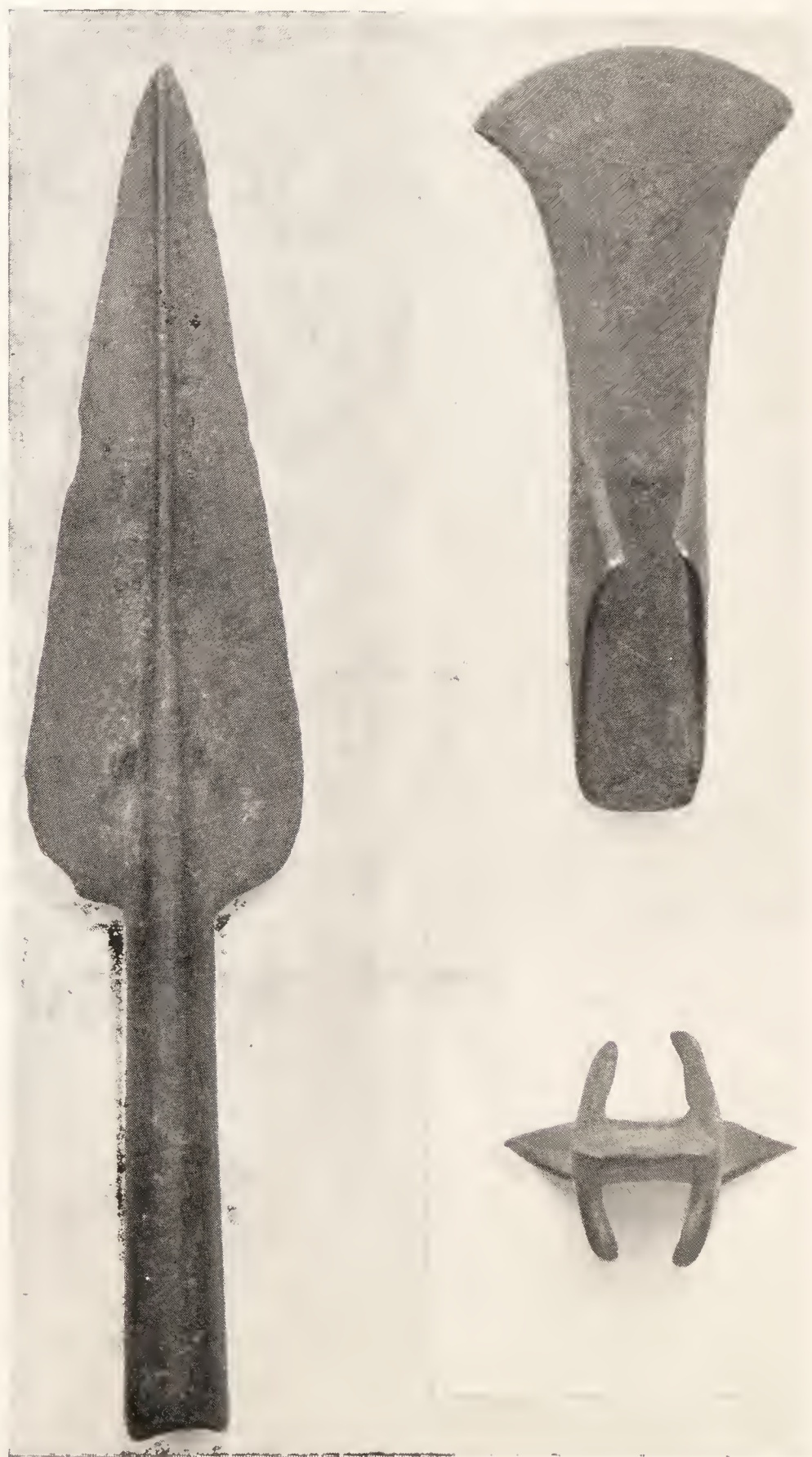
¹ It is interesting to remember that the coins found at Slack in 1865-6, as recorded in part i of this *Journal*, "ranged from Vespasian to Trajan."

² Manchester, Castleshaw, Slack, Ebchester, Theilenhofen, and Eining. The last two forts are near the Danube.

³ *Excavation of the Roman Forts at*

Castleshaw. Manchester: Sherratt and Hughes; 1908.

⁴ Specimens of the Slack tile-stamps are still preserved in the public museums at Halifax, Huddersfield, and Warrington. Those at the first two places named read COH IIII BRE; the Warrington specimen reads COH IIII BR.



BRONZE WEAPON AND IMPLEMENT FOUND AT
RAINTON-CUM-NEWBY.

Postscript.—Since the above was in type, we have paid a second visit to the Bankfield Museum at Halifax, and by the courtesy of the Hon. Curator, examined the collection of Slack relics in detail. After a close comparison of the Castleshaw tile-stamp with the thirteen fragments now in the museum, I should have no hesitation in saying that the Castleshaw stamp is identically the same as that found at Slack, and that both read COH IIII BRE.

What interested us almost as much was the fact that among the tiles we found three bearing the stamp of the Ninth Legion, LEG IX HISP, and two bearing that of the Sixth, LEG VI. The association of these legionary stamps with the tile-stamp common to both stations has an interesting bearing on the excavations at Castleshaw, assuming, of course, that they are in place in the Slack Collection.

The Ninth Legion is known to have been at York in 109 A.D., after which it seems to have been replaced by the Sixth.

F. A. B.

III.

BRONZE WEAPON AND IMPLEMENTS FOUND AT RAINTON-CUM-NEWBY.

The bronze weapon and implement which are here figured were unearthed in the parish of Rainton-cum-Newby, in the North Riding, some fifty years ago; but as no record of them exists, and as they are in themselves excellent examples of the art of the Bronze Age, a short note is here made of the circumstances under which they were discovered. The spear-head was dug up in the casting of a drain, about the year 1856, some half-mile to the north of the village of Rainton. It was at a depth of four feet from the surface, and when first discovered there were considerable remains of the wooden haft or spear, but these have now entirely disappeared. The metal appears to be the usual composition, namely nine parts of copper and one of tin, and the shaft socket is continued in the form of a hollow almost to the point of the weapon. Its dimensions are 11 inches in length and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the widest part of the cusp. It weighs $9\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. The holes which are pierced through the blade are not an unusual feature, and are generally regarded as a provision for the passage of a thong by which the head was attached to the shaft of the spear.

The other implement is an axehead, of a type midway between the oldest form, a plain flat wedge-shaped tool, and the latest, in which the shaft was held in a socket. It was found in 1866, about half a mile to the west of Rainton village, and some 400 yards east

of Leeming Lane. There was no vestige of a shaft or handle, but the latter (as is shown by some still remaining) was a bent one, to enable the tool to be used as an axe. The bronze chisel is a different shaped implement. The view at the lower right hand corner of the plate shows that the handle was a cleft shaft, which would be held securely between the flanges. The tool is 6 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting edge; and it weighs $12\frac{3}{4}$ ounces. Close by the spot where it lay, a fine stone axe was dug out about the same time. The whole district is low-lying and in a sheltered situation; and doubtless in prehistoric times a lake of considerable extent existed between Rainton and Dishforth. The remains of two hearths of lake dwellings still exist on Hutton Moor, scarcely half a mile from the spot where these vestiges of the Bronze Age were discovered.

It remains to add that the subjects here described, as well as several stone hammers, are now in the possession of Peter Stevenson, Esq., The Chantry, West Tanfield.

IV.

POLISHED STONE AXEHEAD FOUND NEAR HECKMONDWIKE.

In the autumn of 1907 there was turned up by the plough, out of a heavy clay soil, at Norristhorpe, near Heckmondwike, a polished stone axehead, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by 2 inches broad at the cutting edge, tapering down to 1 inch at the shank end, the greatest thickness being $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. There is no tradition in the district of anything of the kind having been found there previously, nor does Peel in his *Spen Valley* record any similar finds in this locality. The stone is Andesitic ash from the Borrowdale series. It is ground to shape, and is an implement belonging to the later part of the neolithic age, an epoch when burial had become a ceremony and sepulchral mounds were erected; when man was able to tame and train animals for domestic use; when he could make pots and wear garments. It is possible that the operation of grinding was introduced to make use of such kinds of stone, like the present instance, which could not be flaked to shape like flint.

It is most desirable that all finds of this kind should be recorded at some time on a map of the whole county, in order to provide material for the study of the earliest general civilisation of Yorkshire. The Council would welcome the assistance of anyone who felt a particular interest in the subject, as the Society now possesses a complete series of 1 inch ordnance maps, on which such records could be readily made.

E. K. C.

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Jan 3rd
The Brodie

SIR THOMAS BROOKE, BART., F.S.A.

BORN 31ST MAY, 1830;

DIED 16TH JULY, 1908.

“Quis memorabitur tui post mortem?”

THOMAS À KEMPIS.

By the death of Sir Thomas Brooke the Yorkshire Archæological Society is deprived of a President who has occupied that office for nearly forty-two years, and who has been mainly instrumental in raising the Society to its present position. There is no need to remind members of the many and valuable services which Sir Thomas rendered to the Society. He was one of its founders, under the name of the “Huddersfield Archæological and Topographical Association,” and his name appears as a member of the Council and as Treasurer in 1864, the year of the Society’s foundation. He became President, as successor to Dr. Turnbull, on the 10th September, 1866, and he continued to hold that office until his death. With what ability and generosity he performed the duties of this position is well known. He was a liberal supporter of and took an active interest in the excavations carried on by the Society in 1866–7, on the site of the ancient Cambodunum at Slack, and he presided at the *Conversazione and Exhibition of Antiquities* held by the Society, in Huddersfield, on 23rd January, 1868, which greatly helped to bring the Society before the public, and to establish its position in the archæological world. In the 16th volume of the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, Sir Thomas Brooke published some Notes of the early history of the Society down to the time of its adoption, in 1870, of the title of “The Yorkshire Archæological Association.” A reference to these Notes will show the enthusiasm and ability with which the work of the Society was taken up and developed by its founders, not the least of whom was the writer of the Notes. When the Record Series of the Society was started it was warmly and liberally supported by the President, who, at his own cost (at least £500), had the Selby Cartulary transcribed from the original MS. in his possession, and printed and issued in two volumes to subscribers to the Series. This liberal gift had the effect of setting the Record Series on a good financial basis, and of enabling it to do the good work which it has since accomplished.

Another act of liberality on the part of Sir Thomas Brooke was the issue to the members of the Roxburghe Club, the Council of this Society, and others, of the beautiful edition of the *Metz Pontifical*

(the MS. of which was in his possession), which was edited by the Rev. E. S. Dewick, and is a joy to all its possessors.

One of the last acts of liberality to the Society which Sir Thomas performed was to present to it a complete set of the Government publications, comprising *Calendars of the Patent Rolls, Close Rolls, State Papers*, etc., extending to 326 volumes—a most valuable addition to the Library, and most useful to the members.

Sir Thomas Brooke was a man of rare literary gifts, and a great lover of books. The library which he collected is one of which any man might be proud. A beautifully-printed and illustrated catalogue, in two large octavo volumes, was issued in the year 1891, and since that time many valuable additions have been made. Sir Thomas became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1871. He was a Vice-President of the Surtees Society, and a member of many learned societies, such as the Early English Text Society, the Henry Bradshaw Society, the Roxburghe Club, and others. He was no mere collector of books. He was a book-lover in the best sense of the term, who made himself acquainted with the contents of his books, and who was never more happy than in showing them or giving the use of them to friends. In the introduction to his library catalogue, Sir Thomas says:—"The books have nearly all been bought by myself since 1854, and I think that most of the large libraries which have been sold in late years have representatives on my shelves. . . . It has been the pleasure of my life to collect these books, and in sending out this catalogue *in usum amicorum* my hope is that others may, in some degree, share in that pleasure."

These words well illustrate one side of Sir Thomas Brooke's character—his love of books, and his desire to share his pleasure with his friends. Much more might be written on this head, but Sir Thomas was so many-sided and so distinguished in every branch of work which he took up, that the remaining space allowed to this notice must be devoted to other features in his career. These features are well shown in an able obituary notice which appeared in the *Yorkshire Post* of the 17th July, 1908, and which, with the kind permission of the Editor, is here reproduced, somewhat abridged.

"The death of Sir Thomas Brooke makes the second break in a distinguished family of five Yorkshiremen. It is, indeed, impossible to speak of one of that remarkable quintet of brothers without recognising the influence which the family of Brooke has had upon the West Riding in many aspects—social, commercial, ecclesiastical, political, administrative, and judicial.

Of the five sons with which he was blessed, old Thomas Brooke, of Northgate House, Honley—the father of the baronet now deceased—gave two to the Church, one of them remaining in his native county, and becoming Archdeacon of Halifax, a position which he held up to his death, and the other

finding his sphere of labour in a Metropolitan parish. Two other brothers have devoted their lives to commercial pursuits, which, however, have not proved incompatible with a keen interest in religious, educational, and benevolent work in Huddersfield and the neighbourhood ; while Sir Thomas Brooke, the head of the family, relinquished his share in the business over a quarter of a century ago to give his energies and enthusiasm to duties of a public nature, more particularly to those relating to county affairs and the administration of justice.

When in 1899 the name of Colonel Brooke—his association with the Volunteers gave him that rank and title—was included in Queen Victoria's list of birthday honours, it was remarked that if the services of the family of which he was the head were properly recognised other baronetcies would be conferred. That statement undoubtedly reflected the general feeling of the citizens of Huddersfield, where Churchmen and Dissenters, Tories and Radicals, rich and poor, are ever ready to acknowledge the open-handed generosity, the large-hearted sympathy, and the public spirit of the three brothers who have been more particularly allied with the locality, its enterprises, and its philanthropies.

Sir Thomas was the eldest, and, in the West Riding, perhaps the most distinguished member of the family. He was born on the 31st May, 1830, so that he was in his seventy-ninth year. After being privately educated he went to Cheltenham College, and subsequently became a partner of the firm of Messrs. John Brooke & Sons, woollen manufacturers, Armitage Bridge Mills, to which two of his brothers, William and John Arthur, were also admitted on the death of their uncle, John, in 1862. For many years Mr. Thomas Brooke, as he then was, was head of the firm, and was actively associated with the business. As far back as 1858-9 he was a vice-president of the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce, and in 1879, and again in the following year, he held the office of president. About this time he retired from the firm, and in 1882 became a director of the London and North-Western Railway, a position which he retained up to the time of his death.

His magisterial duties and his railway directorship monopolised the greater part of his time and energies for at least a quarter of a century. Even while the claims of the woollen manufacturing business were strong upon him he had given up some of his few leisure hours to public work. He had even had aspirations—which were not gratified—to represent his native town in Parliament. He began public life as a director of the company that undertook the reconstruction of the Bilberry Reservoir after the great Holmfirth flood, and was for a time chairman. In the early sixties he was elected a member of the Huddersfield Board of Guardians, and subsequently was for twenty-three years an ex-officio Guardian, being chairman of the Assessment and School Attendance Committees.

He was a Justice of the Peace for the West Riding for the long period of forty-four years, having qualified in February, 1864, and was also a Deputy-Lieutenant. To him the magisterial office was never an empty honour ; from the very first he realised its responsibilities, and he had been on the Bench only a few years when he was put on the list of assistant chairmen of Quarter Sessions. Later he acted for many years as vice-chairman, and in 1897 he succeeded Mr. Francis Darwin as chairman, which office, however, he resigned in 1906 ; for about ten years he was chairman of the Upper Agbrigg Petty Sessions at Huddersfield.

In the old days, when the administration of county business was in the hands of Quarter Sessions, Sir Thomas Brooke undertook a full share of work. When the Local Government Act of 1889 was passed, and the West Riding County Council was formed, he became the first representative of the Honley Division, and was included in the first list of Aldermen, and also appointed vice-chairman of the Council under Lord Ripon. Three years later, however, he resigned his position on the Council. For twelve years he was a member of the South Crosland District Council, and for eight years its chairman.

Sir Thomas's first attempt to get into Parliament was at Huddersfield. In 1874 he came forward as a Conservative—a "Moderate Conservative" he called himself—against the late Mr. E. A. Leatham, whose position, however, was too firmly established to be undermined even by so popular a man as Colonel Brooke, Mr. Leatham's poll of 5,668 was 683 more than that of his opponent. In 1885, at the first election under the Reform Act of that year, Colonel Brooke went into the county constituency of Colne Valley. Here he was opposed by Mr. H. F. Beaumont, who defeated him by a majority of 857. Sir Thomas never afterwards renewed his efforts to obtain a seat at Westminster. In both constituencies he worked energetically on behalf of the Conservative cause. He was one of the founders of the Huddersfield Working Men's Conservative Association, and was largely instrumental in the formation of the Central Council of the Huddersfield Conservative Association, being for a time chairman of the Finance Committee. At one time he was president of the Colne Valley Conservative Association.

In the establishment of the Huddersfield Technical College in 1879 no one took a more zealous part than Sir Thomas Brooke. His presidency of the Chamber of Commerce and of the old Mechanics' Institution was coincident with the final adoption of the scheme—promoted by those two bodies—under which a handsome and well-equipped college was built at a cost of £20,000—to be afterwards enlarged so as to accommodate nearly double the original number of students. Sir Thomas Brooke was one of the governors, and was the first president of the College, which office he held until 1886. His portrait in the entrance hall is a permanent reminder of his services to the College. His interest in education showed itself in many other ways. He was for a long time a trustee of the Almondbury Grammar School, and in 1900 he gave a local science and art scholarship to the Radical School Board. He was a member of the Court of the University of Leeds, being a life member, as he had been of the Yorkshire College.

To the Church of England Sir Thomas was always a generous contributor. The building, restoration, and enlargement of many churches in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield have been facilitated by his help. His benefactions, however, were not confined to his own Church. As liberal-handed as he was liberal-minded he gave freely to Nonconformist communities and Nonconformist movements. He was one of the most prominent laymen who, by influence and money, helped to make the creation of a Wakefield Bishopric a possibility. Later he acted as Chairman of the Building Committee in connection with the enlargement of Wakefield Cathedral as a memorial of the first Bishop, Dr. Walsham How, the memorial stone of the extension being laid by Archbishop Temple in 1901. At the Diocesan Conferences, where Sir Thomas had a seat as one of the members appointed by the Bishop, he was a prominent figure. Along with the Vicar of Almondbury he was joint patron of Armitage

Bridge Church—the church of the parish in which he lived. In 1903 he accepted the presidency of the Huddersfield Young Men's Christian Association. His year of office he signalled by a gift of £500 towards the new building, and at other times when the institution was in need he contributed generously. His services to Huddersfield were fittingly acknowledged in the summer of 1906, when he was presented with the honorary freedom of the borough.

The Volunteering spirit early took hold of him. He joined the first company of Rifle Volunteers formed in Huddersfield in 1860, was made ensign of the 2nd Company the same year, and then went through the course of musketry instruction at Hythe. Afterwards he became captain of the 3rd Company, then major of the 6th West York Rifle Volunteer Corps, and eventually lieutenant-colonel of the 5th Administrative Battalion (which comprised that corps), after undergoing training at Aldershot, in succession to the late Mr. T. P. Crosland, M.P. He commanded a brigade at the great Volunteer review on the Town Moor, Doncaster, in the early seventies. After about ten years' service he retired from the command of the regiment.

Among the public positions which he filled were those of Land Tax Commissioner, which he held for forty years, and Income-tax Commissioner, which he occupied for nearly the whole of that period.

Sir Thomas was thrice married. His first wife, to whom he was united in 1854, was a daughter of Mr. Enoch Vickerman, of Honley. She died in the following year, leaving a son, who lived only until his 18th year. In 1860 Sir Thomas married a daughter of Mr. David Dewar, of Dunfermline, N.B.; she died in 1901, and he afterwards married Mrs. Forster, widow of the Rev. Charles Farrer Forster, vicar of Beckwithshaw, and formerly vicar of St. Andrew's, Huddersfield, and a daughter of Mr. James Priestley, of Bankfield, Huddersfield. She survives him. Sir Thomas leaves no children, and with his death the baronetcy becomes extinct."

What has been said above will surely give a satisfactory answer to the question of Thomas à Kempis, with which this notice is headed. Surely the memory of Sir Thomas Brooke will long be had in remembrance. Those who attended his funeral and saw that vast crowd of mourners, sorrowing and reverent, which lined the roads or took part in the funeral procession, comprising friends, dependents, fellow-workers, and fellow-worshippers, could not but realise that he whose loss was so much mourned was one who had made his mark in the world, and who, in the course of his long life, had gained "honour, love, obedience, troops of friends," and who would long be held in kindly remembrance.

May the writer conclude this imperfect notice with the old prayer :

"Sit tibi terra levis";

and suggest as an epitaph one which appears on a tomb in an old Swiss church :—

"Cujus nomen summa laus."

Since the above notice was printed, the Council have received an intimation from the executors that Sir Thomas Brooke has bequeathed

his valuable collection of Yorkshire books and manuscripts to the Society, and so has greatly increased the debt of gratitude which the members owe to his memory. The gift will be of great service, and will be highly appreciated.

The executors have intimated that they are prepared to deliver the books and manuscripts as soon as they can be selected, and the Council will lose no time in housing and indexing, so that they may be available for reference as early as possible.

The following extract from the will sets out the bequest and the testator's directions:—

EXTRACT from the WILL of SIR THOMAS BROOKE,
dated July 2nd, 1907.

“I GIVE to the Incorporated Society known as the Yorkshire Archæological Society, of 10, Park Street, Leeds, such of my historical, genealogical, and heraldic manuscripts as relate to the county of York, including specifically the documents known as the Beckwith papers, the Hunter papers, the Radcliffe papers, the Thoresby papers, and the Woodhead papers. AND I ALSO GIVE to the said Incorporated Society all such printed books relating to the county of York as are not duplicates of Volumes already in the Library of the said Society. AND I DIRECT that the selection of such books shall be left absolutely in the hands and at the discretion of my friends, Samuel Joseph Chadwick, F.S.A., of Lyndhurst, Dewsbury, Vice-President of the said Society, and E. Kitson Clark, F.S.A., of Meanwoodside, Leeds, the Honorary Librarian of the said Society, or the survivor of them. Nevertheless, I except from the last-mentioned bequest such volumes concerning Yorkshire as form part of the publications of the Surtees Society, in order that my complete set of these publications may remain intact.”

ALEXANDER D. H. LEADMAN, F.S.A.

THE Society has also to regret the death of Mr. A. D. H. Leadman F.S.A., a member of the Council.

Although he had not latterly attended the meetings, he was at one time an active member of the Society as well as a contributor to the *Journal*, and he was often present at excursions. By profession he was a Doctor of Medicine, formerly practising at Boroughbridge, but more recently at Pocklington, where he resided for some years. The chief papers he wrote for the *Journal* were accounts of the various battles which have taken place in Yorkshire. The first was the battle of Boroughbridge, which appeared in volume vii, as far back as the year 1882. It was succeeded by articles on the battles of Stamford Bridge, Ington, Bramham Moor, Wakefield, Byland, Towton, and Marston Moor. In 1891 he reissued them in a separate volume entitled *Prælia Eboracensia, Battles fought in Yorkshire*, and it is believed the work was successful. In addition to this series, he wrote also for the *Journal* accounts of Isurium (Aldborough) Church, Hazlewood Chapel, Pocklington Church and Schools, East Riding churches, etc. He began to collect materials for a history of the "Pilgrimage of Grace," but this work was never finished, probably on account of his health, which had not been good for the past few years. In March, 1888, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, but he never appears to have been formally admitted.

Proceedings in 1908.

THE Sheffield district was chosen for the Society's first excursion of the season, which took place on June 25th, 1908. The places visited were the parish churches of Sheffield, Bradfield, and Ecclesfield, and the earthwork known as Bailey Hill, in the vicinity of Bradfield. Of the last Mr. S. O. Addy contributes a short account, whilst the churches are described in their architectural aspect by Mr. Sydney Kitson, and historically by Mr. E. W. Crossley, Hon. Secretary of the Society.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, SHEFFIELD.

The Society's excursion was schemed to consist of the examination of three churches whose history, both ecclesiastical and civil, is very closely linked together. The existing fabrics of these three churches are also very closely connected, since they all three belong to the era which is now called fifteenth century, although the old-fashioned, and I believe discarded, label of "Perpendicular" would have suited them better; for the tower of Sheffield belongs to the end of the fourteenth century, while the chancel, at least of Ecclesfield, can be almost certainly ascribed to the beginning of the sixteenth century. All three are stately and well-proportioned buildings, which, while obviously designed for a dignified ritual, are specially noticeable as being planned for the accommodation of laymen, rather than for the almost exclusive use of a priestly caste. The trend of events is thus reflected in these buildings. For the Black Death in 1349 had ended the domination of the monasteries by breaking up, to a large extent, the continuity of existence in these institutions; while the hundred years' war with France drained the blood of the English knighthood and emptied their purses. Thus "the wider energies of the rapidly rising classes of tradesmen and landowners, enriched and thriving from the close connections with Flemish commerce and manufacture," were given a free scope, and these later churches are the monuments of the trading and small landowning classes, while the earlier churches are the monuments of the monastic and knightly elements of the realm. Sheffield Church, in spite of the almost total rebuilding which has taken place in comparatively modern times, reflects this fifteenth century impression that it was built for laymen by laymen; and the exterior effect, with

its beautiful central spire and fine grouping, presents a stately example of civic church-building. The interior is so dark that it is difficult to see the details of construction; but it may be said at once that everything west of the tower arch is of eighteenth century or later date.

The tower arches bear a remarkable resemblance to those in Rotherham Church, where are similar small capitals to the secondary members of the arch mouldings. The water-table of an earlier roof is plainly visible above the tower arch, showing that the tower was rebuilt while the earlier church was still standing; this feature occurs also in the same place at Rotherham. The rebuilding of the tower appears to have been done at about the close of the fourteenth century. When the clock was inserted in the tower some voussoirs of an arch of twelfth century workmanship were found, which had been reused in the building of the fourteenth century tower. These voussoirs probably represented the twelfth century chancel arch of the original church, an arch $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. Further fragments of this earlier church can still be seen built in to the east wall of the church on the inside. These few fragments form the only structural evidence of the first church, which was probably in plan like the twelfth century church of Newbald in the East Riding; that is a cruciform building, with a central tower and nave, transepts and choir. Doubtless, aisles had been added to the earlier church at a later date. Then, when the town had recovered from the ravages of the Black Death, and after the church had passed into the hands of the Carthusian convent at Worksop (1386), the rebuilding began with the tower; the crocketing of the spire was a favourite form of ornamentation in the fourteenth century, but it gradually fell into disuse in the succeeding century. This tower was fitted to the old roofs of the nave and choir, as the water tables show. Then probably the nave and aisles were rebuilt, and the chancel last of all. At the beginning of the sixteenth century the plan and appearance of the church was almost exactly similar to the church at Ecclesfield, but on a slightly larger scale.

There were the same recesses in the east bays of the nave aisles which will be seen at Ecclesfield, with arches entering from the aisles to the transepts of the same width as the aisles. Evidences of these narrower arches may be seen on the north side of the north-west tower pier and on the south side of the south-west tower pier. There was the same aisleless eastern bay forming the sanctuary. But before the year 1538 the south aisle was extended eastwards, and the south wall of the sanctuary was pierced to form

a chapel for the seventh Earl of Shrewsbury. The flat arch with pendant boss is reminiscent of the work at King's College Chapel, Cambridge, while above there is a cornice of rich Gothic design. There are slight traces of that renaissance feeling which had been introduced into England some twenty years before by the sculptor of Henry VII's tomb in Westminster Abbey; these traces are to be seen in the frieze where winged cherubs' heads appear.

The figures are very beautiful, and the tomb upon which they rest is of purely Gothic design. The altar-tomb in the centre of the chapel, without inscription but intended for the monument of the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, is about fifty years later in date; and if the two be compared, it will be seen that a completely new fashion in ornament had set in; although the form of tomb was retained, the surface treatment of the latter is in the renaissance style of a scholarly type.

The mural monument on the south side of the chapel can only be a few years later, but, with its lengthy inscription and great size, forms a typical example of the pompous monuments beloved by the great people of the age of Elizabeth and James I. The account-books of the church give a progressive account of the havoc worked at the time of the Reformation. In 1560 4s. 4d. was paid for pulling down the altars; in 1565 William Goodroyd of Derby (presumably a surveyor) was paid 10d., and 4d. for his dinner, for advising about the whitewashing of the church and the setting of texts of Scripture on the walls; and next year 39s. 10d. was paid for the whitewashing of the church and the writing of the Scriptures. In 1570 the rood screen and churchyard cross were taken down and sold.

As Sheffield expanded in the eighteenth century with the growth of the cutlery trade and the discovery of the process of Sheffield plating, more accommodation was required, and galleries were built, some on pillars, some hung in chains. In order to gain warmth, the chancel was entirely bricked off from the nave and the nave only was used for service, while the north side of the chancel was used as a charnel house and a fire-engine stable. The pews were of all sorts of shapes; they were private property; and several of them went with the freehold of various Sheffield taverns. Those who criticise so severely the drastic restorations of forty and fifty years ago would do well to try and visualise the appalling chaos into which the fabrics of parish churches had fallen in the eighteenth century. In the case of Sheffield the era of restoration began at a very early date. In 1771 Carr of York, the famous classical architect, who has been called 'the Yorkshire Palladio,' was commissioned

by Edward, Duke of Norfolk, to reface the east wall of the chancel and the Shrewsbury Chapel. Carr's drawings are still extant, and they show the peculiar tracery of the east windows and the semi-Gothic, semi-Jacobean buttresses which still exist; he faced the whole of the exterior of the eastern limb of the church with a skin of ashlar stone 4 inches thick. A little later a vestry and room for the burgesses was made at the north-east corner of the church. In doing this the old east window of the north aisle was blocked up, and to this fact we owe the only medieval window tracery now to be seen in the church (the tracery, however, of the windows in the tower is old), for at the last restoration, when the vestry was thrown into the church, the old window was found and rebuilt as the east window of the north transept. Stimulated by the example of their lay rector's work in the church, the townspeople set to work in the last decade of the eighteenth century and rebuilt the whole of the nave, widening the aisles to the same width as the transepts; this work was done in sections, in order that service might go on during the rebuilding. There are various dates cast on to the lead roof of the nave, which show in what order the work was done. When the church was reopened in 1805 the plan was a plain rectangle, and it is so described by Hunter, the historian of Hallamshire. The last alterations took place less than thirty years ago, when the transepts were extended, and a western porch was built.

Perhaps the only details to which attention should be drawn in the interior (after noticing the Shrewsbury monuments) are the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century oak sedilia now in the north aisle of the chancel, and the monument to Dr. Wilkinson, who reigned over Sheffield during the whole of the last half of the eighteenth century in the dual capacity of magistrate and vicar. It is the work of Chantry.

THE HISTORY OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

The early history of this church, the ancient dedication of which was to SS. Peter and Paul, is obscure. Hunter says,¹ apparently on the evidence contained in a confirmation charter of Edward II,² that William de Lovetot the second, who died sometime before 1181, gave the third part of the tithe of the church, together with the power of nominating a vicar, to the Augustinian canons of Worksop.³

¹ *Hallamshire*, p. 131.

² *Dug. Mon.* (1846 ed.), vi, 121.

³ The grant consisted of that portion in the church of Sheffield which Radulph

and William, the priests, had in it, viz. the third part of all the tithes, with certain lands, and the oblations and obventions of the altar (*Ibid.*).

From the wording of the confirmation¹ of the same grant by Maud, daughter and heiress of the above William de Lovetot, it would appear that it was not William father of Maud, but some more remote ancestor, who endowed the church, probably either in the reign of Henry I or Stephen. The remaining two-thirds of the tithe was not granted to the canons of Worksop, but was given, it is not known by whom, to the monastery of St. Wandrille, which had great interests in Hallamshire. In some evidence given in the proof of age of Thomas de Verdon,² we are told that Archbishop Wickwane³ dedicated this church, but there is no mention of it in the archbishop's register; and although he may have referred to the dedication of some rebuilding or addition to the fabric, it is possible that the witness was merely alluding to a reconciling of the church after pollution by the violent effusion of blood.

The canons of Worksop appointed the vicars until the suppression of their house, but it does not appear whether they made any fixed provision for them, no ordination of a vicarage having yet been found. That part of the tithe which belonged to St. Wandrille's was given by Richard II in 1386 to the Charterhouse at Coventry, and after the dissolution of the monasteries it was granted by the Crown, 13 April, 3 Edward VI (1549), to Mary, Countess dowager of Northumberland, for life,⁴ a further grant being made in 1552 of the reversion after her death to her brother Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury.⁵ The third, of which the house of Worksop was owner, was assigned to several different grantees. The advowson was secured in 1544 by Robert and William Swift.⁶

There are no chantries, properly so called, mentioned in the Certificates of 1546 and 1548, but the latter record the service or perpetual stipend of three priests, certain obits and a lamp.⁷ Although the endowments were only partly devoted to superstitious uses, they were all seized, and it was not without considerable difficulty that the endowment of the stipendiary priests was restored, through the influence of the Earl of Shrewsbury, by Queen Mary. In spite of the absence of any mention of chantries here in the Certificates, it is clear that they existed. In addition to the information on this point contained in the deeds quoted by Hunter,⁸ William Hull by will,⁹ dated 3 Dec., 1474, left 6s. 8d. to the services of the Rood and the Blessed Mary, and he further bequeathed to

¹ *Dug. Mon.* (1846 ed.), vi, 119.

² *Yorks. Rec. Series, Inquisitions*, iv, 16.

³ He filled the archiepiscopal see 1279–85.

⁴ Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 131.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 131.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 132.

⁷ Surtees Soc., *Yorks. Chantry Surveys*, ii, 400.

⁸ *Hallamshire*, pp. 138–9.

⁹ *Reg. Test.*, iv, 124.

the former a plot of land with new buildings upon it (*unam placeam de novo edificatam*) called Damesell house near Wynkod, which being an endowment would be liable to seizure. There are also bequests in 1501, 1506, and 1509 to the service of St. Katherine.¹

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, BRADFIELD.

Bradfield Church differs in plan from its sister churches of Sheffield and Ecclesfield in that its tower is placed at the west end; otherwise its proportions and disposition are similar. It is two-thirds of the length of Ecclesfield Church and two-thirds of the breadth. Moreover, the general appearance of Bradfield points to its having been brought to its present state in the fifteenth century; but the tower here again, as in the other two churches, is of slightly earlier date. The nave arcade, the chancel arch, and the north choir aisle would then seem to have been built, while the choir and the south aisle are later, and probably belong to the last half of the fifteenth century. The clerestory stage and the north aisle of the nave are again a little later. It will be noticed that all the windows of the south aisle are similar, but that the tracery in the east window of the north choir aisle is of an earlier and flowing type; whereas the window next it on the north side is of very late and probably post-Reformation date. Originally this north choir aisle was a chantry chapel; afterwards converted into a pew or 'closet' for one of the Bradfield families; hence more light would be required, and the later window was inserted. The windows in the north aisle of the nave are high up, owing to the rise of the hill behind, while that nearest to the west is the north door converted into a window. The columns of the north arcade of the nave are alternately octagonal and circular, as in Ecclesfield, and similarly the columns on the south side are all octagonal.

A curious feature will be seen at the east end of the south choir aisle, where the south wall of the sanctuary is pierced by a doorway, and steps lead down into a chamber, which is not at the present ceiled over; this chamber has a small window, and a flue terminating on the outside in a chimney, which has every appearance of having been built in the fifteenth century at the same time as the

¹ Robert Hyward, w. d. 10 Sept., 1501. "Seruicio Sancte Katerine virginis ijs" (*Reg. Test.*, vi, 24). John Wykersley of Brome hall, w. d. 20 May, 1506. "Also I bequeth to Sainct Katerine seruice ijs" (*Ibid.*, vi, 156). John Hyyñ, w. d. 14 Apr.,

1509. "Item lego seruicio Sancte Katerine unum arietem" (*Ibid.*, viii, 40). In the will of John Wickersley, of Brom hall, dated 24 April, 1528, are some interesting bequests to the Rood chapel (*Test. Ebor.*, v. 247).

surrounding work. This was known in the eighteenth century as the dungeon, and later as the old bone house. But a chimney would not seem to have been of use in either of these cases, and probably its original purpose was a vestry. Nor is it an altogether unusual position for a vestry.

The plain bowl shaped font seems to be of twelfth century date, although the shaft is modern.

A pre-Conquest cross is now placed on the north wall of the aisle, which was found in the parish.

The nave roof is in a state of good preservation, and, with its corbels, carved figures, and devices, forms a fine feature of the church. The capitals of the nave arcade and of the chancel arch have been ruthlessly hacked away when galleries were placed all round the western part of the church, the chancel itself being walled off, and used in part as a lumber room. The problem of warming churches in the eighteenth century was a difficult one, and at Sheffield and Ecclesfield the chancel was also bricked off from the nave at that time. When a large number of people were seated in a small space the difficulty of warming the church would be lessened; this and the almost entire neglect of all ritual in the eighteenth century doubtlessly led to disuse of the chancels in these three churches.

The tops of the walls on the exterior are all finished with battlements, with pinnacles on those battlements which come above the buttresses, as at Ecclesfield; and the roofs are all covered with lead.

A notable monument of a time which is not very remote is to be found at the entrance to the churchyard at the east side, in the shape of an eighteenth century watch-house, so shaped that its windows commanded a view of the churchyard; this was built in order that body-snatching might be guarded against.

THE HISTORY OF ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

Originally a chapel dependent on Ecclesfield, its history is bound up with that of the mother church. Almost certainly referred to in the words, "*Aiglesfeld et ecclesiam cum capell'*," in the confirmation of their possessions to the Monastery of St. Wandrille by Pope Innocent II in 1141,¹ and in a like manner in a similar confirmation by Pope Eugenius III in 1145, the chapel of Bradfield is first mentioned by name in a charter of Henry II of about 1181-8.²

The stipend of the chaplain whom the monks were compelled by the terms of Archbishop Greenfield's ordination of the vicarage in

¹ This confirmation is printed in Eastwood's *History of Ecclesfield*, p. 96.

² *Cal. of Documents, France*, p. 61.

Ecclesfield Church to maintain here was in the middle of the fourteenth century five marks.¹ In January, 150 $\frac{3}{4}$, a commission was granted by the Archbishop to John, Bishop of Nigropont, to reconcile the church and churchyard of Bradfield, which had been polluted by the violent effusion of blood.²

THE BAILEY HILL, BRADFELD.

The imposing earthwork at Bradfield, commonly known as Bailey Hill, has been described by the following writers:—The Rev. John Watson, in *Archæologia*, v, 91; Hunter, in his *Hallamshire*, 1819, p. 268; Gordon H. Hills, in *Journal of Brit. Archæological Association*, xxx, 408; S. O. Addy, in *The Hall of Waltheof*, 36 f. The earthwork is about 150 yards to the north-west of Bradfield Church, which is some five miles from Sheffield. It was the fortification of the *aula*, or seat of the ancient chief, and especial attention should be drawn to the fact that the precipice which bounds the area, or castle yard as it may be called, on the north-west has rendered a protecting bank on that side unnecessary, whereas the bank on the south-west or undefended side is high and very steep. The round mound on the north-east is remarkable for its height—27 yards according to Hunter, who follows Watson—and for its steepness. It occupies an elevated and commanding position. The round mound was a toot-hill or watching-place, being a forerunner of the stone keep of later times, and we may compare it to the Icelandic *haugr*, or how, on which the master could sit and look over his estate.

A small ruined house to the east of the earthwork has been called the Hall, but the name appears to be modern. In 1717 the site of the earthwork was known as Bailey Field and the Hill; in 1681 we hear of Baylyland, and in 1533 of a messuage and bovat called Bailey land. The name, therefore, was taken either from a former owner of the property, or from a person who exercised the office of bailey, or bailiff. The Rev. R. A. Gatty, who has paid considerable attention to flint implements, says that a quantity of flints have turned up round Bailey Hill, and especially near the trench. The flints, he says, lie on the surface. (Gatty's *A Life at One Living*, 1884, p. 203.) On the other side of the village, and about 700 yards south-east of Bailey Hill, are some extremely indistinct remains called Castle Hill, and near them, according to the six-inch Ordnance map, are Castle Fields, Castle

¹ Eastwood's *Hist. of Ecclesfield*, p. 148.

² *Reg. Savage*, fo. 96.

Lathe, and Castle Bents. The present writer could find nothing on this side of the village which could be described as an ancient earthwork. The land containing the earthwork at Bailey Hill was purchased some years ago by the late Charles Macro Wilson, Esq., a descendant of John Wilson of Broomhead Hall, Bradfield, the Hallamshire antiquary and virtuoso, and is the property of his representatives.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, ECCLESFIELD.

Ecclesfield Church as we see it to-day presents an uniform and handsome specimen of a late fifteenth century church. The plan, as has been said earlier in the day, is almost exactly similar to the plan of Sheffield Church before the alterations which the latter church underwent in the course of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This is in nowise surprising, as the history of the two parishes is similar, and the builders of the one church were the builders also of the other. It would be difficult, considering the small fragments of the medieval church of Sheffield which now exist, to say definitely which of the two was rebuilt first; but the upper part of the tower of Sheffield is earlier by a hundred years than that of Ecclesfield. In fact, the upper part of the tower of Ecclesfield is contemporaneous with the rest of the building; but although there is no evidence of a water-table here, the tower arches themselves are certainly considerably earlier than the structure above. With this exception, everything at Ecclesfield points to a homogeneous and rapid rebuilding at the close of the fifteenth century, the plan being very much influenced by, if not entirely copied from, the church at Sheffield.

The plan has the advantage of symmetry and good proportion, its length being roughly twice its width. The nave from the west and to the west arch of the tower is almost square, while the nave is double the width of each of the aisles. Again, the eastern limb, containing the tower, transepts, and choir, forms another square. It will be noticed that the east bays of the nave aisles project outwards so as to line in with the transepts. Exactly the same peculiarity occurred at Sheffield before the aisle walls to the westward were brought out to line in with the east bay of the aisle.

Doubtless these bays were built for altars, of which a document of 1391 says that there were five, in addition to the high altar. The arch at the east of these bays is only of the same width as the aisle, and consequently a considerable amount of eastern wall was left, which served the double purpose of a buttress to the tower arch

and a blank wall against which the altar would be placed. These recesses after the Reformation became the pews of the more important families—the one in the north aisle at Sheffield was labelled the ‘Duke’s closet.’ On the wall of the recess in the north aisle here is a stone tablet with the inscription, in early seventeenth century lettering, “Tota haec sedes grangiae de Scenoccliffe est antiqua.”

The western arch of the tower springs at a higher level than the other three, and this gives a curiously forced look to the perspective view from the west, and makes the chancel floor appear to slope downwards. The shafts of the nave arcade on the north are alternately octagonal and round, while those on the south side are all octagonal, a feature which also occurs at Bradfield.

The vestry is of the same date as the church, and had originally a door on its south side opening directly into the sanctuary.

The roofs of the aisles are old, and have good bosses at the intersections of the timbers carved with various devices; *e.g.* two faces under one hood, a grinning face with a fool’s cap, a large B, the sacred initials I.H.S., the cross-keys, etc. The outline of the nave roof is on the original lines, but cased in, probably in the eighteenth century; doubtless the original woodwork is behind.

There is very little structural, as apart from documentary, evidence here of an earlier church. In fact, the only place where it can be confidently looked for is in the responds of the nave arcade at the west wall. These are of the pointed oval or keel type, and their caps have been clumsily cut into some sort of symmetry with the other capitals of the arcade. They are clearly of thirteenth century date. But, curiously enough, the bases of these thirteenth century responds are of fifteenth century design, and must have been inserted at the rebuilding. It has been urged that the respond of the nave arcade which joins the south-west pier of the tower is of twelfth century date, with its plainly chamfered abacus. But there seems insufficient evidence of this. Certainly there is a straight joint on the south side, which shows that the pier supporting the tower arch and the respond of the nave arcade were built at different times.

The interior of the church now presents a very different appearance from that which Dodsworth described when he surveyed the church in 1628, and described it as the “Mynster of the Moores,” “being the fairest church for stone, wood, glass, and neat keeping that ever I came in of country work.” The glass has all disappeared, with the exception of a few fragments collected in a window of the north aisle; but he gives the dates on the various

windows, which all belonged to the opening years of the sixteenth century, and which, together with the late perpendicular style of the stonework of the windows, give an approximate date for the rebuilding of the church.

The remains of the woodwork are much more than fragmentary, and the screens and stalls are excellent examples of the latest medieval woodwork. The chancel was finished with rood screens and stalls by the will of Thomas Parker of Whitley, which is dated 1510.

In 1570 the rood loft was taken down, but the chancel screens, with their vigorous and refined carving, and the stalls, with their 'poppy heads' composed of half-length figures, one of the virgin and child, another of St. Catherine, and others of ecclesiastics, are well worth examination. The two chantries, which are known to have existed in 1547, the one to Our Lady and the other to St. John the Baptist, were probably situated in the transepts.

There is a seventeenth century monument in the south aisle of the choir, with a long Latin inscription to Sir Richard Scott, the friend of the Earl of Strafford, which is dated 1638. The contract agreement for this work exists; it was made at Charing Cross. The ancient altar-slab and parish chest at the end of the north choir aisle will also be noticed.

The first things that will be noted on examination of the exterior of the building are the different types of buttresses, of which there are three. The south-west section of the church, including the south porch, has buttresses which are detached in their upper part from the wall, and stayed with a stone corbel below and a grotesque or gargoyle above. On the north-west side of the church the buttresses are plainer, and have chamfered set-offs, but from the north transept eastwards and round to and including the south transept the set-offs of the buttresses are curved in section. This may be evidence of three different periods of rebuilding, but if this is so, these periods were not very far apart. The plinth, which is bold and big, steps up from the east to the west, following the rise in the ground. So high is the plinth that a projecting stone stop has been used at the south doorways, forming an interesting feature. The walls of the aisles were raised in 1825, when galleries were inserted; this alteration can be traced outside, but it is much more noticeable inside, where blocks of the old stone have been walled in with the new rubble. On either side of the west door are primitive-looking little niches, which look like the echo of an earlier church.

The tops of all the walls are finished with battlements, the battlement above each buttress being finished with a pinnacle. The

tower is plain and, it must be owned, of rather an uninteresting type, but seen from the distance it stands well as the central point of the church against its moorland background.

It may be added that the grave of the historian of Hallamshire Joseph Hunter, lies in the churchyard.

THE HISTORY OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

When a church was first built at Ecclesfield it is impossible in the present state of our knowledge to say. Hunter¹ quotes some proceedings in Parliament² in 1376 to prove that it was founded by the monks of St. Wandrille 300 years before. In any case the date could only be taken as approximate,³ but not much reliance can be placed upon a mere statement of the monks in support of their claim to the advowson of the church, when that statement is not supported by any corroborative evidence.

Although there is nothing to show who were the actual founders of the church, and the date of the foundation has not been ascertained, there is documentary evidence that it and its chapel of Bradfield, with the tithes, were early in the twelfth century given to the alien Benedictine monastery of St. Wandrille or Fontenelle,⁴ near Caudebec in Normandy, which also owned two-thirds of the tithe of Sheffield, and altogether had a large interest in Hallamshire. This evidence is afforded by the confirmation of the appropriation of the church to the monastery of St. Wandrille, dated 10 Oct., 1323, to be found in the Register of Archbishop William Melton, in which Robert de Bosco, the vicar of Ecclesfield and the proctor of the monks, is recorded as saying that the church of Ecclesfield was granted to them by Roger de Lovetoft, lord of Hallamshire, which grant had been confirmed by Henry I and also by Popes Innocent II and Gregory. As only a few lines at the end of this document⁵ appear to have been printed before, it is here given in full.

¹ *Hallamshire*, pp. 255-6.

² The prior complained in Parliament that he had been ousted by one Sir Henry de Medbourne, chaplain to the Lord Latymer, from the church of Ecclesfeld, "of which church the same priory was founder quite 300 years ago and more" (*de laquelle Esglise mesme le Priorie estoit founduz bien ccc ans passez et plus*). (*Rot. Parl.*, ii, 329.)

³ No church is mentioned here in Domesday Book, which record cannot, however, be taken as conclusive evidence as to its non-existence. It is quite possible

that in the great devastation of the north, wrought by William the Conqueror as a punishment for the insurrection, in which Earl Waltheof, amongst others, joined, any church which might have existed here was destroyed.

⁴ Founded by St. Wandregisilus or Wandrille, a disciple of St. Columbanus, about 645. It derived its earlier name of Fontenelle from the little stream near which it was situated.

⁵ Eastwood's *History of Ecclesfield*, p 511.

¹CONFIRMATIO APPROPRIACIONIS ECCLESIE DE EGLESFELD ABBATI ET
CONVENTUI MONASTERII SANCTI WANDREGESILI, ROTHOMAGENSIS²
DIOCESIS (1323). [Reg. Melton, fo. 159^b.]

Universis quorum interest pateat per presentes quod nos, Willelmus, permissione divina Eboracensis archiepiscopus, Anglie primas, nuper diocesim nostram visitantes, invenimus quod religiosi viri, abbas et conventus monasterii Sancti Wandregesili in Normannia, ordinis Sancti Benedicti, Rothomagensis diocesis, tenuerunt ecclesiam Beate Marie de Eglesfeld cum capell'³ et pertinenciis suis, nostre Eboracensis diocesis, in proprios suos usus. Cum, igitur, ex parte dictorum religiosorum fuisset coram nobis propositum per religiosum virum, fratrem Robertum de Bosco,⁴ predictae ecclesie de Eglesfeld perpetuum vicarium, qui a quibusdam vocatur prior de Eglesfeld, procuratorem eorundem religiosorum, quatinus predictam ecclesiam, ut eis in usus suos proprios canonice concessam et confirmatam auctoritate felicitis recordacionis dominorum Innocencii ij⁵ et Gregorii,⁶ olim Romanorum pontificum, habitis prius super jure patronatus ipsius ecclesie donacione Rogeri de Lovetoft, tunc domini de Halumshire, et confirmacionibus Henrici primi, tunc regis Anglie et ducis Normannie, eis factis, habuerunt, et sic tenuerunt in usus suos proprios per tempus, cujus contrarii memoria non existit, ut asseruit procurator predictus; et petatum quod ipsam ecclesiam cum capell' et aliis pertinenciis suis in usus suos proprios dignaremur ex pastoralis nostri officio confirmare; Nos, ad instanciam et intuitum nobilis et venerandi viri, domini Hugonis le Despenser,⁷ comitis Wyntonie, nos pro dictis religiosis interpellantis, volentes, quantum cum Deo possumus, eisdem gratiam facere specialem, predictam ecclesiam de Eglesfeld cum capell' et pertinenciis suis, in usus ipsorum religiosorum proprios possidendam, si quatenus et sicut eam juste obtinent et canonice possident, ita teneant et possideant in futurum, quam sic ipsis in usus suos proprios confirmamus. Salvis statu et congrua porcione perpetuo vicario predictae ecclesie, qui pro tempore fuerit, qui curam gerit animarum parochianorum dicte ecclesie, qui ab aliquibus vocatur prior dicti loci,

¹ The Society is indebted to Mr. H. A. Hudson, the Diocesan Registrar, for permission to print this document, and to Mr. William Brown for extending the Latin.

² Rouen, in which diocese the abbey of St. Wandrille was situated.

³ Probably *capella*, referring to Bradfield.

⁴ Instituted to the vicarage on xii kal. May, 1311.

⁵ This confirmation, dated 1141, has been printed (Eastwood's *History of Ecclesfield*, p. 96).

⁶ Probably Gregory X. In the Chartulary of St. Wandrille there is a confirmation charter by this Pope, dated 1273 (*Ibid.*, p. 99).

⁷ Created Earl of Winchester May 10, 1322. Hanged October 27, 1326.

de fructibus et proventibus ejusdem ecclesie, unde poterit onera eidem ecclesie incumbencia supportare. Salvis, eciam, jure, jurisdictione, et pontificali auctoritate, nobis et ecclesie nostre Eboracensi competentibus in premissis. In quorum testimonium presentes litteras nostras impressione et munimine sigilli nostri pendentis mandavimus et fecimus communiri. Data apud Thorpe¹ prope Eboracum, vj idus Octobris (Oct. 10), anno gracie millesimo ccc^{mo} vicesimo tercio, et pontificatus nostri septimo.

Although the charter of a Lovetot granting Ecclesfield Church to the monks and the confirming charter of Henry I have not yet been found, the foregoing document, known to be correct in regard to the Papal confirmations, and supported by other documents, as will be seen hereafter, in respect to a Lovetot being the actual grantor, must be regarded as substantially correct. There is no such man as Roger de Lovetot, living in the reign of Henry I, mentioned in the short pedigree of that family given by Hunter,² but he might possibly be the father of the William de Lovetot who, according to the same authority,³ at some date not earlier than 1125 founded the priory of Worksop. The Lovetots derived their name from the small village of Lovetot in Normandy, situated near the abbey of St. Wandrille,⁴ to which house its church belonged; and it is not unlikely that it was to the de Lovetots, and probably to this Roger, that the monastery owed the whole of its great possessions in Hallamshire. In 1235, in confirming to them the right of patronage of Ecclesfield Church, Maud de Lovetot⁵ refers to it as belonging to the monks by the gift of her ancestors, thus corroborating the information contained in Archbishop Melton's Register.

The earliest document in which reference is made to the church of Ecclesfield is the confirmation of their possessions to St. Wandrille in 1141 by Pope Innocent II, already referred to in the extract quoted from the Register of Archbishop Melton. It is also included in a similar confirmation by Pope Eugenius III in 1145.⁶ At a very early date the monks had a small lay fee in Ecclesfield, for in 1161 a dispute was settled between them and Ric. de Lovetot, then lord of Hallamshire, concerning their respective manorial rights.⁷ Not

¹ Bishopthorpe.

² *Hallamshire*, p. 26.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 28.

⁴ Eastwood's *History of Ecclesfield*, p. 56n.

⁵ This document has been printed in full (Eastwood's *Hist. of Ecclesfield*, p. 101). On the same date Maud's son and heir, Thomas de Furnivall, granted a

similar confirmation, using the same expression (*Ibid.*, 101n); and again in 1258 Thomas, second son of the above-mentioned Thomas de Furnivall, again refers to the patronage of Ecclesfield Church as belonging to the monks by the gift of his ancestors (*Ibid.*, p. 104).

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 96.

⁷ Eastwood's *History of Ecclesfield*, p. 398, and Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 28.

only had the monks to maintain their rights against their lay neighbours, but they had often great difficulty in doing so against their own nominees, as is shown by a charter of c. 1181-8,¹ by which Henry II confirmed the settlement of a dispute between the abbot and convent of St. Wandrille and Jeremias de Eglesfeld, clerk, concerning the church of Eglesfeld and the chapels belonging to it, namely those of Seffled and Wradefeld and Wittan,² and the abbot's lay fee in Eglesfeld, by which Jeremias quitclaimed to the abbot and convent the rights of parson (*personatus*) which he said he had in the said church and chapels, and all the hereditary right he claimed in the abbot's lay fee, the abbot with the assent of the convent granting to Jeremias the rights of perpetual vicar (*vicariam*), viz. the third part of the whole church and chapel (*sic*), and also granting him the remaining two-thirds of the church and chapels at ferm for his life with all his lay fee, for 20 marks yearly.

Jeremias de Eglesfeld is the first parson of whom we have any record. Ralph de Ecclesfield occurs as parson in 1200-6.³ Rufinus son of Manfred, nephew of G[ualo], cardinal of St. Martin's, was instituted early in the thirteenth century. In the Register of Pope Gregory IX, 4 kal. April, 1235, there is a mandate to the Bishop of Durham.⁴ It seems that Rufinus, on being ordered to content himself with 200 marks' worth of benefices, petitioned the Pope, who ordered a return to be made of the number and quality of his benefices. In the meantime, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Rochester cited Rufinus, and deprived him of all his benefices in England except a prebend of Lincoln called Croppe, and the parish church of Ecclesfield, and six marks of a prebend of Exeter, which they assigned to him as making up the 200 marks; but deducting expenses, and seeing the manor in Ecclesfeld is not *in beneficium sed ad firmam*, the amount, Rufinus contended, hardly exceeded 150 marks. The archbishop and bishop were ordered to remove the detainers of these benefices, and to make an exact report to the Pope, and if they neglected to do so the Bishop of Durham is ordered to make it. Hugh Rubeus, "*nepos*" and chaplain of Pope Innocent IV and "*prepositus*" of the church at Rheims, was rector of Ecclesfield⁵ from 1246-88, and during that period drew large sums of money from this church.

¹ *Cal. of Documents, France*, p. 61. Eastwood (*History of Ecclesfield*, p. 102) gives an *inspeximus* of this charter, and on the strength of it makes Jeremias parson in 1245, which is clearly the date of the *inspeximus* and not of the original charter.

² Sheffield, Bradfield, and Whiston.

³ Eastwood's *Hist. of Ecclesfield*, p. 102.

⁴ *Cal. Papal Registers, Papal Letters*, i, 145.

⁵ Eastwood's *Hist. of Ecclesfield*, pp. 97, 97*n*, 508-10.

The scandal of non-resident rectors, and the pressure of powerful nobles and others to induce them to appoint their nominees, probably led the monks to apply for the ordination of a vicarage, which was granted by Archbishop Greenfield. By this ordination,¹ which was dated 7 ides Sept., 1310, not only had the monks to provide a fixed income for the vicar, but they were also compelled to find two chaplains, one for Ecclesfield and one for Bradfield, for whom, however, no fixed provision was made. In 1323 there was the confirmation of the appropriation of the church² to the abbey of St. Wandrille by Archbishop Melton, which has been already given.

To the list of vicars given by Hunter³ and Eastwood⁴ may be added Henry de Medbourne, mentioned in the Parliamentary proceedings of 1376, and Nicholas Shirbourn, parson of Fordyngbrugg⁵ in the diocese of Winchester, who exchanged benefices with Medbourne, being presented to Ecclesfield 8 May, 1385.⁶ In 1386 Richard II, in whose hands the property of the house of St. Wandrille was, on account of its forming part of the possessions of an alien monastery, granted the advowson to the Charterhouse of St. Anne without the walls of Coventry,⁷ with whom it remained until the Dissolution, after which it came to the house of Shrewsbury and its representatives.⁸

ECCLESFIELD PRIORY.

This 'alien' priory was never of large dimensions, and the restored refectory and chapel, with crypts under, together with the eighteenth century addition to the west, probably represent the extent of the original house. Under the more modern portion there are cellars of thirteenth century date, and the eastern wing, which has lately been restored, also dates from that time. The chapel is a room 21 feet by 15 feet, with a three-light window to the east and a two-light window on the south. In the north wall is an aumbry, with oak doors and bolt, apparently of the fifteenth century. The chapel communicated with the rooms below by a stone staircase.

THE HISTORY OF ECCLESFIELD PRIORY.

This priory was a cell to the monastery of St. Wandrille. The monks would find it advisable to have some kind of an establishment

¹ The substance is printed in Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 256.

² *Registrum Melton*, fo. 159b.

³ *Hallamshire*, p. 257.

⁴ *Hist. of Ecclesfield*, p. 516.

⁵ Fordingbridge, twenty miles west by north from Southampton.

⁶ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1381-5, p. 562. No mention of either of these vicars has been found in the Archbishops' Registers. Both were appointed whilst the advowson was in the King's hands.

⁷ *Mon. Ang.* (1846 ed.), VI, i, 17.

⁸ Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 257.

here soon after the grant of their extensive possessions in Hallamshire. Burton,¹ without mentioning his authority, says it was founded in 1216. The earliest reference to the priory in a document is to be found in the confirmation of their possessions to the abbey of St. Wandrille by Pope Gregory X in 1273.² But although called a priory, this house was not a priory in the full sense of the term. It was not autonomous. It received its priors from the mother house, and all the important business of the house of St. Wandrille in this district was transacted by the abbot and convent, the prior of Ecclesfield acting as their bailiff and proctor rather than as the head of a religious house.³ After the ordination of the vicarage in 1310 the prior and vicar were one and the same person⁴ until, in 1369, the appointment to the vicarage, owing to the advowson being in his hands by virtue of a recovery,⁵ was made by Edward III, the abbot and convent of St. Wandrille continuing to nominate the prior. Those who filled the dual office of prior and vicar were Robert de Bosco, John Fauvel, and Robert Guillelm. On August 26, 1369, after the death of Guillelm, Archbishop Thoresby⁶ granted a faculty to John Burdet, monk of St. Wandrille's, to exercise the cure of souls during the vacancy, but this was not for long, as on October 29 in the same year the Archbishop, on the presentation of the King, admitted William Fulmere to the perpetual vicarage, no mention being made of the priory.⁷ Burdet seems to have acted as prior for some years after the death of Guillelm, and is mentioned as such in a De Banco Roll of 1372, when William de Fulmer, vicar of Ecclesfield, complained of Brother John Burdet, prior of Ecclesfield, William Fournivalle, and others, for breaking his close and house at Ecclesfield, and taking goods and chattels to the value of 40*l.*⁸; but there is some doubt if he was ever formally installed, as in 1377 the monks are said to have

¹ *Mon. Ebor.*, p. 56.

² Eastwood's *Hist. of Ecclesfield*, p. 99.

³ The head of the cell was certainly called "prior" in the Patent and Close Rolls, but in the Archbishops' Registers we find him referred to as "*qui a quibusdam vocatur Prior de Eglesfeld*" (*Reg. Melton*, 159*b*), and "*ac prior vulgariter nuncupatus*" (*Reg. Melton*, 176), as if the title were merely a courtesy one. The monks of St. Wandrille were Benedictines, but the "prior" of Ecclesfield, except when he was also vicar of the church, seems to have occupied a very similar position to that of "keeper" of the church of Scarborough under the Cistercians. The "keeper" acted as proctor and bailiff for the house of Citeaux.

⁴ This is illustrated in the Archbishops' Registers, where Robert de Bosco, instituted in 1311, is referred to in 1328 as "*ultimi prioris, custodis seu rectoris*" (*Reg. Melton*, 176), and John Fauvel, the next vicar, "*ut prioris, rectoris seu vicarii ecclesie de Ekelesfeld*" (*Ibid.*). Fauvel's successor, Robert Guillelm, was admitted "*ad ecclesiam, vicariam, custodiam seu prioratum beate Marie de Eglesfeld*" (*Reg. Zouche*, 37).

⁵ *Mon. Ang.* (1846 ed.), VI, i, 17.

⁶ *Reg. Thoresby*, fo. 153.

⁷ "*perpetuu' vicarii cum onere personal' residencie*" (*Reg. Thoresby*, fo. 156).

⁸ *Yorks. Arch. Soc., Record Series, Monastic Notes*, i, 50.

appointed James Pseaulme, prior, in the place of Guillelm.¹ As William Canterel succeeded Pseaulme as prior on February 21, 1392,² the monks must have continued to nominate to the priory after the advowson of the church was given to the Charterhouse at Coventry, and it seems probable that they retained the priory and their lay fee in Ecclesfield for some time after they lost the advowson. Scarcely anything is known of the history of the priory after the middle of the fourteenth century, but it is probable that on the final seizure of the possessions of the alien religious houses the buildings were converted into a dwelling-house. There was no monastic establishment here at the time of the general suppression of the religious houses in this country.

During the wars with France the property of the alien monasteries was taken into the King's hands, and the possessions of St. Wandrille were no exception to the rule. The earliest record of such a seizure at Ecclesfield is in 1297, when letters of protection were granted to the prior of Ecclesfield, to whom the King, by writ of Exchequer, had restored the priory, to hold during pleasure, on condition that he paid at the Exchequer a certain annual sum, according to an ordinance made thereof.³ In 1324 the possessions of St. Wandrille were seized by Edward II. On this occasion it was found that besides the prior there was only one other monk, and there is nothing to show that any considerable number of monks were ever stationed here. Other seizures followed. After the property of the aliens had been taken into his hands, it was usual for the King to commit it to the prior during pleasure for a yearly farm, but although the prior had the King's protection he had often the greatest difficulty in collecting his rents, there being a natural aversion to pay anything to those who owed allegiance to the King's enemies. This difficulty became so great that on February 28, 1342, William atte Wood, the King's serjeant-at-arms, Franco de Barneby, and William de Herteley were appointed to collect the arrears, which it was reported were so great that it was feared the prior would be unable to pay the farm.⁴ And again on July 2, 1347, other collectors were appointed to get in all arrears of farms, rents, and pensions of lands and benefices pertaining to the lands of the alien priory of Ecclesfield, the custody whereof had been committed by the King to the prior at farm, as it was reported that they were greatly in arrear, and unless they were got in the prior would be unable to pay the farm. The collectors had power to compel payment either by distraint or

¹ Eastwood's *Hist. of Ecclesfield*, p. 513. Guillelm is referred to as "*ultimi et immediati prioris*."

² *Ibid.*

³ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1292-1301, p. 270.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1340-3, p. 385.

attachment.¹ When the priory was finally seized into the King's hands is not known. No list of priors is given in the *Monasticon*, but the following may be noted :

²Sir William, *n.d.*

³Robert de Bosco, 1311. Resigned 1328.

⁴John Fauvell, 1328. Died.

⁵Robert Guillelm, 1349. Died.

⁶John Burdet, 1369.

⁷John Pseaulme, 1377. Died.

⁸William Canterel, 1392.

EASBY AND RICHMOND.

On 28 July, 1908, this Society united with the Royal Archæological Institute in a visit to Richmond, Yorkshire, and the neighbouring parish of Easby.

THE PRÆMONSTRATENSIAN ABBEY OF ST. AGATHA, EASBY.

was described by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, whose able and complete account of the ruins which appeared in volume x of this *Journal* renders unnecessary any further description in this place. Much useful work has been accomplished in the direction of arresting the progress of decay, and the ivy and other injurious vegetation growing upon the walls is being carefully removed by the present owner, who also takes every care of the beautiful ruins of the Abbey.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF EASBY.

dedicated to St. Agatha and situated within the precincts of the Abbey, was described by Mr. C. R. Peers. It is chiefly remarkable for the early wall paintings which occur in the chancel, and which have been fully described by the Rev. G. Rowe in the *Associated Architectural Societies' Reports*, xiii, 66. The chapel, which takes the form of a south aisle, was more effectually screened

¹ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1345-8, pp. 381-2.

² Witness to a deed without date. (*Y.A.J.*, xii, 305).

³ *Reg. Melton*, 159b, 176. Mentioned as Robert, prior of Ecclesfield, in Patent Roll for 1315 (*Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1313-17, pp. 212, 321).

⁴ *Reg. Melton*, fo. 176; *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1340-3, p. 389; *Cal. of Close Rolls*, 1343-6, p. 636.

⁵ *Reg. Zouche*, ff. 37-8.

⁶ *Yorks. Arch. Soc.*, Record Series, *Monastic Notes*, i, 50.

⁷ Eastwood's *Hist. of Ecclesfield*, p. 513.

⁸ *Ibid.*

off from the church than was usually the case, and was furnished with a separate entrance at its western end. Part of the south wall of the chancel dates from the middle of the twelfth century, but the nave and the rest of the chancel were rebuilt early in the thirteenth century, and further enlargements were made in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. On the porch, shields of arms appear of the Scrope, Aske, and Conyers families; and various pre-Conquest sculptured stones, some built into the walls of the church, and one preserved at Easby House, all appear to have formed portions of a very fine cross. (See vol. xix, p. 315, of this *Journal*.) The font is an interesting specimen of transition work, in date about 1180.

THE FRIARY, RICHMOND.

At the Friary, Richmond, Mr. Peers again described the building, whilst observations upon the difference between friars and regular canons were made by Sir Henry Howorth, F.S.A., President of the Institute. Founded in 1258 by Ralph Fitz-Ranulph, of Middleham, the Friary continued until its suppression in the reign of Henry VIII. No part of the existing fabric is so old as the thirteenth century. The small fragments which are left of the choir and the north and east walls of the nave may have been built about 1340, but practically all that remains is the central tower, which is of late Perpendicular character, but of peculiar grace and beauty. The date of this is quite towards the close of the fifteenth century — scarcely much earlier than 1500; and it doubtless replaces a smaller bell turret, which may have been octagonal, as was often the case in friars' churches. There is evidence that the nave was of very considerable dimensions, and in that respect a friary necessarily differed from a monastery, for preaching to the public formed a leading feature in the work of the friar. His time was chiefly spent not in the habitation of his order, but out of it. He travelled through the country, mixed with his fellow-men, and cared not for their souls only, but also for their material welfare. For this reason he made his dwelling amongst the busy haunts of men, rather than upon the lone hillside or in the sequestered valley. For this reason also, the internal arrangements of a friary differed from those of the monastic orders, where the lives of the inmates were to be spent in seclusion and contemplation. But at Richmond so little remains of the domestic buildings that it is impossible to reconstruct them in the imagination. Whether due or not to the more healthy life which the friars lived in the open air, it is certain that they were much

more immune from the Black Death than the canons of the monastic houses. An interesting seal of Richmond Friary is appended to an agreement of 12 Nov., 1474, amongst the archives of Sir John Lawson, of Brough Hall, Bart., whereby William Burgh of Burgh concedes and confirms to the Friars Minors of the Convent of Richmond a certain annual rent of 26s. 8d., to the effect that they may cause mass to be celebrated in the chapel of Saint Anne on Catterick Bridge on Wednesdays and Saturdays for ever. The seal is shown at E on the plate facing page 214.

RICHMOND CASTLE.

where the members were addressed by Mr. Hope and Mr. Bilson, F.S.A., has already formed the subject of a paper in this *Journal* from the pen of Mr. G. T. Clark (vol. ix, pp. 33-54). Some valuable additions were, however, made to the account there given, which we shall here briefly notice.

Mr. Hope pointed out that the site of the castle is a triangular plateau some five acres in extent, almost completely isolated, and occupying the highest position in Richmond. The structure itself is far removed from the commonplace on account of the early work which it contains. Unlike many castles of William the Conqueror's reign, there is here no great moated mound, because the castle itself is built upon rock, and with the materials at hand, walls, not ditches, were adopted as a measure of defence. The castles of Scarborough, Exeter (1068), and Ludlow are other illustrations of fortresses built upon rock and surrounded by masonry walls. At Richmond there can be small question that the enclosing walls, as well as the arched gateway which is now the lower stage of the keep, are the work of Alan Rufus, the first Earl of Richmond of that name, who died in 1088. Architectural details which would enable us to assign a date to any part of the fabric are not numerous, but in the main doorway of the keep one of the capitals on the left side is characteristic. It is a development of the Corinthian type, and, as Mr. Bilson pointed out, is exactly similar to a capital at St. Etienne, Caen, 1067-83. One of the bases also of these nook shafts at Richmond is a descendant of an Attic base; and the abacus, which is similar to one at Bernay, points in the same direction, namely that this doorway was erected not later than about 1075.

The domestic buildings, called Scolland's Hall, in the south-east angle of the ward, include a kitchen, a great hall, the floor of which was carried on large baulks of timber, and offices below. These timber baulks are of earlier use than has been generally thought, and

the square angles of the window arches and the general simplicity in some other respects are what one associates with early work. The hall Mr. Hope claimed to be one of the earliest of its kind in the country, and to be not much later than the great hall in Chepstow Castle, which was probably the work of William Fitz Osbern before 1072. Other work which comes into line is found at the Tower of London, the crypt at Lavington, Blyth priory church, and elsewhere. The peculiar treatment of the coupled windows on the north side, the jambs of which have the half-roll moulding, is a feature unknown elsewhere in work of this date. Scolland, who was lord of Bedale, was seneschal to Alan, Earl of Richmond, 1136-47, and why his name should be associated with the banqueting hall is not known, for it is evident that it was built before his time. It is quite likely, however, that he may have restored or altered it, for a handsome corbel-table along the top of the hall wall, very similar to a corbel-table at Kirkstall Abbey, seems to belong to the second quarter of the twelfth century.

We return now to the keep, or great tower, the lowest stage of which is entered by the original gateway entrance, built, as we have seen, by Alan, Earl of Richmond, who died in 1088. The upper stages are nearly one hundred years later, and are probably the work of Conan, Earl of Richmond and Duke of Brittany, 1146-71. The tower is mentioned, at all events, in the Pipe Roll for 1184, and was apparently complete then. In the thirteenth century the lower storey was vaulted, which is an unusual thing to meet with.

By about 1350 Richmond Castle fell to decay, and remained in a more or less ruinous condition until the reign of Henry VIII, who caused a survey to be made of it, which does not seem to have led to much.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF RICHMOND.

has been in a very large measure reconstructed in recent times, but it is evident that so early as the twelfth century there was a great church here, consisting of an aisled nave and a long chancel. The survivals of this period are confined to the east wall of the chancel and the western bays of the north and south arcades of the nave, which with their responds are the work of the twelfth century. That on the north side appears to be a good deal later than the corresponding bay of the south arcade, and will not be much earlier than 1190-1200. The windows in the south aisle wall are of the fourteenth century; those of the north aisle are of the fifteenth century. On the label of the east window of the south or Lady Chapel

the arms of Fitzhugh and Fitzalan occur, the lords respectively of Ravenswath and Bedale. There are the remains of sedilia, which are fourteenth century work, and the font may be about 1480, and has a good merchant's mark upon it. An earlier font, with octagonal bowl, recently discovered in the churchyard, is preserved near the pulpit, and belongs to the latter half of the twelfth century. The most interesting feature in the building is the carved woodwork which was brought here from Easby Abbey at the time of its suppression, now forming the choir stalls. It contains the rebus of Robert Bampton, Abbot of Easby 1515-35, and inscriptions run along the cornice, that on the south side of the chancel being as follows:—

Decem sunt abusiones claustralium: Vici[tus] preciosus: Cibus exquisitus: Humor in claustro: Vis in capitula: Dissolutio in choro: Negligens discipulus: Inobediens juvenis: Otiosus senex: Obstinatus monachus: Curialis religiosus.

Translation.

The ten abuses of cloister-folk are:—Costly living: Dainty food: Chattering in cloister: Strife in chapter: Slackness in choir: A negligent scholar: A disobedient youth: An idle old man: A stubborn monk: A litigious ecclesiastic.

SOUTH HOLDERNESS.

On September 3, 1908, a meeting was held in South Holderness, when Welwick, Patrington, and Hedon were visited. Mr. John Bilson, F.S.A., described the churches at all three places, and dealt at considerable length with the architectural development of those at Welwick and Patrington.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WELWICK.

There was a church and a priest here at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086. Welwick was one of the berewicks of St. John of Beverley, and the advowson of the church was vested in the provost of Beverley Minster. In 1226 the precentor of York, whose name is not given, had an indult from Pope Honorius III to hold the church of Welwick with other preferment.¹ Probably a much more important person to hold the rectory was Master John de Pontissara,² who had a dispensation from the Pope to hold two benefices with cure of souls besides the church of Welwick. He

¹ *Papal Letters*, i, 109.

² Also called John de Pontayse or

Ponteseye (*Reg. of Archbp. Giffard*, 246,

314).



WELWICK CHURCH FROM S.E. *From Photo by Richard N. Lister, Hull.*

was unfortunate enough to lose the dispensation, which was stolen from him with some of his goods in London at a time of general disturbance. When he subsequently obtained the archdeaconry of Exeter¹ and the church of Taustok,² fearing that the loss of the dispensation would interfere with his keeping those benefices, he got Pope John XXI in 1276 to send him a copy of the letters, and to declare that they were to have the force of the originals.³ Master John was bishop of Winchester 1282-1304.⁴ In Pope Nicholas' Taxation (c. 1291) the church of Welwick was valued at 26*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, but the provost of Beverley had a pension in the church, which was valued at 3*li.* 5*s.* in addition. Of William de Beverlaco and Thomas de la Mare,⁵ who were rectors in the earlier part of the fourteenth century, mention will be made later.

On 13 March, 1360-1 Richard de Ravenser, then provost of Beverley, had a license from Edward III to impropriate this church, which was of his own advowson as in right of his provostship.⁶ The appropriation was carried out by Archbishop Thoresby on 22 May, 1361. The following is a copy of the document:—

APPROPRIACIO ECCLESIE DE WELWYK' FACTA PREPOSITURE
BEATI JOHANNIS BEVERLACI.⁷

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis, ad quorum noticiam presentes littere pervenerint, Johannes, etc., salutem in sinceris amplexibus Salvatoris. Ad universitatis vestre noticiam deducimus per presentes quod nos, Johannes, Eboracensis archiepiscopus antedictus, depressioni prepositure ecclesie nostre collegiate Beati Johannis Beverlaci, dicte nostre diocesis, quamplurimum pio compa-
ciantes affectu, super appropriacione, unione, et annexione ecclesie parochialis de Welwyk', dicte nostre diocesis, et causis infrascriptis appropriacionis hujusmodi preposito et prepositure ecclesie Beverlaci predicte facienda, vicesimo secundo die mensis Maii, anno Domini millesimo ccc^{mo} lx^o primo, cum dilectis filiis, canonicis ecclesie nostre Eboracensis, capitulum ejusdem facientibus, et ex hac causa convocatis, diligentem tractatum habuimus et solempnem. Et, quia per diligentem tractatum et discussionem hujusmodi comperimus causas hujusmodi appropriacionis faciende fore veras et sufficienter probatas, de unanimi voluntate et consensu capituli nostri predicti, assidentibus nobis

¹ He was collated to the archdeaconry 22 Dec., 1274 (*Reg. of Archbp. Giffard*, 246*n.*).

² Tawstock, two miles south from Barnstaple.

³ *Papal Letters*, i, 451.

⁴ *Reg. of Archbp. Giffard*, 246*n.*

⁵ The only authority for Thomas de la Mare being rector appears to be a statement by Mr. Leach, in *The Beverley Chapter Act Book*, ii, lxvi.

⁶ *E.R.A.S., Trans.*, v, 36.

⁷ *Reg. Thoresby*, fo. 48*d.* The Society is indebted to Mr. William Brown, F.S.A., for the copy of this document.

canonicis ecclesie nostre Eboracensis predicte, capitulum facientibus, in domo capitulari dicte ecclesie nostre Eboracensis, xxij^o die mensis Maii antedicto, pro tribunali sedentes, observatis et concurrentibus omnibus et singulis que de jure seu consuetudine requiruntur in hac parte, ecclesiam parochialem de Welwhyk' predictam, nostre diocesis antedicte, preposito et prepositure predictis univimus, appropriavimus, et incorporavimus sub hac forma:—In Dei nomine Amen. Cum nuper dilectus filius noster, dominus Ricardus de Ravenser, prepositus ecclesie nostre collegiate Beati Johannis Beverlaci, nostre diocesis, nobis, Johanni, permissione divina, Eboracensi archiepiscopo, Anglie primati, Sedis Apostolice legato, intimasset quod, licet dignitas seu officium prepositure predicte ab antiquo in certis rebus et redditibus pro gravibus oneribus quamplurimum sumptuosis supportandis ac necessaria sustentacione ministrorum ecclesie predicte Beverlaci fundatum et dotatum existat ab antiquo, tamen, propter temporis maliciam et aliis causis notoriis et manifestis, dicta prepositura in suis antiquis redditibus fuit et est in tantum quamplurimum diminuta, ac adeo manifeste paupertatis onere notorie depressa, quod ad sustentacionem et supportacionem onerum eidem prepositure necessario incumbencium ipsius non sufficebant nec sufficiunt facultates; nec ipsa prepositura absque vehementi subvencionis extrinseco remedio poterit quomodolibet ad statum pristinum debite respirare. Supplicavit, igitur, humiliter idem dominus Ricardus prepositus nobis ut, ipsius (*sic*) et prepositure sue pio compacientes affectu, ecclesiam parochialem de Welwyk', nostre diocesis, cujus collacio ad ipsum et preposituram suam dinoscitur pertinere, in supportacionem onerum, eidem et prepositure sue incumbencium, et relevacionem ejusdem, preposito qui tempore fuerit et prepositure sue ex causis predictis annectere, appropriare, et unire dignaremur. Nos, igitur, ad instantem prosecucionem dicti prepositi, super causis appropriacionis hujusmodi per eum coram nobis allegatis et propositis in forma inquisivimus et inquiri fecimus diligenter, ac subsequenter super appropriacione hujusmodi facienda cum dilectis filiis nostris, capitulo ecclesie nostre Eboracensis, plenam deliberacionem et diligentem tractatum habuimus et solempnem vicibus iteratis. Et quia per premissa, coram nobis et capitulo nostro predicto per partem dicti domini Ricardi prepositi allegata, proposita, producta, et probata, constat evidenter quod evidens utilitas et urgens necessitas exigunt appropriacionem dicte ecclesie de Welwyk' fieri debere, prout per partem dicti domini Ricardi a nobis humiliter est petatum, nos, Johannes, permissione divina Eboracensis archiepiscopus, Anglie primas, Sedis Apostolice legatus, de communicato consilio et assensu

capituli nostri Eboracensis, et aliorum peritorum nobis assidencium, causas appropriacionis hujusmodi per partem et ex parte dicti domini Ricardi prepositi coram nobis allegatas, veras, legitimus, et sufficientes, ac rite et recte probatas fuisse et esse pronunciamus, decernimus, et declaramus, ac ecclesiam de Welwyk' predictam ex causis hujusmodi et propter eas in supportacionem onerum predictorum et relevacionem prepositi et prepositure predictæ de voluntate et expresse assensu capituli nostri predicti auctoritate pontificali, preposito prepositure dignitati seu officio ejusdem annectimus, incorporamus, et unimus in proprios usus perpetuo possidendam cum suis juribus et pertinenciis universis; ita quod liceat dicto domino Ricardo preposito, cedente vel decedente rectore dicte ecclesie de Welwyk' qui nunc est, seu ea quomodolibet vacante, ipsius ecclesie de Welwyk' corporalem possessionem auctoritate propria apprehendere et licite retinere, in usus proprios prepositi et prepositure predictæ perpetuo convertendam, nostri vel successorum nostrorum, Eboracensium archiepiscoporum, auctoritate, voluntate, seu consensu ulteriori nullatenus requisitis. Reservamus insuper nobis et successoribus nostris, in signum subjectionis et in recompensacionem lesionis ecclesie nostre Eboracensis, annuam pensionem tresdecim solidorum et quatuor denariorum nobis, et sex solidorum et octo denariorum capitulo ecclesie nostre predictæ ad festa Pentecostes et Sancti Martini in yeme annuatim per equales porciones de fructibus dicte ecclesie, cum idem prepositus ipsius corporalem possessionem habuerit pacificam, imperpetuum persolvendam. Que quidem pensio nobis et successoribus nostris, archiepiscopis Eboracensibus, sede plena, et, ea vacante, capitulo ecclesie nostre Eboracensis, custodibus spiritualitatis futuro archiepiscopo, liberanda, ac capitulo nostro annuatim imperpetuum persolvatur. In quorum omnium testimonium has litteras nostras per magistrum Robertum de Hakthorp, clericum publicum, auctoritate apostolica notarium, scribam nostrum, scribi et in hanc publicam formam redigi mandavimus ac sigilli nostri appensione fecimus communiri. Acta sunt hec, prout suprascribuntur, sub anno, mense, die, et loco predictis, indiccione quartadecima, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Innocencii, divina providencia pape vj, anno nono. Presentibus discretis viris, magistro Thoma de Nevylle, Willelmo de Feriby, Henrico de Ingleby, Thoma de Button, Johanne de Feriby, canonicis ecclesie nostre cathedralis Beati Petri Eboracensis, dominis Henrico de Barton, Johanne de Cotyngham, ac magistris Willelmo de Langeton et Galfrido de Langeton, curie Eboracensis advocatis, Hugone de Fletham, auctoritate apostolica notario publico, et aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego, Robertus de Hakthorp, clericus Carleolensis diocesis publicus auctoritate apostolica notarius, premissis tractatui, appropriationi, unioni, incorporacioni, et decreto, ac omnibus aliis et singulis supradictis, dum, sicut ut premittitur, anno, indiccione, pontificatu, mense, die, et loco, per dictos venerabilem patrem et dominum, dominum Johannem, Dei gracia Eboracensem archiepiscopum, Anglie primatem, Sedis Apostolice legatum, et capitulum Eboracense et coram eis agerentur sub modo et forma predictis ac fierent, una cum prenomina-
tis testibus personaliter presens interfui, eaque omnia et singula sic fieri vidi et audivi, ac de mandato venerabilis patris, domini Johannis, Eboracensis archiepiscopi, ea scripsi, et in hanc publicam formam rede-
gi, signoque meo et nomine signavi in testimonium et fidem plenior-
em premissorum.

[*In the margin.*] Memorandum quod consimile instrumentum¹ factum fuit super appropriatione dicte ecclesie per magistrum Hugonem de Fletham, publicum auctoritate apostolica notarium, prout scribitur in proximo folio sequenti.

It is unfortunate that the information contained in the foregoing document is so meagre, and still more so that the name of the then rector is not given. It is clear, however, that the archbishop, with the consent of the chapter, appropriated the church to the provost and provostry of Beverley, the grounds on which the appropriation was made being the impoverishment of the revenues of the provostry, and that it was to take effect on the death or resignation of the then rector. The archbishop reserved to himself and his successors an annual pension of 13s. 4d., and one of 6s. 8d. to the chapter as compensation. The document setting forth the ordination of the vicarage does not appear to be in the register at this date. It may be that the ordination did not take place until the rectory became vacant.

In 1380 John Savill, sheriff of York, and others were appointed to arrest and bring before the King one Hugh Hoton, clerk, a would-be rector who, contrary to the statutes of provisors, had procured a papal provision to the church of Welwick,² long since appropriated to the provost of Beverley.

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES ON THE CHURCH.

Mr. Bilson pointed out that the present building showed work of no less than eight distinct periods. The church now consists of chancel, nave with north and south aisles, south porch, and western tower. Its original plan was probably of the aisleless nave and

¹ Not to be found.

² *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1377-81, 574.



WELWICK CHURCH FROM N.W. *From Photo by Richard N. Lister, Hull.*



WELWICK CHURCH—TOMB IN S. AISLE.

From Photo by Richard N. Lister, Hull.

chancel type, and fragments of its structure possibly remain at the four angles of the nave. The tower dates from the commencement of the thirteenth century, with alterations of late fifteenth or early sixteenth-century date. In the first half of the thirteenth century the chancel was reconstructed and probably lengthened; a considerable part of its structure, including the westernmost window on the north side, appears to belong to this period. During the first half of the fourteenth century, the nave and aisles were reconstructed. The north aisle, which is the earlier, has windows which present some analogy to the earlier windows in the transept of Patrington. The south aisle, of the second quarter of the fourteenth century, shows window tracery analogous to that in the nave aisles of Patrington, and the design of the south arcade is very similar to that of the south arcade of the nave of Halsham. A little later, probably soon after the Black Death, the chancel was altered, and several windows inserted. The date of the east window is fixed by the bequest in Thomas de la Mare's will, 1358. The nave clerestory was added in the fifteenth century, to which period the rood-screen also belongs. About thirty years ago the rood-screen was ruthlessly cut down in order to give a better view of the stained glass which had been inserted in the east window. During the recent repair of the church such parts of the screen as had survived were replaced. The screen had a vaulted cove on each side (that on the east side has not been renewed), and the tracery had crockets and finials, as in the screen at Winestead, which this screen much resembles. Poulson states that, above the screen, the arch was boarded up, with "some sort of water-coloured painting" upon it.¹

TOMB OF AN ECCLESIASTIC.

Much interest centred in the tomb of an ecclesiastic built into the south wall of the south aisle, which Mr. Bilson described in some detail, combating the statement, made without any evidence to support it, that the tomb was brought from Burstall priory at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries. The tomb was probably not made at Welwick, parts of it have been badly fitted in fixing, and it was obviously inserted in the wall after the latter was built, but it corresponds in detail with the piscina to the east of it. The effigy of the priest, in mass vestments, is excellently sculptured out of a thin slab, the edge of which is embattled over a band of flowing tracery, in which are set roundels bearing the symbols of the four Evangelists. One of the most remarkable points about the tomb is its external finish, with a low embattled gable projecting beyond the external face of

¹ *Holderness*, ii, 510.

the aisle wall, with the Evangelistic symbols on a diapered ground on each side of a (missing) statue standing on a central shaft.

The tomb, which is evidently inspired by the Percy tomb in Beverley Minster, and was possibly made by a man who had worked upon that tomb, is not likely to be earlier than 1350. It is a difficult matter to identify the priest whom the tomb commemorates. Two rectors have been noted about this date. William de Beverlaco was rector from 1317-1327,¹ and probably living in 1335.² As he does not appear to have been a pluralist to any considerable extent, he may have maintained a close connection with the parish, if he was not actually resident there, and if his connection was a long one he might well have ordered a monument to be erected to his memory. Unfortunately, nothing is known of him after 1335, and if he died about that time the monument would be too late for him. Thomas de la Mare, who was possibly rector, and whose will was proved in 1358, was buried in York Minster. An ecclesiastic who, though not a rector, was probably a native of the parish, and whose claim should be considered, is John de Welwick, B.C.L., clerk of the King's privy seal and his special notary. He was a great pluralist, and both Edward III³ and Queen Philippa⁴ petitioned the Pope on his behalf for preferment. In 1356 he obtained the prebend of Dunnington in York Minster, which he exchanged in the same year for that of Holme Archiepiscopi in the same church,⁵ whilst at the same time he held the prebends of Rugmere in St. Paul's, London,⁶ and Monkton in Ripon,⁷ besides the church of Fornsete⁸ in the diocese of Norwich. The numerous references to him in the Papal registers suddenly cease at this date, but he was living about 1359, which seems to be the date when he exchanged the prebend of Munkton for that of Netherbury in Sarum with John de Wynewyk.⁹ Nicholas de Huggate, provost of Beverley, has been mentioned in connection with this tomb, but as his will was proved in 1338, and he ordered his body to be buried at Beverley, there seems to be no

¹ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1317-21, 20, 210; *ibid.*, 1321-4, 245; *ibid.*, 1324-30, 105; Poulson says he was instituted 16 kal. Apr., 1313 (*Holderness*, ii, 509), but he does not say where he obtained his information, and the entry has not been found in the Archbishop's Register.

² 2 idus Apr. (12 Apr.), 1335. William de Beverlaco, M.A., probably the same person as the rector of Welwick, had a reservation from the Pope of a benefice, value 30 marks, with cure of souls, or 20 without, in the gift of the provost of Beverley (*Papal Letters*, ii, 516).

³ *Papal Letters*, iii, 547, 569.

⁴ *Papal Petitions*, i, 120.

⁵ *Memorials of Ripon*, ii, 227.

⁶ *Ibid.*, ii, 227.

⁷ He petitioned the Pope for this prebend, on its voidance by the consecration of Michael (de Northburgh), bishop elect of London (*Papal Petitions*, i, 258).

⁸ He obtained this church from the King, in whose gift it was on account of the lands of Margaret, late wife of John de Segrave, being in his hands (*Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1350-4, 497).

⁹ *Memorials of Ripon*, ii, 227.

reason for his being commemorated here; besides, the date is too early. Perhaps the most likely person is William de la Mare, provost of Beverley from 1338-1360, at which date he exchanged the provostship with Richard de Ravenser, for the rectory of Waltham.¹ During his tenure of office great alterations were made in the fabric of the church. He was brother of Thomas de la Mare, canon of York, who is said by Mr. Leach² to have been *vicar*³ of Welwick, and who by his will bequeathed 10 marks for the renewing of the great window of the chancel.⁴ A release was granted to the administrators of Mr. William de la Mare, canon of York, possibly the same person, on 20 May, 1366.⁵

In the floor of the nave, in the central aisle, is a floor-slab with a marginal inscription in memory of William Sothebe, and his wife Margaret. In the floor of the eastern bay of the north aisle is the brass of William Wryght, of Plowland, and his wife Ann.⁶

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, PATRINGTON.

The advowson appertained until the Dissolution to the provost of the collegiate church of St. John of Beverley, although on several occasions in the fourteenth century, as will be seen hereafter, it was in the hands of the King. The church always remained a rectory, never being appropriated, like Welwick. In Pope Nicholas' Taxation (*c.* 1291) the church was valued at 40*li.*, and there was besides, as at Welwick, a pension reserved to the provost of Beverley, which in this case was valued at 1*li.*

The earliest known rector appears to be William de Stokes (1256).⁷ There is some information about the rectors in the first half of the fourteenth century which gives a good idea of the scandal of papal provision of benefices and pluralities. In 1303-4 there were some proceedings against James de Anisio,⁸ who claimed to be rector of Patrington, and may possibly have been ejected, the result being that William de Soothill, who was also a canon of Beverley, was collated

¹ *Beverley Chapter Act Book*, ii, lxvi.

² *Ibid.*, ii, lxvi.

³ As he was dead in 1358, and a vicarage was not, at the earliest, ordained before 1361, he would be rector, not vicar. His will states that he is to be buried in York Minster, near the tomb of Archbishop Melton (*Test. Ebor.*, i, 68).

⁴ "Item ecclesie de Welwik, pro renovatione magnæ fenestræ cancelli ejusdem, x marcas" (*Test. Ebor.*, i, 68).

⁵ *Yorks. Rec. Series*, xxxviii.

⁶ The brass is engraved in Poulson's *Holderness*, ii, 512, and described in the *Y. A. J.*, xii, 226.

⁷ 5 id. Nov. (Nov. 9), 1256. William de Stokes, canon of Salisbury, had a dispensation from Pope Alexander IV to hold another benefice in addition to the church of Graham (Grantham), one mediety of which was annexed to his canonry, and to the church of Patrington (*Reg. of Archbp. Wickwane*, p. 316).

⁸ *Beverley Chapter Act Book*, ii, 190-2.

to the church 14 March, 1303-4.¹ On 3 non. August (August 3,) 1307, William, son of John de Sachillis, had a dispensation from the Pope to hold certain preferment, including a canonry and prebend of Beverley, the church of Mirfield, and the church of Patrington, about which last he had a suit.² He was the same man as William de Soothill.³

Soothill only held the rectory for a few years, as on 22 August, 1307, Master William de Birston or Briston was presented to the church by the King, Edward II, in whose gift it was by reason of the provostship of St. John of Beverley, lately void, having been in the hands of the late King by reason of the voidance of the archbishopric of York.⁴ The vacancy in the provostship would be caused by the death of Robert de Abberwick, which occurred before 28 March, 1306,⁵ and that in the archbishopric by the death of Thomas Corbridge in 1304.

William de Birston was a good example of a pluralist of his day. In 1309, when rector of Patrington, about which there was an unexpected suit, rector of East Bradenham in the diocese of Norwich, and canon and prebendary of Westbury, York, Worcester, and Norwich, and St. Martin's le Grand, London, which he held by papal dispensation; he had a further dispensation to accept an additional benefice; and if he lost or resigned Patrington, to receive another benefice in its place.⁶ He was probably in litigation with James de Anisio about this church, as the latter still called himself rector of Patrington in 1310.⁷ Anyhow, William de Birston seems to have established his claim, for in 1315 letters of protection were issued for the men of Master William de Birston, the King's clerk, parson of the church of Patrington, carrying his corn (*i.e.* the tithe corn) from thence and from Frisshemersh to the city of York and town of Beverley,⁸ and he had somewhat similar letters on other occasions.⁹ Birston, who in 1314 was archdeacon of Gloucester,¹⁰ died rector. At his death there was a scramble for this benefice. On 28 November, 1317, letters patent were issued both to Master John Walewayn¹¹ and Master William le Lou of Brekon,¹² presenting them to this church, again in the King's gift owing to the simultaneous voidance of the archbishopric of York

¹ *Beverley Chapter Act Book*, ii, 191.

² *Papal Letters*, ii, 27.

³ No such person as William de Sachillis, by that name, is mentioned as a canon of Beverley in the *Beverley Chapter Act Book*, whereas William de Sothill was instituted to Mirfield in 1303, and was still rector in 1312-13 (*Y.A.J.*, xvi, 325*n*; xvii, 428*n*).

⁴ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1307-13, 8.

⁵ *Beverley Chapter Act Book*, i, 115.

⁶ *Papal Letters*, ii, 53.

⁷ *Cal. of Close Rolls*, 1307-13, 254.

⁸ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1313-17, 365.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 1313-17, 577. See also *Cal. of Close Rolls*, 1313-18, 269.

¹⁰ *Papal Letters*, ii, 121.

¹¹ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1317-21, 51, 61

¹² *Ibid.*, 1317-21, 50, 61.

and the provostry of Beverley, the former vacant by the death of Archbishop Greenfield, the latter by the resignation of William de Melton, who was appointed Greenfield's successor.¹ Neither of these ecclesiastics was successful, for on 9 June, 1318, the King issued other letters patent accepting the status which Master Thomas de Hothum, King's clerk, parson of the church of Patrington, had in that church, void by the death of Master William de Birston, the King being unwilling that he should be disturbed.² The secret of Master Hothum's success was that he had procured, in April, 1317, a papal mandate for the reservation of a benefice in the diocese of York, value 60 marks, notwithstanding that he was rector of Hiddeley in the diocese of Norwich,³ and he appears to have considered that Patrington was a suitable berth. Hothum seems to have been a modest man for his time, as except that he had letters patent presenting him to Broghton Astleye in the diocese of Ely on 14 May, 1322,⁴ he does not appear to have had other preferment.

On 26 April, 1335, letters patent were directed to Nicholas de Hugate, provost of Beverley, presenting Michael de Wath to the church of Patrington of the jurisdiction of the provost of Beverley, in the King's gift by reason of the voidance of the provostship in the time of Edward II.⁵ Why the presentation should, in the 9 Edward III, still be in the King's hands, it is difficult to say. As Nicholas de Hugate was provost from 1318-1338,⁶ this appointment must have been made under some arrangement come to during the simultaneous vacancy in the see and provostry c. 1317, on which occasion the King accepted the title of Thomas de Hothum, who was not his own nominee.

Michael de Wath, who was a man of some importance, was associated with William de la Mare, provost of Beverley, Thomas de Metham knight, and Robert Parvyng of Cumberland, in rendering into chancery some accounts in connection with the proving of the will of Archbishop Melton in 1340.⁷ He is described as parson of Patrington and King's clerk in 1345.⁸ In 1350-1 two clerics were endeavouring to secure this benefice. One was Roger Holm, who had a mandate of provision of the church of Patrington, reserved to the Pope in the lifetime of Michael de Wath, notwithstanding that he had canonries and prebends in Lincoln, York, London, Salisbury, and St. Mary's, Winchester, and the church of

¹ The provostry was not filled until 13 Jan., 1318, Melton continuing to hold the office for some time after his appointment as archbishop (*Beverley Chapter Act Book*, ii, lv).

² *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1317-21, 158.

³ *Papal Letters*, ii, 146.

⁴ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1321-4, 112.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 1334-8, 97.

⁶ *Beverley Chapter Act Book*, ii, lvi, lix.

⁷ *Cal. of Close Rolls*, 1339-41, 386.

⁸ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls.*, 1343-5, 578.

Undele (Oundle) in the diocese of Lincoln, with dispensation to retain the same.¹ The other was William de Witlesei, B.C.L., archdeacon of Huntingdon, and nephew of Simon Islip, archbishop of Canterbury, who prayed the Pope for provision of this benefice and for dispensation to hold it with his other preferments, which was granted.² Witlesei was master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1349-51; bishop of Rochester, 1360; bishop of Worcester, 1364; and archbishop of Canterbury, 1368.³ It is doubtful whether either of these obtained Patrington. Possibly the statute of provisors, passed about this time (25 Edward III) to put an end to papal provisions, was an obstacle in their path.

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES ON THE CHURCH

Patrington Church is one of the finest and most complete examples of a fourteenth century parish church in the country. An account of it by the late J. T. Micklethwaite, accompanied by a plan, will be found in volume ix of this Journal (pp. 99-104).⁴ Some supplementary notes from Mr. Bilson's detailed description are added here.

The manor of Patrington was held by the archbishops of York, and it is probably in no small measure due to this fact that Patrington possesses such a beautiful church. Some relics of its predecessors are still to be seen in the church. In the south-east corner of the south transept lies a volute capital, of late eleventh or early twelfth century date. Many old stones have been reused, especially in the internal facing of the north aisle of the nave, which have come from an earlier church, possibly of the early part of the twelfth century, and of cruciform plan, as Mr. Micklethwaite suggested. To the nave of this church aisles were added in the first half of the thirteenth century, and some of the base-stones of the arcade piers have been reused in the foundation of the westernmost pier of the north arcade of the nave. Other thirteenth-century fragments reused are to be seen in the bench-table at the angle of the west aisle of the north transept and the north aisle of the nave, and in the bench-table at the south end of the east aisle of the south transept.

There is no documentary evidence whatever for the building of the present church. A payment by Archbishop Greenfield in 1309 to Clement, shipman of the abbot of St. Mary's, York, for carriage of timber to his manor of Patrington,⁵ has been connected with the

¹ *Papal Letters*, iii, 363.

² *Papal Petitions*, i, 208.

³ *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*

⁴ The church was the subject of one of the parts of *The Churches of Yorkshire*

(1855), and of a pamphlet entitled *St. Patrick's Church, Patrington*, by the late Canon H. E. Maddock (A. Brown and Son, Hull, 1893).

⁵ *Fasti Eboracenses*, i, 390.

roofing of the earlier part of the church, but this seems to be impossible. Archbishop Greenfield was at Patrington in 1310, and the church may have been begun about this time or a little later. Archbishop Melton was here in 1328, by which time the nave was probably in hand.

Mr. Micklethwaite commented on the unusual position of the central tower, in that a bay intervenes between it and the chancel arch. But the plan appears to be quite normal for a cruciform church with aisles on the east side of the transept. It is analogous to the earlier plan of Hedon, and to that of Howden before the building of the later magnificent choir. The only abnormal thing is the 'chancel arch' itself, which must be connected with the building of a wider chancel than was at first contemplated. The western aisles of the transepts are, however, very unusual in a parish church.

Mr. Micklethwaite has admirably explained how the earlier church affected the manner in which the present church was built. It was begun with the transepts, so that a considerable part of the earlier church could remain in use. It was the same at Hedon, begun at the end of the twelfth century; and at Holy Trinity, Hull, almost contemporary with the commencement of Patrington. Mr. Micklethwaite thought that the architectural affinities of the church are more with Lincolnshire than with Yorkshire, but its design presents analogies with the nave of York Minster, begun in 1291, and with the western part of the nave of Howden, probably finished *c.* 1310, and its slightly later choir.

At Patrington the work seems to have been begun with the south transept, and the profiles of the pier bases indicate that the lower part of the south wall was built before the other piers. The window tracery well illustrates the beginnings of the flowing manner. The earliest type is to be seen in the windows of the north and south bays of the east aisle, and of the south bay of the west aisle (south transept). These are of two lights, with pointed trefoiled heads, under a pointed quatrefoil, the lines of which form the main lines of the tracery, but the lower foil forms a flowing curve. A similar treatment is to be seen in the windows of the choir aisle of Howden. This earlier form does not occur in the north transept, except in the gable window. The windows at the ends of the aisles of both transepts show triangles with curved sides, which also occur in the circular window in the gable of the south transept. The gable windows of both transepts show a combination of the two motives mentioned above, but the gable window of the south transept has capitals and bases to its mullions and jambs, and the south window of the east

aisle of the south transept has capitals and bases to its jambs. These do not occur in the north transept. The window of the north bay of the west aisle of the south transept, the two windows of the apsidal chapel opposite, and the aisle windows on each side of the north transept, have tracery of more definitely flowing design, with ogee heads to the lights.

The east aisle of each transept contains three chapels, each with its piscina, and sculptured corbels for statues. In the south transept, the central chapel is treated in more important fashion,—apsidal on plan, vaulted and stone-roofed externally, with a fine reredos with niches for sculpture. Above, on thin plaster, are the remains of a painted head of our Lord, over a reused stone, with a fragment of an inscription in Lombardic characters. The remarkable hollow pendant boss in the vault, which Mr. Micklethwaite suggested may have contained a relic, is sculptured with the Annunciation on its west face, St. Catharine on the north, and on the south face St. John the Baptist, bearded, with naked feet, and holding the Lamb in his hands; he is represented in his raiment of camel's hair, the camel's head appearing between his legs, and the camel's legs on either side. In the east arcade of the south transept there is a wider bay opposite the central chapel, the northern pier not being opposite to that of the west arcade, giving a narrower northern bay to the east arcade.

The transept work is continued across the crossing, without any indications of appreciable pause. The nave closely followed the transept, and although the general design is the same, there are definite indications of break between the two, with slight changes of detail. The breaks are to be seen in the walls of the nave aisles, next to the angle of the transepts. In the piers of the arcades the hollows of the easternmost pier on the south are filleted, as in the transepts. In all the other nave piers the fillets are omitted, as in the crossing piers (under crossing arches only). The base profile also changes westward of the first pier, and then varies. The aisle windows, of three lights, have tracery of definitely flowing type, and both here and in the chancel, the rolls on the tracery and mullions, which are simple in the transepts, are filleted. The transoms in the gable windows, of both transepts and nave, are later insertions. Under each of the two windows of the south aisle, to the east of the porch, is a semicircular arched recess, with a floriated cross slab in the bench table below. The fine north and south porches have stone roofs. Over the south porch is a chamber, reached by a stair from the aisle. From a document of 1666, we learn that the town's



PATRINGTON CHURCH—EASTER SEPULCHRE.

From Photo by Richard N. Lister, Hull.

chest, containing the town's books, was kept here, and that juries met here about the town's business. The beautiful font is contemporary with the nave.

The aisles throughout the transepts and nave were designed for vaulting, and the springers actually built, but the vault itself was only executed over the east aisle of the south transept. In the transepts and nave the sculptured corbels in the spandrels of the main arcades formerly received struts under tie-beams,¹ for the main spans were not vaulted. All the work is of the most beautiful and refined character, and the sculpture of the label stops and gargoyles is especially worthy of attention.

The chancel closely followed the nave, and its design is similar, but slightly more advanced. It is certainly wider, and possibly longer, than was originally intended. The fine three-light windows have excellent flowing tracery of two patterns in alternate windows. Inside, on the south wall are sedilia and piscina, on the east wall corbels for images, and on the north an interesting Easter sepulchre, a contemporary vestry, and a priest's door.

All the work above described, although carried out in sections, formed one continuous build, and included the central tower. The completion of the church was evidently prevented by the Black Death of 1349, and the vaulting of the aisles was left unfinished. The spire and its beautiful corona are later, and may be of the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century. The pinnacles and flying-buttresses appear to have been an afterthought, as they are not bonded to the spire or parapet, but they were doubtless added before the work was left as complete. The tracery of the east window is a later insertion, probably of the first quarter of the fifteenth century, within the jambs and arch of the original fourteenth-century work. In the centre of the lower part externally is a sculpture of the Virgin and Child.

The pulpit is dated 1612, and a pew in the south transept, with the Hildyard arms, belongs to the same period.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, HEDON.

Members are referred to the late J. R. Boyle's *History of Hedon* for an exhaustive account of the church, a plan of which is included in that work.

¹ See view in *The Churches of Yorkshire*.

After seeing the church, and hearing Mr. Bilson's address, the party adjourned to the Town Hall, where

THE CORPORATION PLATE,

and some of the old charters of the borough, were exhibited. The charters are fully described in Mr. Boyle's book, which also contains a description of the maces, and an illustration of the most ancient of them.

THE KILNSEA CROSS

was the last object visited. It is said¹ to have been erected to commemorate the landing of Henry Bolingbroke at Ravenser. It was removed, owing to the encroachment of the sea, first to Burton Constable, and then to its present resting-place in the grounds of Mr. James Watson, of Hedon. Two water-colour drawings of the cross, made when it was in its original position and in a much more perfect condition, are by the kindness of Mr Watson reproduced here. Each drawing bears the inscription: "John Child delⁿ et pinxit, 1818. Etched by B. Howlett." It was apparently from these drawings that the plate in T. Thompson's *Ocellum Promontorium* (Hull, 1822-4) was reproduced.

¹ Poulson's *Holderness*, ii, 539.



EAST SIDE OF KILNSEA CROSS



WEST SIDE OF KILNSEA CROSS.

ANGLIAN AND ANGLO-DANISH SCULPTURE AT YORK.

By W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

IN York there are thirty-two stones with carving of a pre-Norman character. Eight of these have come from other places, leaving twenty-four which are certainly or probably local to the city. The Museum of the York Philosophical Society contains twenty-five of the stones, placed in the crypt of the Hospitium. The object of this paper is to give a fully-illustrated catalogue of the series.

The illustrations are all from the author's drawings on the spot, and as the detail in some instances is too small to be well shown in sketches to the scale adopted in the article on Anglian and Anglo-Danish Sculpture in the North Riding (*Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, Vol. xix), the drawings in these cases are engraved to a larger scale, as noted upon the plates. Excellent photographs of many stones have been taken by Dr. Auden and others. Dr. Auden, who has given much attention to the subject, most generously placed at the author's disposal his collection of notes, including remarks written in the MS. book by the late J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., and all quotations from this source have been acknowledged in their context.

The discussion of pre-Norman styles and subjects need not be repeated from pp. 268-294 of Vol. xix of this Journal; but as the same system of indicating periods, or rather *styles*, is carried out, it may be worth while recapitulating the explanation of the lettering. A stands for the Anglian period, from the Conversion to the taking of York by the Danes; A₁, fine early Anglian work of the type apparently representing the later part of the seventh and beginning of the eighth century; A₂, this type further developed during the eighth century, and A₃, Anglian in decline, but not yet Danish. B stands for the Danish period; B₁ being early work under the Danes, but still retaining Anglian motives; B₂, Anglo-Danish with Irish or other Celtic influence, especially under the Irish Viking kings, about 919-950; and B₃, Anglo-Danish of the late tenth and perhaps early eleventh century, with Midland influences. C₁ represents the further development of Northumbrian sculpture under the new impulses of the eleventh century, and C₂ the transition into Norman. For the history in brief, see the author's *Scandinavian Britain* (S.P.C.K.), pp. 119-144.

Taking the monuments with reference to the sites at which they were discovered, we find work of Anglian types at St. Mary, Bishophill Junior (three stones); on the ground where St. Peter's, afterwards St. Leonard's Hospital stood (two stones); at the Railway Arch, on or near the mediæval Dominican monastery; in the New Market, Parliament Street; and in two stones of which the locality is not fixed. There is a complete absence of relics from the first Anglian period, such as the fine Northallerton and Easby crosses. This may be explained by the burning of York Minster in 741. St. Peter's Hospital is not mentioned until after Brunanburh (937), but the stones discovered on the site are earlier; perhaps a church or a burying-ground was already there before Æthelstan endowed the hospital. Anglian churches or cemeteries seem to have existed at St. Mary, Bishophill Junior, and on the sites of the New Market and Railway Station. As there were forty-one parish churches in York *temp.* Henry V, and there are only twenty-two at present, many of the early churches must have been lost. The "Adhuse" cross from Ripon may be assigned to this period, and is perhaps the oldest of the stones now at York.

But to compensate for the want of sculptor's work of the period A1, we have at York the Ormside Cup, preserved in the Museum (Ethnological Room, case D, e). In the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society*, Old Series, xv (1899), pp. 381-387, are three drawings by the author, one of them in colour, and a photograph by Mr. H. M. Platnauer, then curator of York Museum, illustrating this valuable example of the best Early Anglian art.¹ It was found in the churchyard of Ormside, Westmorland, and given to the museum by Mr. John Bland, of Ormside Lodge, in 1823. In the same churchyard, much later, was found a grave-board of Viking weapons, now in the Carlisle Museum; and it seems at any rate reasonable to suppose that the cup was brought into Westmorland, over Stainmoor, as the loot of some Viking from a Northumbrian church, for it can hardly have been made in Westmorland, where Anglian settlements appear to have been colonial and rustic. The cup is of silver repoussé, in four panels and a circular base. Each panel is decorated with birds and beasts among symmetrical tendrils with leaves and fruit, and is separated from the next panels by large metal bosses, surrounded with a border of cable pattern. The base has five bosses, and the interspaces are filled with repoussé plait-work, two similar and two different patterns. This base has been refixed to the cup with a rough patch, which is not part of the original work.

¹ Illustrations are also given in *The Reliquary*, vol. xiii, p. 200.

The silver cup is joined with rivets and an overlapping rim to a lining plate of plain copper-gilt, with an ornamented disc affixed to the bottom inside, matching the circular base outside. This disc has a border of double cable-moulding, and a centre which has contained a large jewel surrounded by sixteen smaller jewels. The field of the disc has been ornamented with four large jewels, one of which still remains, and the four spaces between these are filled with interlacing in different patterns formed of twisted wire, soldered on in sections; so that the inner disc is planned like the base, but replaces plain silver bosses with jewels *en cabochon*.

The great importance of this cup in connection with our series of Anglian stones is that it illustrates, far more closely than MS. paintings, the ornament employed in sculpture. We find the birds and beasts in foliage scrolls, together with the regular and graceful interlacing, the bosses and rows of pellets and cable-moulding, of the fine crosses at Croft, Easby, etc. At York, in the St. Peter's stone (Museum, No. 2), we have a distinctly later example of the same style, with animal and tendril ornament contrasted against interlacing. In the cup the work of the birds, beasts and foliage is so delicate and artistic that, in spite of some remarks in a late number of *The Reliquary*, criticising the article quoted above, it is difficult to believe that the repoussé was not done by a foreign artist, perhaps one of those brought over by seventh century missionaries like St. Wilfrith. But the style once fixed remained throughout all the pre-Norman ages in Northumbria, only degenerating and transformed as the centuries went by. The animals became more lifeless in the Anglian decadence, and then were imitated by the Danes, who put into them some of the barbaric vigour and naturalism which characterised Scandinavian drawing. The scroll work and interlacing lost symmetry in attempts to vary it, and then gained a rude picturesqueness in the hands of the Northmen, as the examples given in this paper will sufficiently illustrate.

Monuments of the Anglo-Danish or Viking age have been found at St. Mary, Bishophill Junior; St. Mary, Castlegate; St. Denis (two of B3); New Market; and Clifford Street, Mechanics' Institute. Besides these, there are in the Museum the shaft from Folkton and the cross-arm from Welbury. The stone from St. Mary, Castlegate, has a peculiar interest, because the dedication stone has been thought to date from the later part of the eleventh century, and one cross from this church (Museum, No. 10) is pretty certainly of that period. But if the cross-head No. 23 in the Museum was really found on the site—exact particulars are wanting—it would seem that a church

existed there perhaps a hundred years earlier than the date usually given.

The Clifford Street find is interesting from its connection with remains of Danish workshops discovered in 1884 on a neighbouring site, and now in the Museum (see the Museum Catalogue, pp. 216–218). These include amber, glass, jet, and cannel, in the rough and wrought; the impress of a styca¹ of Osberht of Northumbria (near the middle of the eighth century) on a leaden cross, and a silver penny of William I; also pottery, of which a large glazed jug has a handle made out of plaited strips of clay; and many small carved objects with dragonesque terminations and interlacing. The best example of incised interlacing is angular and symmetrical, somewhat like Wensley *m* (*Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xix, p. 408), with a head of the style of plait in the cross No. 10 in the Hospitium; but there is also a great variety of simple ornament based on herringbone, cross-broaching, chevrons and chequers; and one knife-handle has a band of key-pattern, of which part is formed of a right-lined *swastika*. In short, all the patterns on our sculptured stones, other than those of the Ormside cup, are represented, showing the relation of this style of ornament to the art of the Danish period.

Sculpture of the third style occurs from St. Crux; St. Mary, Castlegate; St. Mary, Bishophill Senior; and Holy Trinity, Micklegate (two stones). To these may be added the Wakefield cross (Museum, No. 14) as not Anglian, though resembling Anglian design. Some short reference was made in this *Journal*, xix, p. 294, to the imitation of Bewcastle cross at Halton (Lancs.), and p. 330, to the evidently late date of the Hauxwell cross, though it is Anglian in general aspect. Throughout Northumbria there are sculptures which may be roughly described as presenting Anglian motives with Scandinavian treatment. The first transition (B₁) would naturally show Danish motives with Anglian treatment; for local carvers, bred in Anglian traditions, must have been employed by the newcomers to express Danish ideas of ornament and symbolism. In the tenth century the Anglo-Danes seem to have carved their own stones, having learnt the craft; and throughout the stages B₂ and B₃ they carried out their own ideas, tinged first with Irish and then with Midland character. But fashion was always changing; new motives were

¹ See *British Numismatic Journal*, vol. iv. A still more interesting find of Viking age crafts-work came to light in October, 1906, in Nessgate, which is contiguous to Coppergate and Castlegate, described by Dr. Auden in the York Philosophical Society's Report for 1907.

Among these objects is a chape for a sword-sheath, ascribed by the best authorities to the first half of the tenth century, with freely-designed dragonesque ornament of the style classed in this article as B₂.

wanted; and we find in the Halton cross a monument planned on the lines of Bewcastle and Ruthwell crosses—square in section, solid monolith, with figures in panels; but in details, in the proportions of the figures, the character of the interlacing, and the subject illustrated (Sigurd the Völsung), entirely of the Viking age. This cannot but mean that fashion harked back to an earlier type, as late Roman sculpture became neo-archaic, as eighteenth century portrait-painters studied Titian, as nineteenth century pre-Raphaelites imitated Vandyck and Botticelli, and so on. The Halton cross is an eleventh century throw-back to the grand old style of four hundred years earlier. So also is the Wakefield cross. Here we have the Anglian round cord and open ground, as opposed to the flat strap and closed ground of the tenth century and to the flat strap and open ground of the twelfth; but with this a freedom of design and an absence of the proportion, restraint and grace which make the Anglian work classic of its kind. It is work of the time when southern skill refined the rough Northumbrian art, content previously to hack out a pattern rich and picturesque, but not fully realised; and yet no southern skill could set the clock back and restore the conditions of the finest period. The influence came in first when Eadgar was elected King of Northumbria in 957, and thenceforward there was a continual intercourse between York and the south. It is not surprising if taste turned to something more English. The imitation of old English masterpieces would be natural at a time when churches were being built to replace those ruined in the Viking wars—stone churches to supersede the wooden buildings of the earlier Danish age and to recall the glories of the earlier stone churches of Yorkshire. The date of B3 or C1 as including this movement can hardly yet be stated in years, but perhaps when all the stones of the north are fully studied we may find clues to unravel the puzzle.

Finally, we have at York a good, though fragmentary, example of work probably post-Conquest (Holy Trinity, Micklegate, No. 2), and yet derived from Scandinavian naturalism and vigour. The flat treatment and open ground are characteristic not only of many Norman tympana and fonts, but also of such architectural details as the Hackness impost (*Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xix, pp. 329, 330), in which bifurcation of the interlaced straps adds to the probability of a date later than the Anglian period.

We have now to take the stones one by one, and it will be convenient to go through the series in the Hospitium first, retaining their Museum numbers.

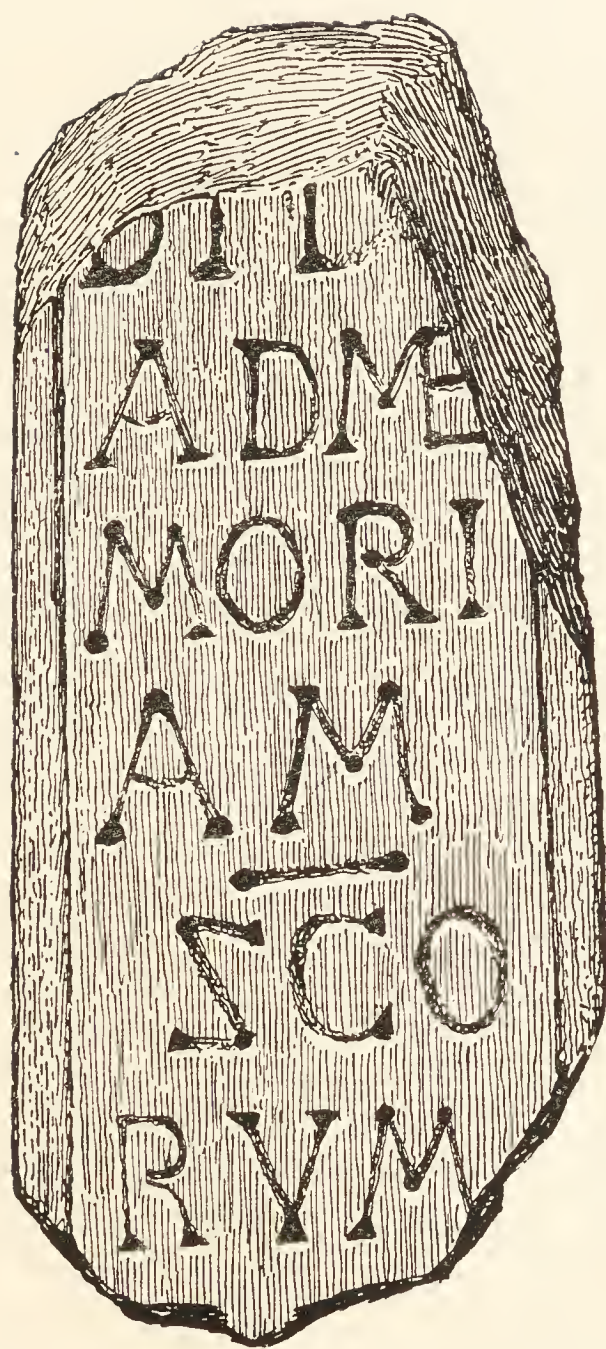
YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 1.

The upper end of a cross-shaft, "found in St. Leonard's Place, near the site of the ancient Hospital of St. Peter" (*York Mus. Catal.*). Total height of the stone, 24 in.; height of carved face, 21 in.; breadth where widest, 11 in.; thickness, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. Illustration to scale of $\frac{1}{6}$. Very coarse light brown grit-stone, carved with lettering on one face only. Mr. Romilly Allen thought it a portion of a cross-base (Dr. Auden's MS.), but in other examples, such as those at Lancaster and Hornby (Lancs.) the inscription is on the neck of the shaft, just under the head; and there is a dowel-hole in the top of this shaft, perhaps for the head to be affixed. Consequently there is not room for more than one line of lettering above the highest line now seen. The lettering is drilled deeply at the sérifs, the strokes lightly chiselled, but the coarseness of the stone prevents any tool-marks, except those of the drill, from showing clearly. The lower lines read (expanded) "ad memoriam sanctorum" (see Hübner, *Insc. Brit. Christ.*, No. 176). Bishop Browne suggested, "Haec crux conditur," etc. The first two letters of the (second? original) line are DI, the third T, or possibly D; and the lines might have read, "✠ CON" or "✠ CŌ," and "DIDI" or "DIDIT," or perhaps "DITA" (A).

YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 2.

Part of a cross-shaft, "found in the excavations preparatory to the building of St. Leonard's Place, near the site of the Hospital of St. Peter" (*York Mus. Catal.*). As this also has a dowel-hole at the top, it was probably the neck of the shaft, near the head. Height, $27\frac{1}{4}$ in.; width, 15 in., tapering to $14\frac{1}{4}$ in. over all; thickness, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Illustration to scale of $\frac{1}{6}$. The material is light-brown coarse grit, similar to No. 1. The four faces are finely and delicately chiselled, with the ground cleared flat, the stems rounded and not strap-like.

Side *a* has two animals, the upper one with hoofs prettily drawn, the lower one with oval eye (without a point) and conventional fangs, possibly an unusually early instance of the Hart and Hound, which was commonly a Viking-age subject. They climb among tendrils, with bindings at the branchings, bunches of grapes or berries, and curious folded leaves. The tendrils branching off between the fore and hind legs of the lower beast are an afterthought in the design, and upset the true sequence of interlacing; which suggests a late place in the Anglian period. Dr. Auden's MS. quotes the *Derbyshire Archæol. Journal*, viii, 169:—"may conceivably represent the ash Yggdrasil and the harts gnawing at the buds." On this Mr. Romilly Allen noted:—"Design probably copied from an ivory carving on the border of an



ANGLIAN SHAFT FROM ST. PETER'S;
YORK, HOSPITIUM, NO. I ($\frac{1}{8}$).



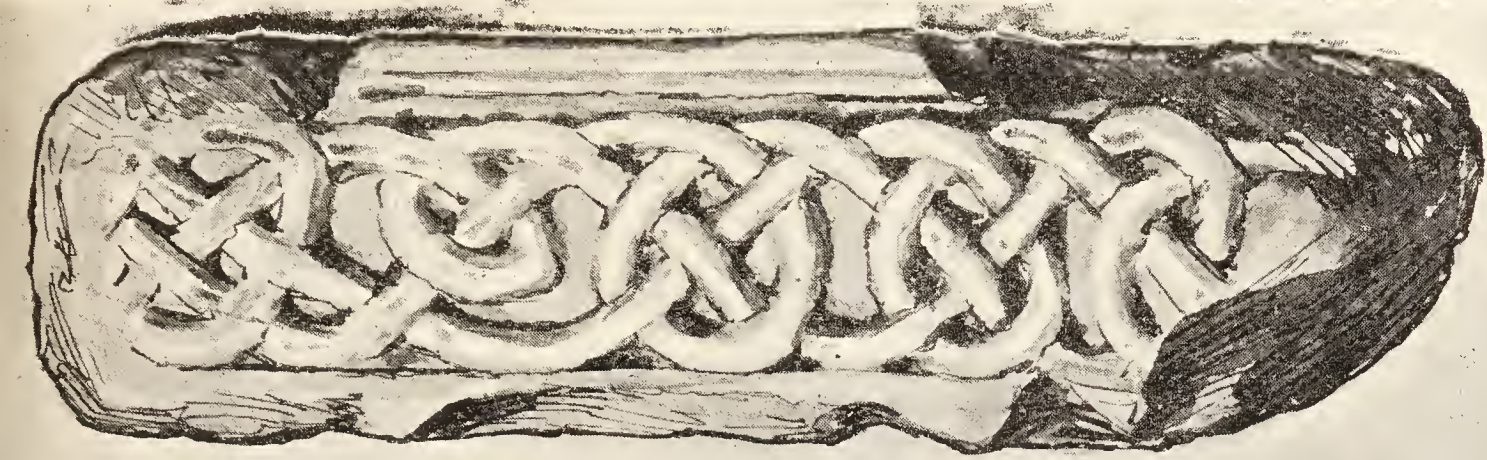
a



b



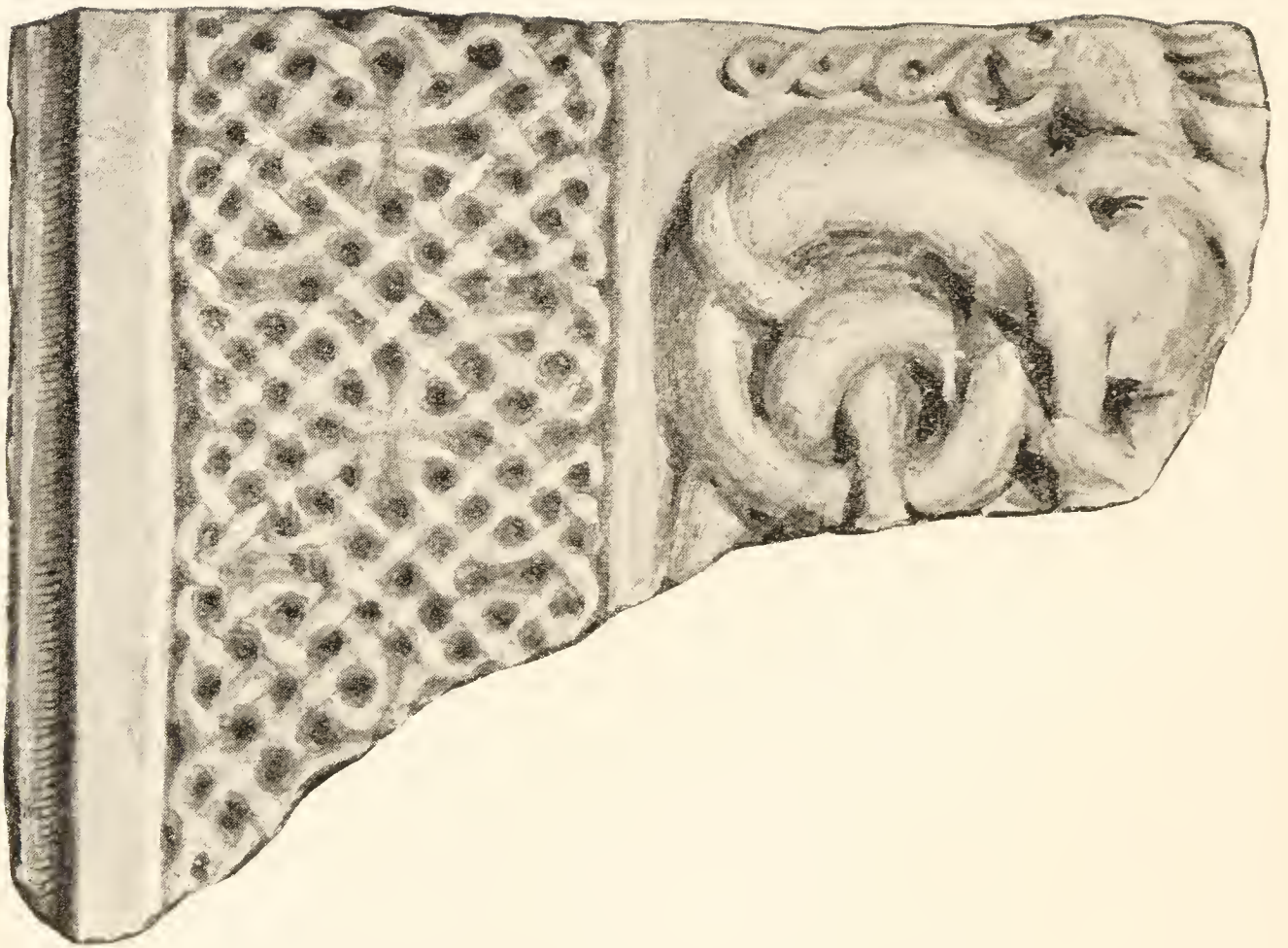
c



d

ANGLIAN SHAFT FROM ST. PETER'S; YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 2 ($\frac{1}{6}$).





FRAGMENT FROM ST. ANDREWS, SCOTLAND;
YORK, HOSPITIUM, NO. 3 ($\frac{1}{3}$).

illuminated MS. Compare with border of upright slab from Hilton of Cadboll, now at Invergordon Castle, Ross-shire (*Early Christian Mon. of Scotland*, p. 62). It is a Northumbrian variant of the classical vine-scroll, modified by Byzantine influence, and has no apparent connection with the Scandinavian World-Ash." See, however, *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xix, pp. 289, 290. The scrolls are certainly degenerated from the vine, with obvious symbolism; and it might be argued that the description in the *Völuspá* of the tree of Yggdrasil was suggested by one of these beast-and-tree crosses, which (as in this case) were the earlier.

Side *b* has the rare knitting or chain stitch, seen at Ingleby Arncliffe (*Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xix, pp. 287, 337).

Side *c* has a double "vine" scroll, with which Mr. Romilly Allen (in Dr. Auden's MS.) compares a fragment at Jarrow figured in *Archæol. Æliana*, N.S., xxii, 1900, p. 46). This is interesting from its pseudo-symmetry, a late device to vary the monotony of scroll work, while the leaves have become mere tongues and knops (compare the "Ethelwald" slab at Kirkdale), on the way to the spirals of Cheadle (see No. 17).

Side *d*. This interlacing is referred by Mr. Romilly Allen (MS.) to *Early Christ. Mon. Scot.*, p. 226, No. 585, found on the Tara brooch; but it is interrupted by a smaller loop, and runs into complication above, so that it is not connected with Celtic work. It is an example of the latest stage of good Anglian art, A3.

YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 3.

Fragment (from St. Andrews, Scotland) $11\frac{3}{4}$ by 9 by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Illustrated to the scale of $\frac{1}{3}$. Beautifully chiselled in smooth-grained stone, the holes deep, intersections but slightly marked; the animal of a type somewhat different from those on Yorkshire monuments, and the design of the interlacing, though similar in motive to plait-work in the Lindisfarne Gospels and on the "Gilsuith to Berhtsuith" stone at Thornhill (Yorks.), is treated with a minuteness and delicacy not found in Northumbrian sculpture. Mr. Romilly Allen, in his note to Dr. Auden's MS. catalogue, remarked on its likeness to the altar-tomb in St. Andrews Museum; and Dr. Auden has since (in *The Reliquary*, Oct., 1906) shown that this is the stone drawn by Miss Atkinson, daughter of James Atkinson, of York, in Dibdin's *Northern Tour*, ii, p. 903, as having been brought from St. Andrews. On comparing the fine photographs in *Early Christ. Mon. Scot.*, p. 352, it is not quite clear what part of the altar-tomb this stone would fit, but the close resemblance of style and subject is obvious.

YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 4.

The lower part of a cross-shaft, "found with several rude wooden coffins and some other Saxon remains, in excavating for the New Market, or Parliament Street. Some of these coffins were discovered in 1878, under Messrs. Makins & Bean's shop. The place marks the site of an ancient cemetery, apart from any existing church" (*York Mus. Catal.*). It is of coarse grit, carved rather deeply, back defaced, measuring 29 by $13\frac{1}{2}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$ in., tapering to 9 in. Illustration to $\frac{1}{12}$ scale. Mr. Romilly Allen, in Dr. Auden's MS., notes:—"Probably of late date, approaching near to the Norman period." The rows of pellets on all faces, and the double cable on *a* and *c* are like those on the late cross-head from St. Mary, Castlegate (No. 10), but the treatment of the plait and the style of cutting do not show the renaissance of craft work which seems to have taken place in the eleventh century, and they suggest a late period in B3.

YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 5a and 5b.

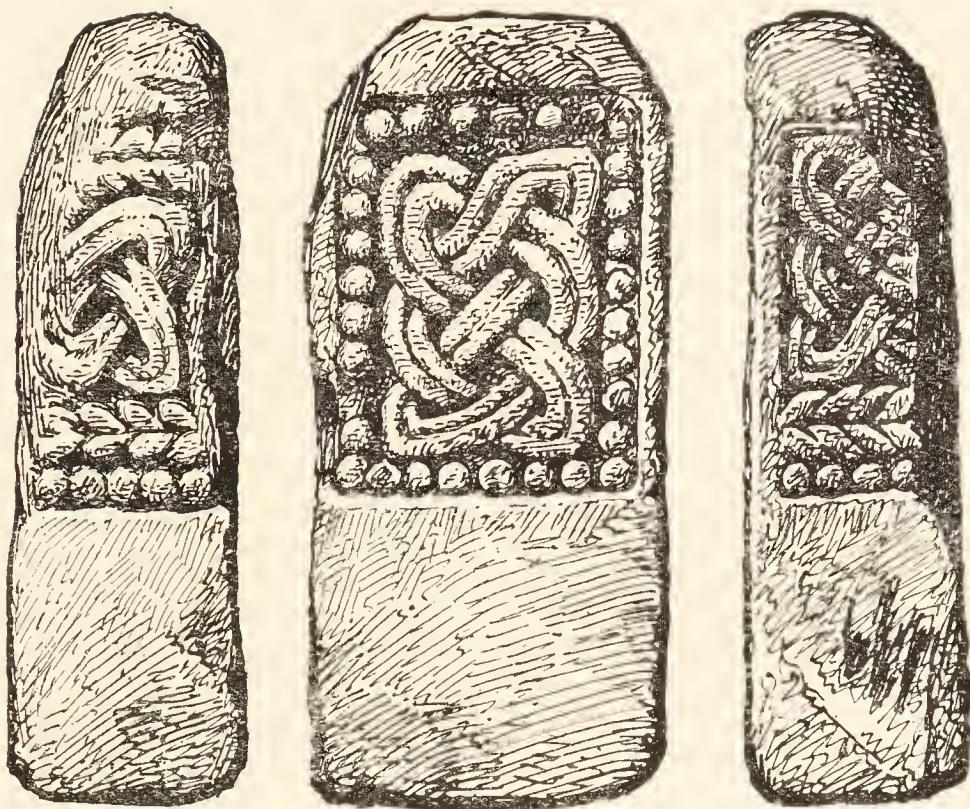
Two grave-covers, "found in the excavations preparatory to the building of Parliament Street" (*York Mus. Catal.*).

5a is of pale red sandstone, measuring 36 by 12 by 6 inches; with a Latin cross and border incised. Illustration to scale of $\frac{1}{12}$.

5b is of buff sandstone, measuring $33\frac{1}{2}$ by 14 by 6 inches. The cross-head is in relief, the stem is only incised, and apparently unfinished. For the form compare the "Donfrid" and "Eadberehct" slabs at Wensley, which are certainly Anglian, and Crathorne *c*, which is pre-Norman. These slabs were found with pre-Norman remains, and though their ornament is not strong evidence alone, they may be dated A2 or 3.

YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 6.

Coped stone (not a hogback) "found buried close to the south wall of what had been the nave of the church of St. Denis, Walmgate, and purchased by the York Philosophical Society, 1848" (*York Mus. Catal.*). See also Boutell's *Christian Monuments*, p. 14. It is of buff millstone grit, with pebbles, said to be Brimham grit from the Pateley Bridge neighbourhood, the same material as that used for Roman coffins at York (Mr. Oxley Grabham remarks). Size, $43\frac{3}{4}$ by $21\frac{1}{2}$ in., tapering to $20\frac{1}{2}$ in.; the thickness is 10 in. at the ridge, tapering to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the sides. Illustration to scale of $\frac{1}{6}$. The sloping roof, bordered with a cable moulding, is chiselled in flat relief, with beasts and monsters, in a style characteristic of Anglo-Scandinavian design, with some hints of Celtic influence in the spirals at the joints of the bodies. No carving on the back and edges. On

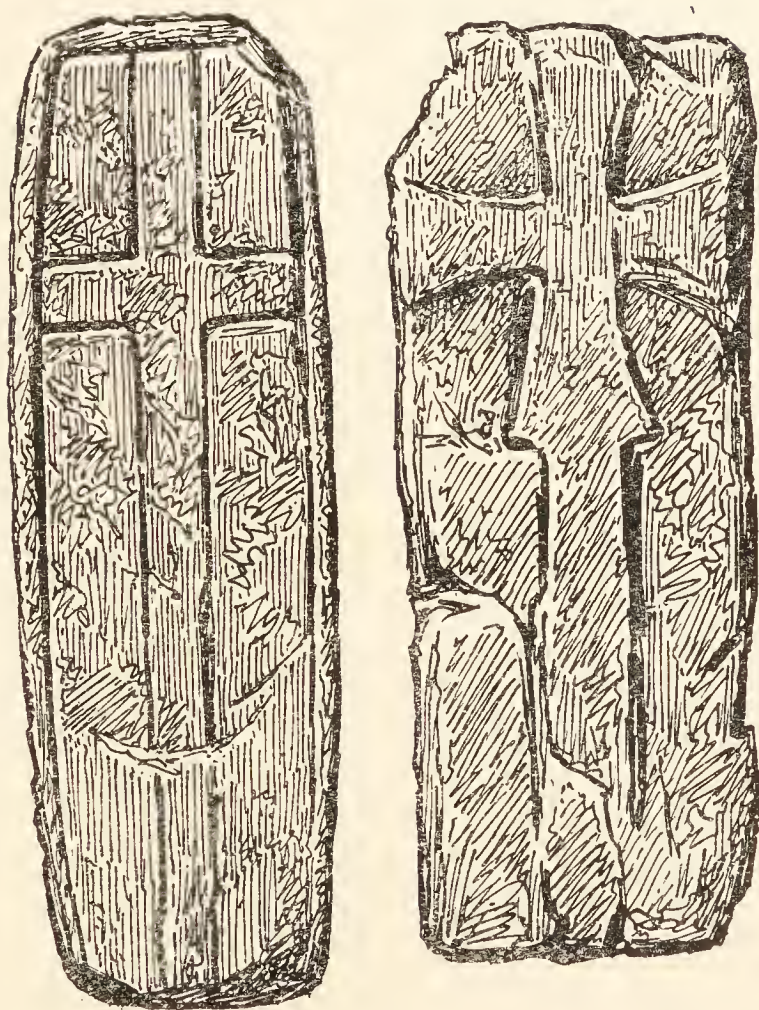


a

b

c

YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 4 ($\frac{1}{12}$).

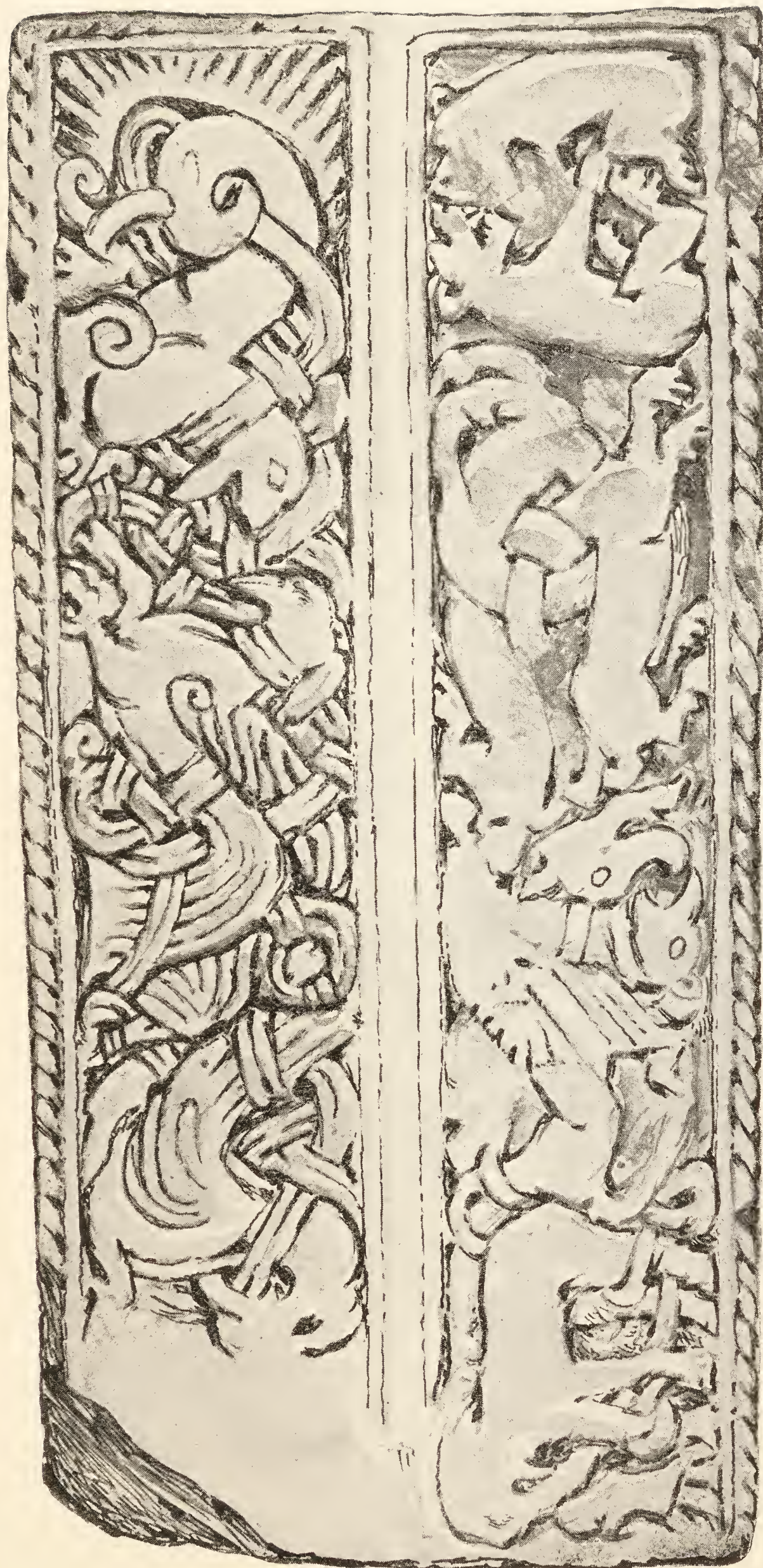


a

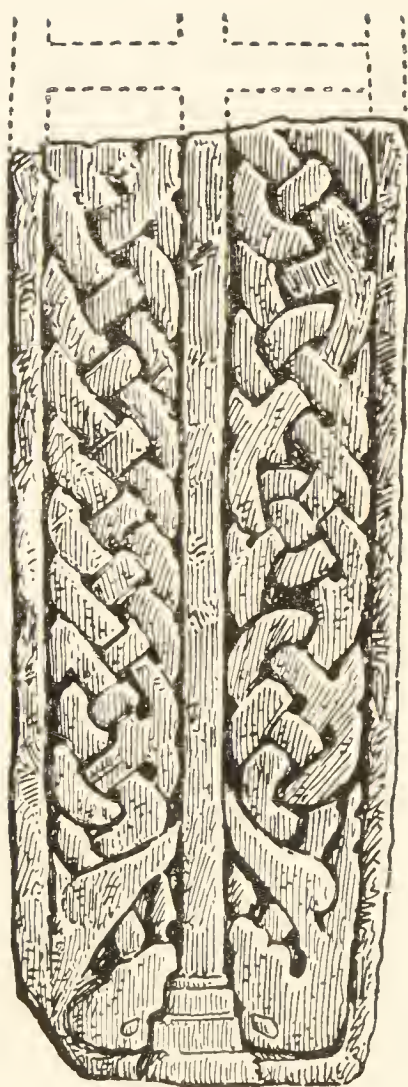
b

YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 5 ($\frac{1}{12}$).

STONES FROM THE NEW MARKET, YORK.



COPED STONE FROM ST. DENIS;
YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 6 ($\frac{1}{6}$).



GRAVE-SLAB FROM ST. DENIS ;
YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 7 ($\frac{1}{12}$).

one side are three dragons, two of which are winged. Between these last there are forms which might be mistaken for a draped human figure, but are really the tail of one dragon and some of the interlacing double straps. Behind the wingless dragon is a kind of rayed crest, picturesque in effect, and carrying into the dexter side of the design the character of wings and tails on the sinister side. Its meaning, otherwise than as ornament, is not clear. At the other side of the stone, at the sinister end, are two bears sitting up face to face. The forms are like those of bears on a late shaft at Lancaster. In the middle is a confused tangle of dragons. The stone has been too much worn to show them completely, but there seem to be at least three, two of which are upside down, as seen from the side of the stone. Compare the inverted beasts of the Croft stone, etc. The eyes of these dragons are oval, without points. At the dexter end is a group formerly called the Wolf and Twins, and a human figure standing near them; but the beast seems to have a proboscis curled round his forelegs and a tail curled round his hindlegs, and there appears to be a small man in front, dressed in a cowled cloak (*kápa*), as if leading the elephant. But on comparing the stone at Meigle (*Early Christ. Mon. Scot.*, p. 305) which bears the mantichora of the Bestiaries, with a proboscis, pursuing a man to eat him, it may be suggested that this is here meant. The period must be late in B2 or early B3.

YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 7.

Part of a flat (not coped) grave-slab, "found buried in the churchyard of St. Denis" (*York Mus. Catal.*). See also Boutell's *Christian Monuments*, p. 14, and Bishop Browne, *Archit. Soc. Rep.*, 1886, p. 124. The slab is of freestone, measuring 35 by 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. tapering to 14, by 5 inches. Illustration to scale of $\frac{1}{12}$. The head of the cross is lost, but must have been somewhat as indicated by the dotted lines in the sketch. The ornament is chiselled, with no large spaces of ground; the straps and cross-stem are flat, but the borders and arrises are rounded. The two dragons which form part of the interlacing are placed head downwards. If any symbolism is intended it is to denote the power of evil overcome, as shown in other crosses by placing the dragon or swine under the feet of Christ or under the cross.

The dragons have small wings. Their tongues hang out, with leaf-shaped stings, and their tails are in their mouths. Their eyes are oval, with points forward (the canthus), usually characteristic of Scandinavian as opposed to Irish design, in which the points are set backward.

This slab has been compared with the Runic stone at Thornhill of "Eadred to Eateya," which also has two serpents; but the latter are

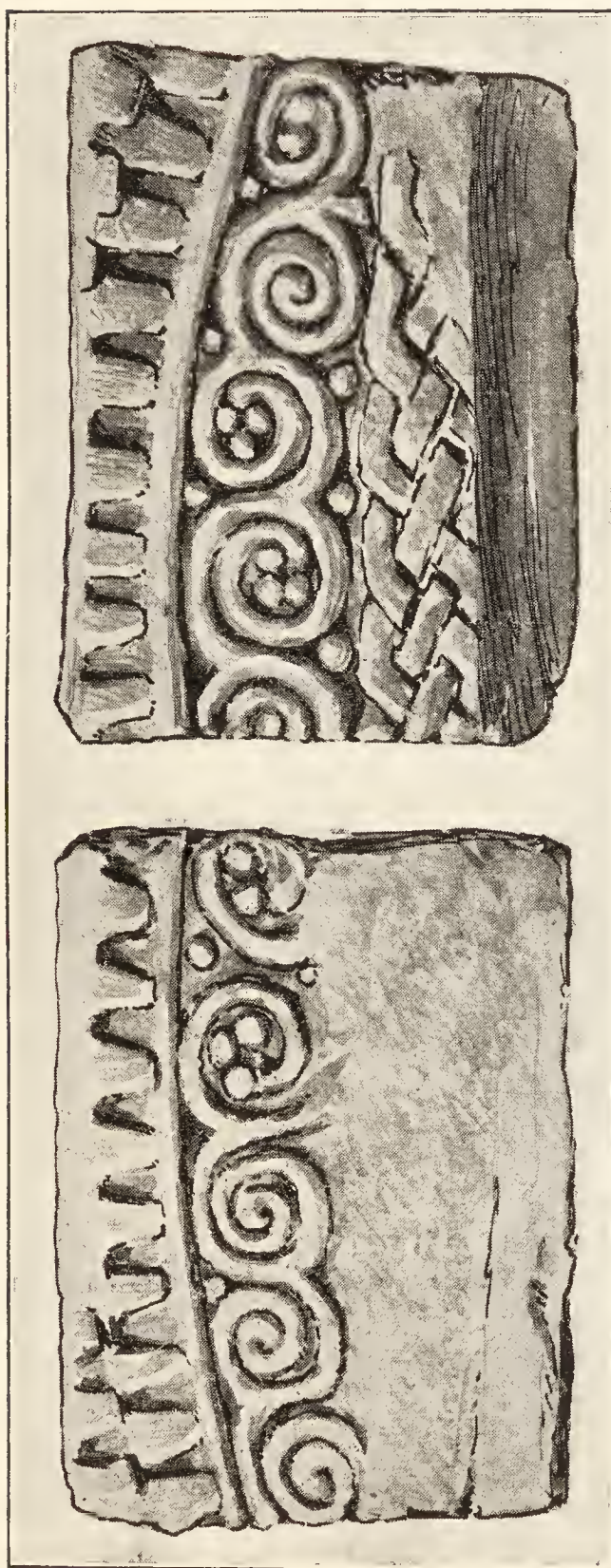
not winged, their interlacing is open and shows the ground, and it is more regular, as in Anglian work; the Anglian runes show the period of the Thornhill stone. Here, however, the plaits are bifurcated in some places, though it is difficult to follow the sequence, for the bifurcations are cunningly drawn to look like simple interlacement, resulting in a curiously rich and mysterious effect, much more artistic in its way than the monotony of inferior Anglian. This bifurcation, as Mr. Romilly Allen remarks (Dr. Auden's MS.) is of Viking age. There seems also to be a ring at the upper part of the dexter panel, which, together with the skilful cutting, suggests B3.

YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 8.

Part of a hogback, "found in the wall of the church of St. Mary, Bishophill Junior. Given by the Rev. C. J. Buncombe, vicar, 1861" (*York Mus. Catal.*). Coarse buff grit; $27\frac{1}{2}$ by 20 by $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. tapering to 7 inches at the cut-off edge, the broken hogback having been dressed down to serve as a building stone. Illustration to scale of $\frac{1}{12}$. This hogback was always a rather thin one, with steep sides, as at Pickhill, and not with the graceful bombé plan of the Brompton type. It is roughly carved, with the usual tegulated roof, and under the eaves are two bands of pattern—the upper one a debased scroll with berries and pellets, and one leaf on the sinister side of *b*; the lower band is a coarse plait of four straps, seen in *b* but scabbled away in *a*. The Crathorne hogback (*Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xix, p. 305) is somewhat like this in design, but the treatment and cutting are different, the branches of the scrolls being rounded, and the whole more skilfully and neatly chiselled. A closer analogy is the Repton hogback now destroyed; see Bigsby's *History of Repton*, and Lydons, *Magna Britannia*, vi, 223. This, although the scrolls are Anglian in origin, must be of the Danish period, B1 or possibly B2.

YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 9.

Part of a cross-shaft, "found during the restoration of St. Mary, Bishophill Junior. Purchased for the Museum, 1877" (*York Mus. Catal.*). Gritstone; full length, $27\frac{1}{2}$ in.; carved face, 25 in. in height; breadth, 13 tapering to 12 in.; thickness, 11 in. Illustration to scale of $\frac{1}{6}$. The side *a*, though much worn, still shows a dragon with interlacing of rather late Anglian type. Side *b* bears interesting portraits of two men. One wears a hood (*hacele*) fastened on the right shoulder with a round fibula; his kirtle is longer than was usual in the late tenth and eleventh centuries; his right arm is broken, but he was apparently in the attitude of conversation, with the hand extended. Round his



a

b

HOGBACK FROM ST. MARY, BISHOPHILL JUNIOR;
YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 8 ($\frac{1}{12}$).



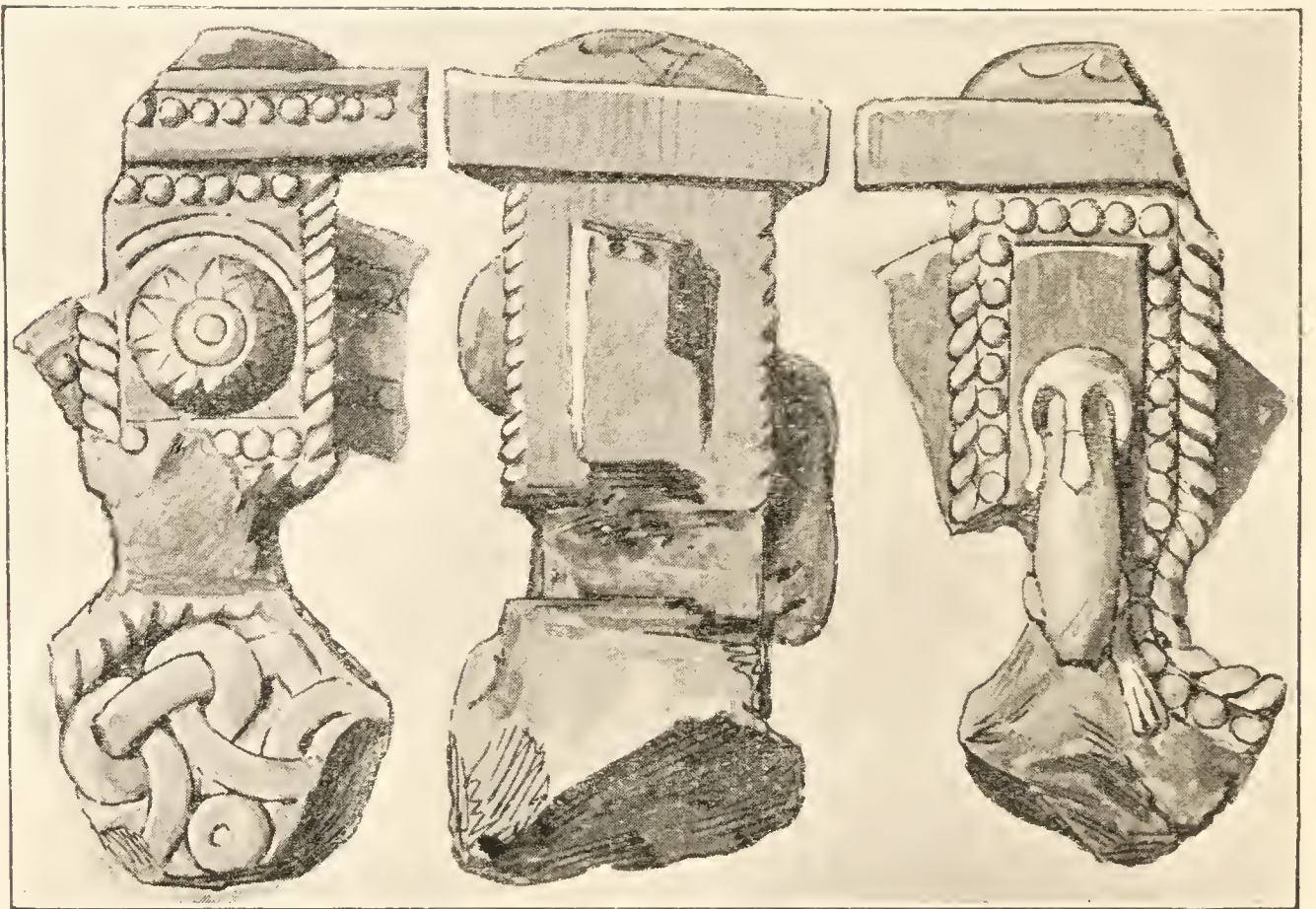
a



b



c



a

b

c

CROSS-HEAD FROM ST. MARY, CASTLEGATE;

YORK, HOSPITIUM, NO. 10 ($\frac{1}{6}$).

waist he has a girdle (not a belt) in three plies, from which hangs a hunting-horn. The other wears no hood, but his own thick shock of hair, parted in the middle. Both seem to have worn moustaches but no beards, and the faces are carved with some care, having strong eyebrows, straight noses, rather retreating round chins, and full cheeks (compare the soldier on the West Witton cross-arm). The second man's cloak is long, with a remarkable frilled or furred collar. He also has a girdle, and a dagger hanging from it, on which he is laying his hand as King Knút does in the portrait of him in the Hyde Abbey Register. Both men wear shoes, and hose (*i.e.* *hosa*, gaiters) which are rather baggy about the ankles. They seem to represent ninth century Anglian gentlemen, dressed in costumes not usually seen in MS. illuminations; but it is impossible to guess what they were intended to be doing—whether soldiers at the foot of the cross (compare figures at Sinnington), or simply portraits (like the lower figure in the Bewcastle cross). They stand upon forms which might represent grass and plants, as in the Kirkdale crucifix, but are too worn to decipher. Side *c* has a bold double scroll with bossy terminations to the tendrils, very effective in design. The stone is well carved, and has been the work of a capable sculptor, though not of the early Anglian school. It has no Danish character, and may be dated A2 or 3.

YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 10.

Part of a cross-head, "discovered whilst rebuilding St. Mary, Castlegate. Given by the rector and churchwardens, 1871" (*York Mus. Catal.*). This is of smooth grey limestone, permitting much sharper cutting than the coarse grit of most others, and it is very little weathered. It measures 16 in. high; the radius of the wheel is 12 inches. Illustration to $\frac{1}{6}$ scale. The chiselling is clean and skilful, but curiously harsh and spiritless, though elaborate. The design is of a late type, and in one respect unique. The curious figure terminated at the top by a form resembling a helmet with a nasal, on *c*, when seen from the side appears as in the shaded part of the accompanying figure. By adding a head and a hind paw, it is easily seen that the form of a beast is intended, the hind



BEAST ON THE CROSS-HEAD;
 YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 10 ($\frac{1}{6}$).

legs and tail being ingeniously conventionalised. Animals placed

close round the boss of a cross-head are not uncommon, but this is in full relief, and invades the centre in a very unusual way. Probably there were four beasts, on the four arms of the cross; and though the head supplied in the sketch is copied from one of the nondescript creatures of the period, it is possible that the four beasts were the four symbols of the Evangelists, and that this was the Lion of St. Mark.

The square top of the cross was, when complete, about 10 inches across, and has a border of pellets within a plain bead, and in a circle a pattern incised like that cut in relief on the lower part of *a*. This is a knot resembling the head of the interlacing described above, from the Danish workshops, an eleventh century form, differing from previous plaitwork in being more symmetrical than sequential. Earlier interlacing overlaps alternately, not concurrently, as this does. The side *b* shows the start of the wheel on the sinister side of *a*, but this does not quite tally with the start of the wheel on the other side; the cross must have been rather irregularly drawn, like that at Ellerburn. The rest of the design is poor, consisting of pellets and cable. The date must be C1.

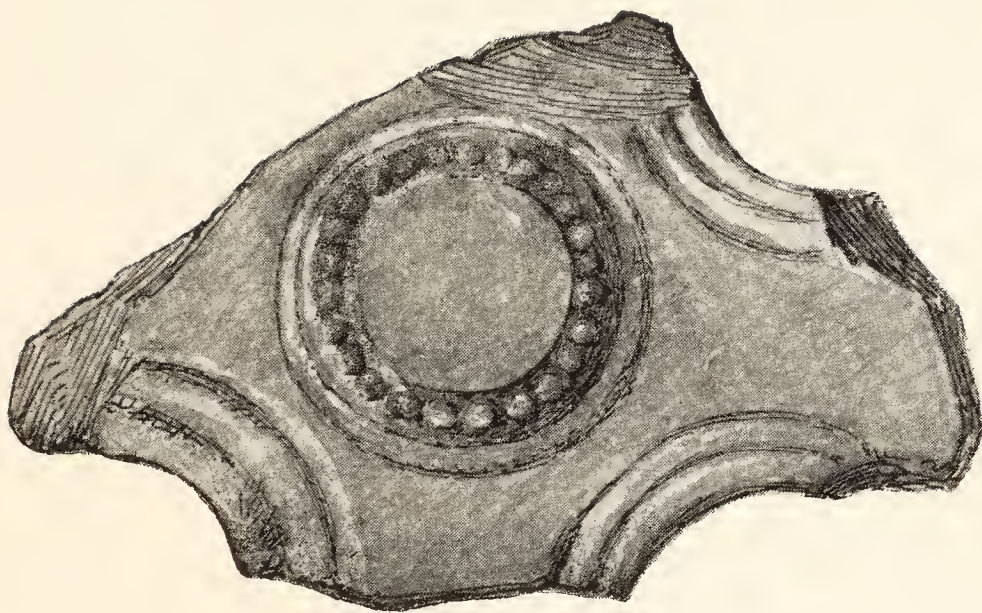
YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 11.

Part of a cross-head, "found under the wall of the city of York, in the archway leading from the old station to the new. Given by the Directors of the North-Eastern Railway, 1874" (*York Mus. Catal.*). Of light-red sandstone; the fragment is about $18\frac{1}{2}$ by 11 by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the last measurement representing the thickness through the bosses. The radius of the original must have been about 12 inches. Illustrated to the scale of $\frac{1}{6}$. The boss is flat, surrounded with a ring of pellets, and this with a plain bead. The armpits show that a double bead ran round the arms, which must have been free (without a wheel). The other side is similar, but plainer and more weathered. There is no interlacing, and yet there is a certain elegance of proportion which makes this fragment quite beautiful of its kind; and it has been well cut, though not quite mechanically symmetrical. A2.

The base on which this head now (1908) stands, and included in the same catalogue number, has no connection with it except as to place of origin, and is not of pre-Norman type.

YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 12.

Centre of a cross-head, "probably found at York" (*York Mus. Catal.*), mentioned in Bishop Browne's *Theodore and Wilfrith*, p. 283. It is of Ripon or Tadcaster stone, measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the



CROSS-HEAD FROM THE CITY WALL;
YORK, HOSPITIUM, NO. II ($\frac{1}{8}$).

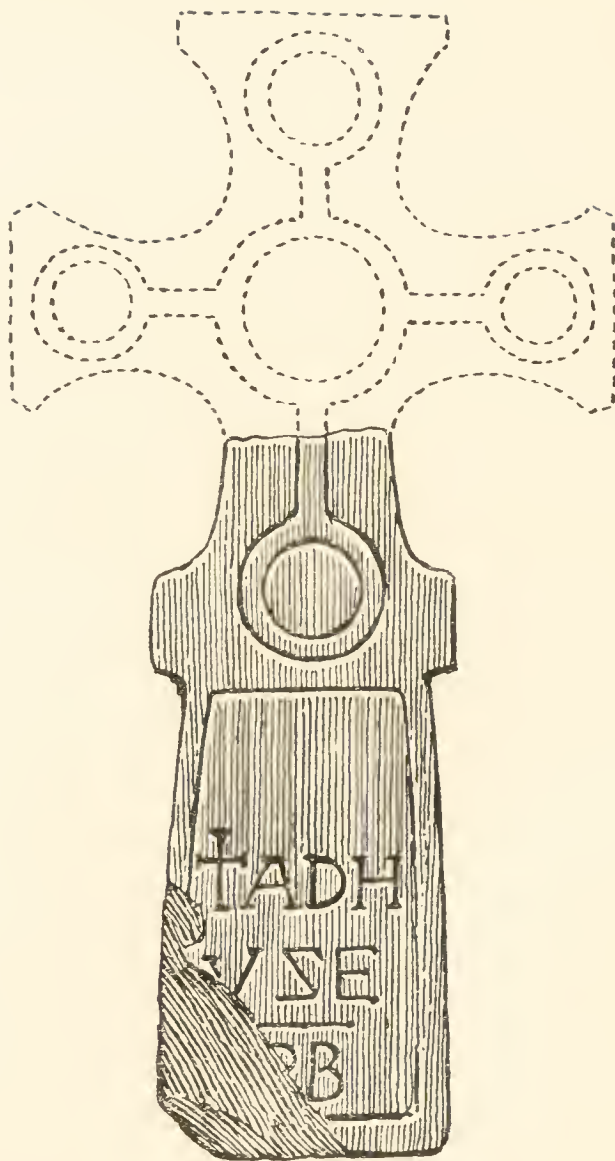


a



b

ANGLIAN CROSS-HEAD; YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 12 ($\frac{1}{2}$).



CROSS FROM RIPON;
YORK, HOSPITIUM, NO. 13 ($\frac{1}{6}$).

carved face of side *a* being $5\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and the inside of the inscribed medallion $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Illustrated to the scale of $\frac{1}{2}$. The work is finely chiselled, but the ground between the rings and round the quatrefoil in *b* has been hacked (compare No. 23 and the first fragment from Holy Trinity, Micklegate, below), perhaps for contrast of effect. The inscribed medallion has been painted red, and traces of colour remain, as on stones at Stonegrave and Kirklevington, etc. The black paint in the lettering appears to be modern. It reads: "Salve pro meritis, presbyter alme, tuis,"—a pentameter verse, which (though said in the Catalogue to be "applicable, probably, to our blessed Lord") is perhaps addressed to the priest whose grave it commemorated. For this tone of affectionate eulogy compare the inscription on the Hackness cross. Mr. Romilly Allen's note in Dr. Auden's MS. is:—"The letters are most beautifully formed, and probably not later than the beginning of the eighth century. The A, the L extending above the line, and the R, all occur in the *Codex Amiatinus* in the Laurentine Library at Florence, written about 700 A.D., by order of Ceolfrid, abbot of Jarrow, for presentation to the Pope (Sir E. Maunde Thompson's *Greek and Latin Palæography*, p. 195)." Similar forms of A and L, however, occur in the Salisbury Cathedral Psalter of the tenth century, and the Great Boulogne Psalter, *c.* 1000 (see Westwood's *Min. and Oruts. of A.-S. and Irish MSS.*), and the style of the cross dates it more closely than the lettering, probably A2.

YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 13.

The neck of a cross, "found some years ago at Ripon, near the site of the old monastery. It is inscribed \boxtimes ADHVSE $\overline{\text{PRB}}$, *i.e.* *Adhuse presbyter*, a name which occurs in the *Liber Vitæ* of Durham Cathedral. Purchased of Mr. Sharpin, of Ripon, 1872" (*York Mus. Catal.*). See also Bishop Browne's *Theodore and Wilfrith*, *loc. cit.*; Hübner's *Insc. Brit. Christ.*, No. 178; and J. Romilly Allen, *Journ. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. 47, p. 229. It is of dark-brown sandstone with a gritty but even grain, and measures $13\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches tapering to 3 inches at top; in thickness, 4 tapering to $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Illustrated to $\frac{1}{6}$ scale. There is no ornament visible other than that shown in the sketch. The "lorgnette" at the base of the cross-head probably formed part of the design as suggested by the dotted restoration. Compare Northallerton *a* and other Anglian crosses. The date may be as early as A1.

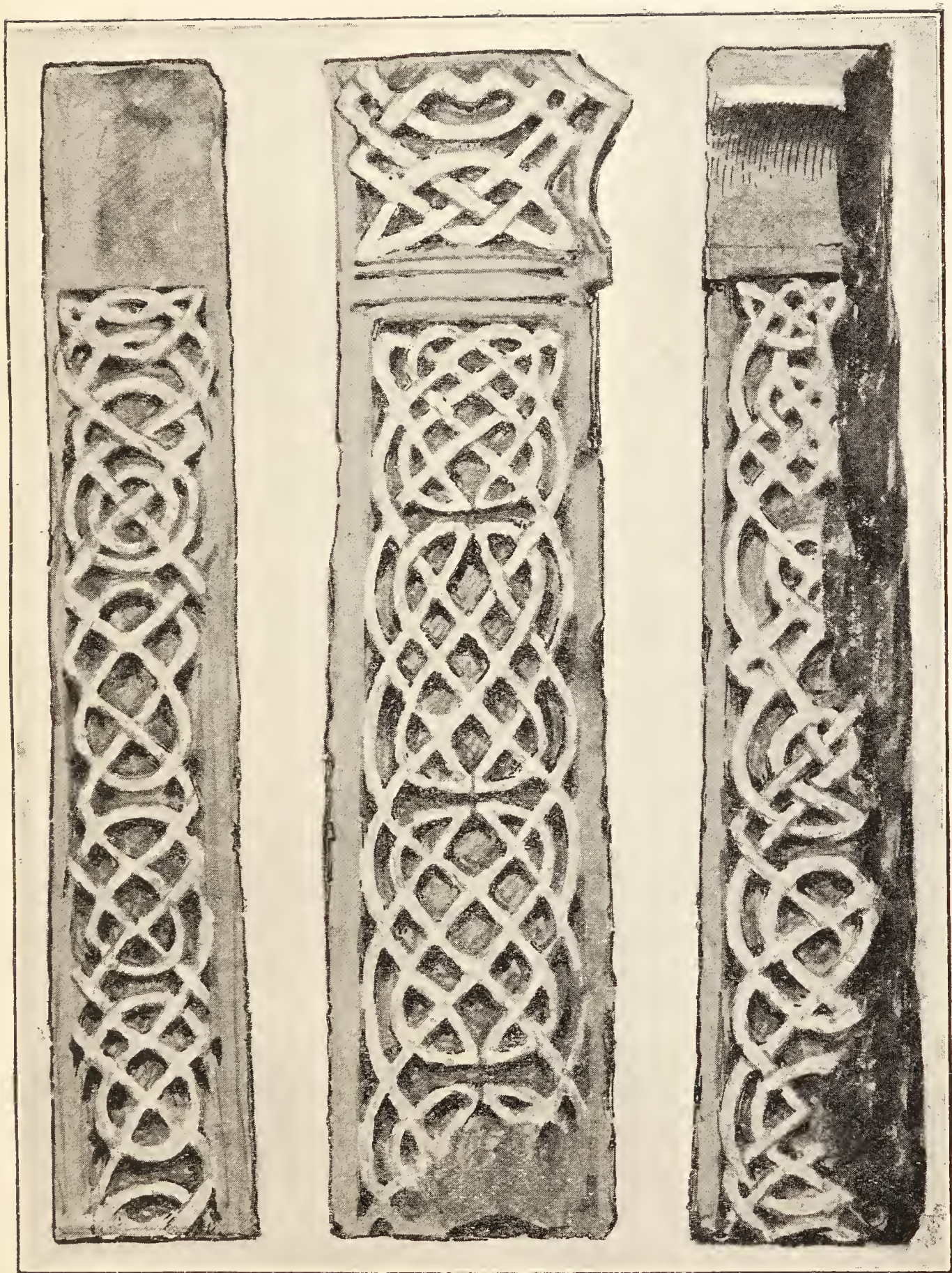
YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 14.

Part of the shaft and head of a large cross, "discovered at Wakefield, constituting the step to a barber's shop, by the feet of

whose customers the sculpture on the fourth side has been completely worn down. It was some time at Walton Hall, in the possession of Mr. Edmund Waterton. Obtained for the Society in 1870 by Mr. Fairless Barber" (*York Mus. Catal.*). See also J. Romilly Allen, *Journ. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. 47, p. 234. The stone is $61\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; breadth, 17 tapering to 13 inches under the head; thickness, 11 tapering to $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Illustrated to scale of $\frac{1}{12}$. On what remains of the head there are no traces of a wheel. The interlacing is formed of cords (not straps), chiselled into a rounded surface; the intersections, perhaps owing to abrasion, are not always distinct; the ground is deeply sunk, and cleared out hollow. These characteristics are Anglian. The cords on the head of *b* are thicker than those on the shaft. On the side *a* there is a ring, which betrays late design. The plaits of *b*, as pointed out in Mr. A. G. Langdon's *Old Cornish Crosses*, p. 410, are based on a plan resembling the design on the front of a cross at Padstow (Cornwall), where, however, they are without open spaces of ground and do not come to a point in the centre, as here (and in the somewhat analogous design of the St. Andrews stone, No. 3, above). In the impost at Kirkby Hill (North Riding) there is a nearer approach to this, but the pattern is far from identical (*Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xix, p. 339), and of the other instances quoted by Mr. Langdon, Meigle No. 5 (marked with Kirkby Hill as pattern No. 711 in *Early Christ. Mon. Scot.*, p. 282) is not quite the same, while that at Rosemarkie (*ibid.* p. 67) is dragonesque. Of the MS. examples quoted, that on the page of the Durham *Cassiodorus* is somewhat similar in motive, and the plait is doubtless an Anglian invention. But here, the absence of grace, the ring of *a*, and the free and angular style of *c*, make an Anglian date impossible, and suggest the neo-archaic style which we have discussed above, under the period C1.

YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 15.

Hogback, "found at Ingleby Arncliffe. Given by the Rev. R. J. Steele, Vicar of Ingleby, 1879" (*York Mus. Catal.*). Of buff Cleveland sandstone; 30 inches long; 10 to $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches high; $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches thick. Illustration to the scale of $\frac{1}{12}$. The small size has suggested that it was meant for the tombstone of a child; but a hogback or coped stone was not the cover of the coffin, and has no necessary relation to the height of the person interred. Hogbacks vary greatly in size, and this may be small merely from want of means to make it larger. It has been chiselled by a skilled workman into the form of a house with sloping roof, eaves, and gables, but has been dressed down from the original thickness and length of the lowest part for building

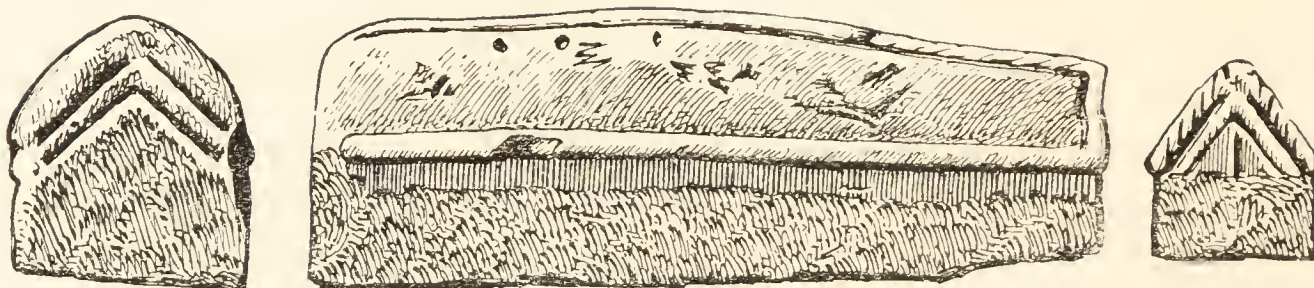


a

b

c

THE WAKEFIELD CROSS;
YORK, HOSPITIUM, NO. 14 ($\frac{1}{12}$).



a

b

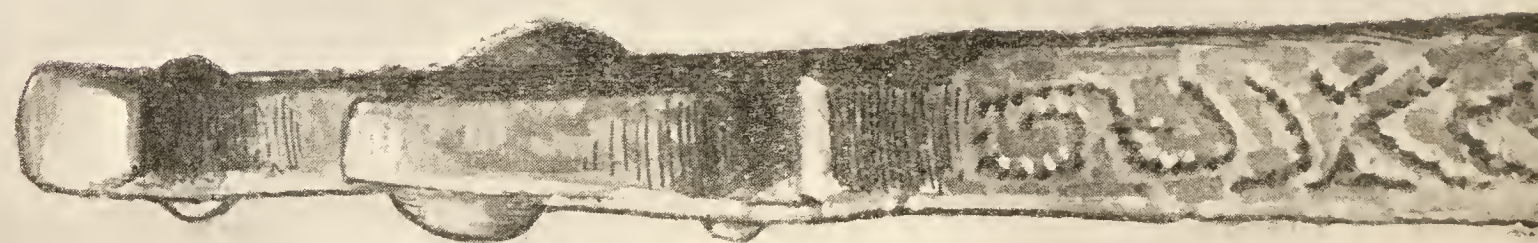
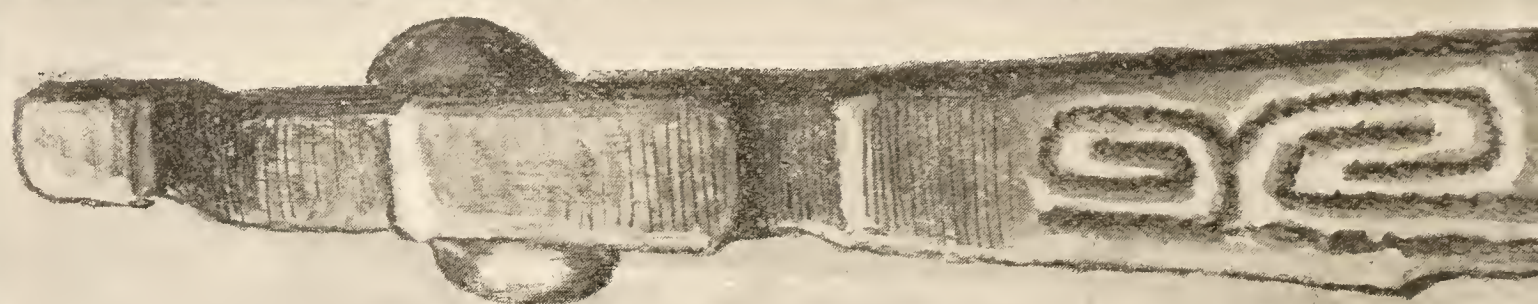
c

HOGBACK FROM INGLEBY ARNCLIFFE;
YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 15 ($\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{2}}$).



STONE FROM CLIFFORD STREET;
YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 16 ($\frac{1}{6}$).





purposes. Consequently, it is impossible to say whether there was ornament on the "walls." But as the "roof" has none, it was probably plain all over, with the exception of the moulding along eaves, gable-ends, and ridge. There seems to have been a cross incised on the face c , of which the top remains. The face a has been scabbled down below the eaves. Looking at it "end on," from the smaller end, the ridge moulding appears to have slight or worn cabling, and this is fairly plain on the gable moulding of c . The curve in the ridge makes it a hogback, and true hogbacks are perhaps always later than the Danish conquest. But there is nothing to show definitely its place in the series B.

YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 16.

A carved stone, "found under the Mechanics' Institute, in Clifford Street, in July, 1883. Purchased, 1883" (*York Mus. Catal.*). This is of whitish limestone, $23\frac{3}{4}$ by 17 by 8 inches. Illustrated to a scale of $\frac{1}{6}$. Only one face of the stone is sculptured, and this bears two dragons of Scandinavian design, in two panels, between pilasters with capitals, lintel, and sill. The middle pilaster and the sill are ornamented with a plait of four, which has a dragon-head (with a round eye) at the sinister end, and what seems to be a curled tail at the dexter end, on the sill. The dragon panels are boldly chiselled though poorly designed. The ground of the panels is cut away deep; the plaits on the pilaster and sill are slightly though sharply incised, and have never been quite cleared of incrusting mortar:—the stone being limestone, acid cannot be used to clean it. The curves and cutting are all of a distinctly Viking character. This stone has been thought to have formed part of a grave-cover, but it is evidently intended for a vertical position as an architectural feature, such as a reredos or altar-front, or some decorated part of a late tenth or early eleventh century church, and its style dates it B3.

YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 17.

The head and neck of a cross, "found at Cheadle, in Cheshire, in 1875. Given by Mrs. Brown, of West Bank, York, 1884" (*York Mus. Catal.*); see also Earwaker's *History of Cheshire*. Of dark-coloured sandstone, 31 inches high, $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the arms; the shaft is 7 by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in section at the neck. Illustration to the scale of $\frac{1}{6}$. The head is free-armed, and therefore of the Anglian type, but without the grace of proportion seen in good Anglian work. The top tends to the hammer-head shape; see *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, xix, p. 272, and compare crosses at Addingham (Cumberland), and in Galloway (*Early Christ. Mon. Scot.*, pp. 482–490), of the latest

Anglian period. The three arms have been broken off and cemented to the cross. The ornament of the shaft is rude to the last degree, being on *a*, *b* and *c* mere hacked lines to simulate scroll-work; compare Kirkby Hill *c*, and for a closer analogy Isel (Cumberland). The side *d*, however, is carried out a little more thoroughly, being hacked until a relief is given to the clumsy scroll. There is nothing to suggest Scandinavian influence, still less the revival of Anglian style in a period when workmanship was better than this, and it may be dated A3.

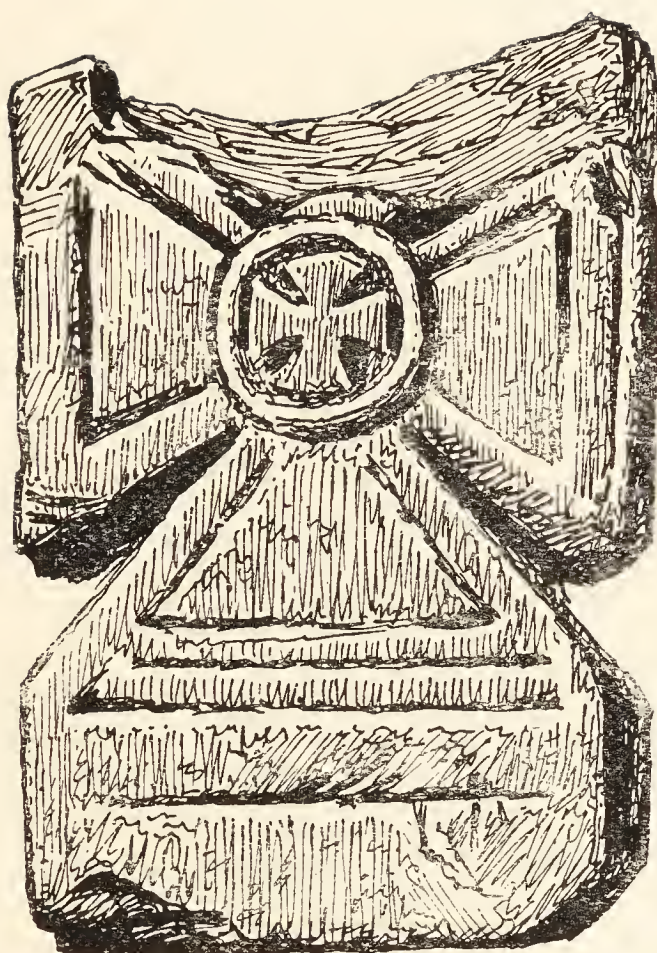
YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 18.

Finial cross, "found in the north wall of the nave of St. Crux church. Given by the rector and churchwardens of St. Crux, 1887" (*York Mus. Catal.*). This stone measures $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. across the arms, and in full height 16 inches; 8 inches in thickness. Illustration $\frac{1}{6}$ scale. It is roughly chiselled for distant effect, and seems to have been a gable-cross, like that at Corbridge (Northumberland). St. Crux appears to be a very old foundation; but this stone has not the neatness of design and finish of early Anglian work, and perhaps cannot be dated earlier than the eleventh century age of church-building,—C1.

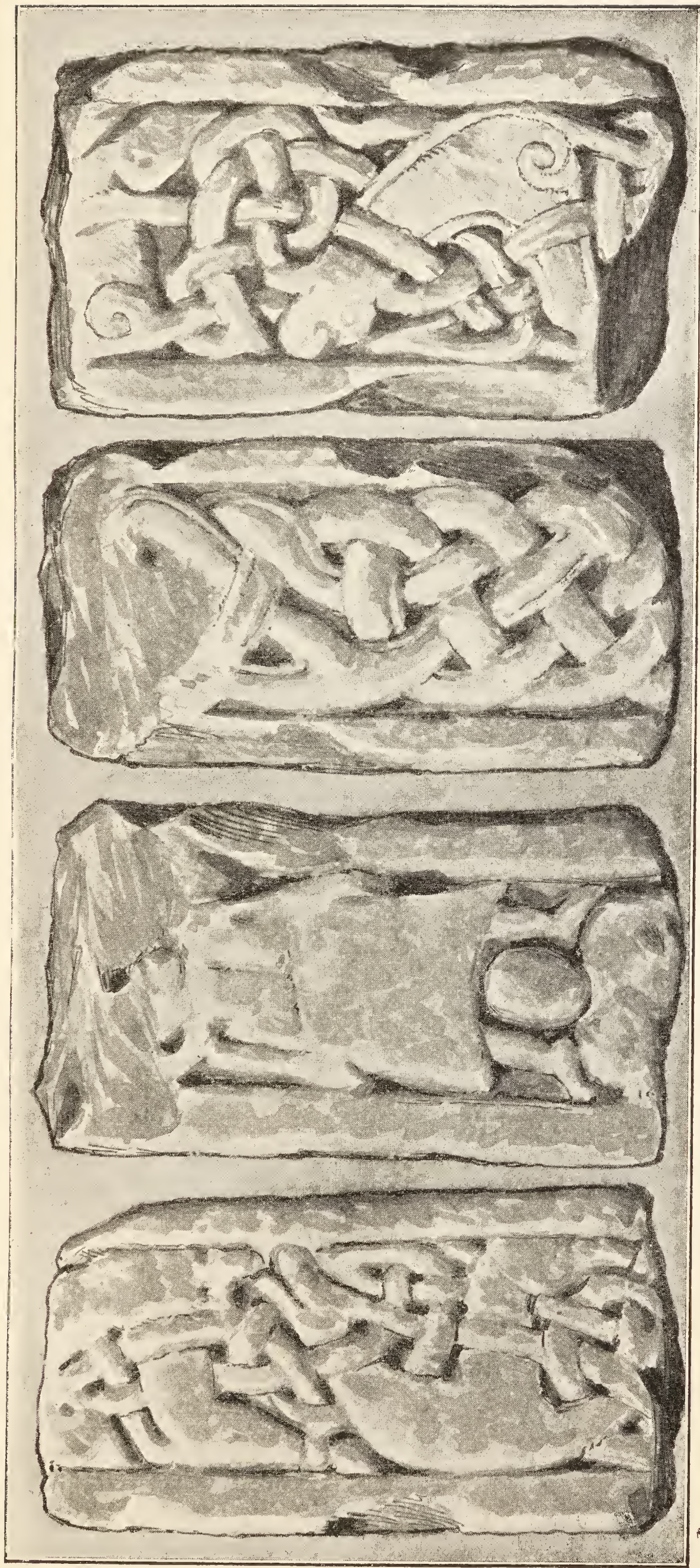
In the York Museum, Hospitium, No. 19 is a cast by Dr. Auden from a stone at Skipwith, which ought to appear in its place as one of the East Riding series; and No. 20 is a Norman font from Hutton Cranswick (East Riding).

YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 21.

Part of a cross-shaft from Folkton (East Riding), "presented by Colonel Mitford, in whose garden at Hunmanby it was" (Dr. Auden's MS.). It is of coarse, light-grey millstone grit, measuring $21\frac{1}{2}$ by 14 inches tapering to 13, and in thickness $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches tapering to $11\frac{1}{4}$. Illustration to $\frac{1}{6}$ scale. It is carved in broad, softly-rounded forms, with a bold design. Side *a* has two beasts with interlacing, and no spaces of ground,—a characteristic of the Viking age. Side *b* bears a human figure in a kirtle, his arms hanging at his sides, his feet apart, standing on the shoulders of another figure. Over his right shoulder there is what may be the spring of a nimbus, and if so, it may represent Christ standing above the evil one, as at Bewcastle He stands on the swine; but this is far from certain. Side *c* has an irregular plait of three-strand cord with Scandinavian bifurcation. Side *d* shows two beasts, possibly the Hart and Hound. Compare Hospitium No. 2, above, and note the straddling forelegs of the lower beast, and its mouth biting the foot of the upper. As the hart sometimes symbolised Christ or the Christian in persecution, this



FINIAL FROM ST. CRUX;
YORK, HOSPITIUM, NO. 18 ($\frac{1}{6}$).



a

b

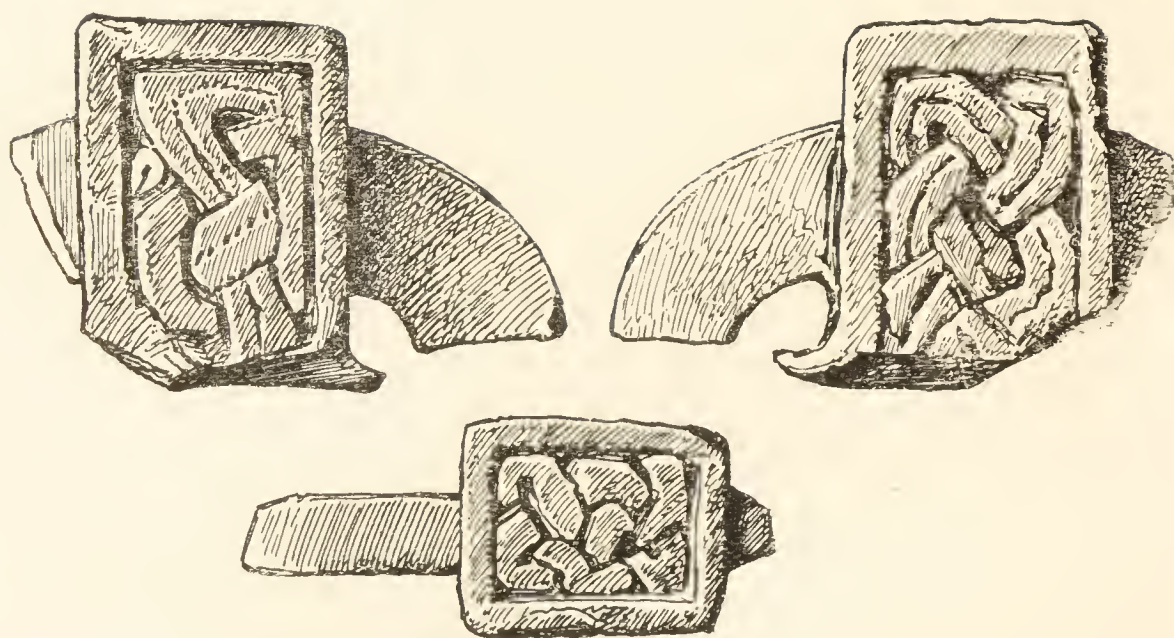
c

d

THE FOLKTON SHAFT; YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 21 ($\frac{1}{6}$)



YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 22 ($\frac{1}{3}$).



a

b

c

CROSS-HEAD FROM ST. MARY, CASTLEGATE;
YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 23 ($\frac{1}{6}$).

action may refer to "he shall bruise thy heel," as seen on the "Adam" slab at Dearham (Cumberland). The spirals at the joints show the Celtic influence upon Anglo-Danish art, and the irregular interlacing, with bifurcations, adds to the proof of Scandinavian character; while the square section of the stone (see *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xix, p. 275) appears to fix the period as B3.

YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 22.

A cylindrical pillar of rough grit, chiselled boldly, locality apparently unknown; measuring 9 inches high, the external diameter of the bowl on the top being $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The illustration is to $\frac{1}{3}$ scale. The pillar is plain below; at the neck is a double bead moulding, enclosing a twist, drawn with straight lines. Above the neck the stone expands into a bowl, the outside of which is carved with a chevron of wavy lines, perhaps intended for the usual leaf border of late tenth century illuminated MSS., and the lip is finished with a cable moulding. The inside of the bowl is hollowed out with (or ornamented with) groove-marks radiating from centre to lip. This might be intended for holy water in a small or private chapel, but is more likely meant to be filled with wax and to hold a wick, serving as a stone candlestick or cresset. The work is skilled carving; the ornament late. Perhaps it is a detail from one of the churches built in period C1.

YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 23.

Part of a cross-head from St. Mary, Castlegate, of light yellow-brown sandstone. The fragment measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the original wheel-head must have been about 17 inches high. Illustrated to a scale of $\frac{1}{6}$. The wheel has no ornament; the interlacing is irregular, bifurcated and angular, and finished with hacking in the grooves, without any open ground. Fig. *b* is the top of the cross-head, or perhaps the end of a lateral arm, if the fragment of which *a* and *c* are the two sides be so regarded; but there is nothing to show positively which arm of the cross we have here. We can only say that it is a bit of a tenth century cross, and if it came, as the Museum authorities state, from St. Mary, Castlegate, and was originally set up on that site, then a church existed there about a hundred years before the erection of the cross No. 10 and the usually accepted date of the dedication stone.

YORK, HOSPITIUM, No. 24 *a* and *b*.

No. 24*a* is a cross-arm from Welbury, given by the rector of Welbury. It is of yellow Cleveland sandstone, the whole fragment

measuring 10 by 6 by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; the face of the arm, $8\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. On each side is a Stafford knot of double-strand strap; on the end of the arm is a knot developed from the figure of eight. The grooves are hacked and the carving is rough. The spring of a wheel can be seen above and below the arm, showing that this was a wheel-head. In the article on the North Riding (*Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xix, p. 407) this is briefly mentioned, with slight sketches from material supplied by the Rev. C. V. Collier; but the existence of the wheel, then unnoticed, shows that the date A3 should be amended to B.¹

No. 24*b* is part of a finial cross from Welbury, given by the rector of Welbury; already noticed as above. It is of dark yellow freestone, different from the preceding; the radius of the head is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and its thickness 5 inches; probably post-Conquest, but not greatly unlike Hospitium No. 18, and possibly to be dated C2.

YORK, HOSPITIUM (not numbered).

Cross-arm of soft freestone, deep rich yellow, resembling No. 24*b* in material. It measures 13 by 8 by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and is perhaps the topmost arm of an Anglian cross. It has a bead moulding round the edge, and the arris is rounded; no other ornament appears, but the design is the same on both sides. If the boss be supposed absent from the topmost arm of the Cheadle cross (No. 17), the form is sufficiently resemblant to need no illustration. It may date A2 or A3.

FRAGMENT OF A CROSS-HEAD IN PRIVATE POSSESSION AT YORK.

From a photograph kindly communicated by Dr. Auden, this appears to be the centre part (like No. 12) of an Anglian cross-head, size $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches, having on each side a small boss 2 inches in width, surrounded with rings, the outer ring being much the thicker (as in No. 12*b*). There is a bead moulding forming a border to the armpits, and the ground is sunk between this and the central rings. Though the work seems to have been finely chiselled, the hollows of the rings have been roughly picked with hacking, as in No. 12 and others.

¹ With this correction of the article on the East Riding may be mentioned three others. Thornaby *a* is part of a Norman capital, as I am told by Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, F.S.A., the architect at the recent restoration. Mr. Hodgson Fowler has also noted the omission of the dragonesque shaft at

Middleton, built into the ringing-chamber of the tower. Mr. J. E. P. Turner, who also called attention to the Middleton stone, kindly sends photographs of the two fragments at Nunnington which I did not find on my visit to the church. These I hope to see and describe as addenda to the stones of the East Riding.



ST. MARY, BISHOPHILL SENIOR;
CROSS-SLAB IN THE PORCH ($\frac{1}{12}$).

ST. MARY, BISHOPHILL JUNIOR (two stones).

Part of a cross-shaft found by Mr. E. R. Tate, architect of the restoration, in the tower wall, on the level of the bells, inside, in July, 1908. It is of Pateley Bridge grit-stone, according to Mr. George Benson, who kindly showed the relics; and measures 13 by $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches tapering to 9; the thickness being $6\frac{1}{4}$ tapering to 6 inches. There is no ornament, but it resembles the Anglian shaft, Hospitium No. 1, in all but the inscription, having a bead border and rounded arrises on all faces. A.

The other stone is high in the tower, on a level with the bells, to the west of the south window. The upper part of this tower, though "Saxon" in style, has been rebuilt with the old materials, and these fragments have been inserted. This stone is 16 inches high, and must have been about 32 inches long, for the curve of its rounded top if continued would give it the shape of a tympanum of that length, and the ornament upon it centres 16 inches from the sinister edge of the fragment. This ornament is a circle with six rays incised; not a dial, for there is no hole to receive the gnomon, and no ray is vertical or horizontal. The stone seems to have been the lintel of a door in the Anglian church, built before the stone in the Hospitium, No. 9, was carved. A.

ST. MARY, BISHOPHILL SENIOR.

Cross-slab built into the porch, inside (see *Architect. Soc. Rep.*, 1886, p. 124). This grave-cover is of light buff sandstone, coarsely carved, measuring $47\frac{1}{2}$ by 17 tapering to 15 inches. Illustrated to the scale of $\frac{1}{12}$. It is surrounded with a plait of three straps, which in some parts is almost realistic in treatment. The cross is of the form known as patriarchal, which may suggest that it covered a high dignitary. The interlacing is of double-strand strap, a rather elementary pattern, but the knot at the dexter base has been bungled. The ground is open and the plaits symmetrical as in Anglian work, but in the middle of each panel is a ring, which suggests a date after the Danish conquest. It appears to belong to the class represented by the Wakefield cross. C1.

ST. MARY, CASTLEGATE; DEDICATION STONE.

This is a slab of yellow sandstone, measuring about $20\frac{1}{2}$ by $15\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 inches, kept in a glass case affixed to the east pier of the north arcade in the church. The illustration, to the scale of $\frac{1}{4}$, should be amended by drawing the C at the beginning of the fourth line with straight lines, not with a curve like the other C's. Hübner (*Insc. Brit.*

Christ., No. 174) gives readings, beginning with “[th]os,” whereas, though the stone is broken, the curve of a “thorn,” followed by I and S, seems to be visible:—

✠ þIS MYNSTER SETTON E
FRARD & GRIM & ÆSE: ON N
AMAN DRIHTNES HÆLEND
ES CRISTES & SCĀ MARIA &
SCE MARTINI & SCE CVDBE
RHTI & OMNIVM SCORVM: C
ONSECRATA EST ANNO?
VISINVITAET
OAERIOþEMF
TERÆTSI

Down to “consecrata est” the meaning is plain, though “[Ef]rard” is not certain. Before the V at the beginning of line 8 a curve is traceable, as if of a C or O. The last three lines were read by Father Haigh:—“Sinuit aet [urbis p]o[m]aerio the me [wrat hatte hi mins]ter aet Sin[uites ethelstow]”—Sinuit of the suburb, who wrote me, called it minster in Sinuit’s patrimony. Bishop Wordsworth suggested:—“[. . . S] uis in vit. aet[erna in su]o aerio pem[plo”—*i.e.* templo—“dabit aeternus pa]ter aet. sin[e fine].” The style of lettering does not seem to determine the date, though the name Grim is Scandinavian, and this alone would fix the inscription as, at any rate, after the Danish conquest. Two Grims occur in the list of securities, or “fester men,” for Archbishop Elfric, in 1023. The church, as we have noticed, may have existed in the tenth century.

HOLY TRINITY, MICKLEGATE (TWO STONES).

In the porch, on a window-sill, stands a fragment, perhaps part of the section of a cross-shaft, cut to form an L-shaped stone for some building purpose. It is of coarse buff grit. The side *a* measures $9\frac{3}{4}$ by 5 inches; the side *b* is $7\frac{3}{4}$ by 4 inches. The illustration is to $\frac{1}{4}$ scale. The sinister side of this face has been cut away, but the dexter side of *a* has been broken off, so that the original thickness of the shaft is unknown. This fragment is neatly chiselled in rather high relief, but the deep forms are hacked, unless the chippings (marked in the sketch with black touches) are recent. It represents on *a* bits of debased interlacing of rounded cords, of which the sections are detached; that is to say, not continuous where they underlap. This is seen in some late Cumbrian stones. There is a pellet in the plait; a late form of design. On *b* is a fragment of scroll-work, with a



ST. MARY, CASTLEGATE;

DEDICATION STONE ($\frac{1}{4}$)



a

b

HOLY TRINITY, MICKLEGATE;
FRAGMENT IN THE PORCH ($\frac{1}{4}$).



HOLY TRINITY, MICKLEGATE;
FRAGMENT IN THE TOWER ($\frac{1}{4}$).

spiral form. The design recalls North Otterington *i, j*. (*Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, xix, p 379 and plate), and may date B3 or C1.

Inside the base of the tower is built into the wall a limestone fragment, 11 by 14 inches over all. Illustrated to $\frac{1}{4}$ scale. It is sharply chiselled in relief with flat ground and rounded forms, representing a dragon's head, with oval eye, pupil drilled; the neck coming out from a convolution of his own or another dragon's body, and biting a paw. Another paw is seen. Below is the border which terminated the stone. This may be part of a tympanum, and the style suggests Norman work, but carries on the tradition of the Scandinavian dragonesque art. I have to thank Dr. Auden for pointing out these two stones; they have not previously been published.

A SELECTION OF DOCUMENTS BELONGING TO
SIR JOHN LAWSON, BART., BROUGH HALL, YORKS.

- (1) CHARTER BY JOHN MARMION TO WILLIAM SON OF WILLIAM DE BURGH OF A TOFT AND A CROFT IN BURGH, WHICH HE HAD OF THE GIFT OF THE MASTER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. GILES OF BROMPTON BRIDGE. Sans date; *temp.* Edw. I.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Iohannes Marmyon salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me concessisse et hoc presenti scripto meo confirmasse Willelmo filio Willelmi de Burgo et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis unum toftum et croftum cum suis pertinentiis in villa et in territorio de Burgo, illud scilicet toftum et croftum quod habeo de dono Magistri Hospitalis Sancti Egidii de Ponte de Brumpton, ex assensu fratrum et sororum ejusdem domus, et ex consensu meo, in escambio pro quodam tofto et crofto quod iidem Magister fratres et sorores habent de dono prædicti Willelmi. Habendum et Tenendum totum prædictum toftum et croftum predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis vel assignatis, libere, quiete, integre, bene, et in pace, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, libertatibus, et aysiamenis predicto tofto et crofto infra villam de Burgo et extra quoquomodo spectantibus, de capitalibus Dominis feodi, per servitia inde debita et consueta. Ita scilicet quod nec ego Iohannes nec heredes mei nec aliquis nomine nostro in predicto tofto et crofto aliquod jus vel clameum de cetero exigere vel vindicare poterimus et quod in predicto tofto et crofto pro defectu cantarie vel pro aliquibus que de dicto tenemento exigi poterunt districtionem faciemus. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Thoma de Magneby—Waltero de Berden—Iohanne de Hunton—Iohanne de Waldeby—Roberto Longspy de Appelton—Alexandro de Burgo—Willo Lauerd de Tonstal—et multis aliis.

SEAL.—Circular, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Green wax. Heraldic shield: Vair, a fesse, for MARMION.¹ Legend: S. IOHIS FILII WIL[LELMI]... (See Plate A.)

¹ The seal from which the impression is taken may be older than the deed. William Marmion died 1275, when John his son succeeded him. The latter was summoned to Parliament 1297, and died 1322. The deed must be after 18 Edw. I

(1290), when the statute of Quia Emptores was passed forbidding subinfeudations. This is evident from the habendum: to hold of the chief lords of the fee by the services thereout due. But it is probably not long after 1290.

A



B



C



D



E



FROM SIR JOHN LAWSON'S COLLECTION.

(2) INDENTURE OF EXCHANGE BETWEEN RICHARD OF RICHMOND AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE AND WALTER OF WENSLEY, MASTER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. GILES, OF BROMPTON BRIDGE. 29 June, 1376.

Hec indentura facta inter Ricardum de Richmond et Elizabetham uxorem ejus ex una parte et Dominum Walterum de Wendeslaw Magistrum Hospitii Sancti Egidii de Ponte de Brompton fratres et sorores ejusdem hospitii ex altera parte, testatur quod predicti Ricardus et Elizabetha concesserunt et dimiserunt predicto Domino Waltero magistro fratribus et sororibus hospitii prædicti novem acras et medietatem unius rode terre cum pertinentiis in Burgh, quarum una roda in una silione habbuttat super Westynsike juxta terras dicti hospitii—una acra et dimidia roda jacent in tribus silionibus juxta terram Roaldi de Burgh ex parte orientale.—dimidia acra terre ad caput dictarum trium silionum in una silione et habbuttat super hospitium prædictum.—dimidia acra terre in una silione apud Estmorelandes juxta terram dicti hospitii.—una acra et dimidia terre apud le Quarell de Lynghowe juxta terras dicti hospitii in quinque silionibus—due acre et dimidia terre apud Lynestekes cum parte adjacente juxta terras dicti hospitii ex parte boriali in decem silionibus—et apud Thremhowis ex parte boriali due acre et tres rode terre in undecem silionibus. Habend^ũ et Tenend^ũ eisdem Magistro et fratribus et sororibus et eorum successoribus a die Sancti Martini in hyeme anno Domini Millesimo ccc^{mo} Septuagesimo sexto, usque ad terminum sexaginta annorum proxime sequencium plenarie completorum, In excambium novem acrarum et medietatis unius rode terre cum pertinentiis in Burgh, libere quiete de predictis Ricardo et Elizabeth et heredibus suis.—Et predicti Ricardus et Elizabetha et heredes sui omnes predictas terras cum pertinentiis predictis Magistro et fratribus et sororibus et eorum successoribus warrantizabunt atquietabunt et defendent usque ad terminum prædictum.—Pro hac autem concessione et dimissione predictus Dominus Walterus, Magister hospitii prædicti, fratres et sorores ejusdem concesserunt et dimiserunt eisdem Ricardo et Elizabeth et heredibus suis novem acras et dimidietatem unius rode terre cum pertinentiis in Burgh. Quarum una dimidia acra jacet super Sandryges in duabus silionibus—Dimidia acra terre super Bourecroft (?) in duabus silionibus et duobis locis—Una acra super Halbergh in quatuor silionibus juxta le Stieraue—Una roda et dimidia terre apud Pentonflat in una silione.—Dimidia acra terre apud Estmorelands in una silione.—Una roda et dimidia in una silione apud Monso^m (?) Tres rode et dimidia terre apud Hungre-

holme in tribus silionibus et tribis locis.—Dimidia acra apud Enghebergh in duabus silionibus et duobus locis.—Una roda in duobus buttis quæ habuttant super Una roda et dimidia terre in una silione apud Gaylacre.—Una roda et dimidia terre in duabus silionibus cum prato adjacente et habuttant super Una dimidia acra terre in quatuor buttis in Fornbergh et Gretelands.—Una roda terre in una silione apud le Crokt.—Una roda terre in una silione apud Thremhowes.—Una roda terre in duobus buttis ex parte orientali prati.—Una dimidia acra apud Palfray in duabus silionibus et duobus locis.—Una roda terre in una silione apud Launcemsyks.—Tres rode terre in duabus silionibus et duobus locis apud le Toftes.—Una dimidia acra terre in duabus silionibus apud Benengbergh in duobus locis—Et una roda terre apud Langknenam in una silione.—Habend^t et Tenend^t predictis Ricardo et Elizabethethe et heredibus suis a die Sancti Martini in hyeme Anno Domini Millesimo CCC^{mo} Septuagesimo sexto usque ad terminum sexaginta annorum proxime sequentium plenarie completorum, in exambium illarum novem acararum et medietatis unius rode, prius per predictos Ricardum et Elizabetham dimifsarum, libere quiete, de predictis Magistro fratribus et sororibus et eorum successoribus. Et predicti Magister fratres et sorores et eorum successores omnes predictas terras cum pertinentiis predictis predictis Ricardo et Elizabethethe et heredibus suis warrantizabunt atquietabunt et defendent usque ad terminum predictum. In cujus rei testimonium parti hujus indenture penes predictos magistrum fratres et sorores remanenti, predicti Ricardus et Elizabetha sigilla sua apposuerunt; Alteri vero parti, versus predictos Ricardum et Elizabeth residentem, predicti Magister fratres et sorores sigillum suum commune apposuerunt. Datum apud Burgh die Sabati proxime post festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ anno Domini supradicto.

SEAL OF THE HOSPITAL.—Oval, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Red wax. Beneath an ogival headed and pedimented canopy, a figure of St. Giles, bareheaded, in chasuble and stole, having a pastoral staff in his right hand and a book in his left. On the shafts of the canopy are two shields of arms: (1) Vair, a fesse, for MARMION. (2) A bend between six martlets, for FURNIVAL.¹ In the field below the shields are the letters 'S W.'² Legend: HOSPIT CATERI (See Plate C.)

¹ John Marmion, who succeeded John his father in 1322 and died 1335, married Maud daughter of John, Lord Furnival. In her widowhood she made conveyance of the hospital of St. Giles near Catterick

by deed dated at Tanfield 7 April, 1343 (Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, ii, 177). She died before 1362.

² The initials of Simon Wintringham, master of the hospital in 1343.

(3) CONFIRMATION BY JOHN DE MARMYONE¹ OF A DEED OF EXCHANGE BETWEEN AVICE DE GREY, HIS MOTHER, AND RICHARD OF RICHMOND. 2 April, 1372.

As touz yceux q' cest escrit verrount et orreount Johane de Marmyone chivaler saluz en dieu. Sachez moi auoire entendu et vew la charter endente ma Dame Dame Avice de Grey Dame de Tanfeld q'el ad done et grauntte et conferme a Richard de Richemond vn mes trois toftez oiet bouez synk acrez de terre od touz lez prees et lez appurtenauncez en la ville de Burgh iust Catrik et auxint tout sa purparty de touz lez wastes de mesme la ville et lez seruicez l'abbe de Geruauz et sez successourez de deux mess deux bouez synk acrez de terre en mesme la ville et lez seruicez Roald de Burgh et sez heirez de trois toftes trois bouez trois acrez de terre et lez seruicez Elis Asky de vn toft vne acre de terre en mesme la ville. Auoire et tener au dit Richard et sez heirez a touz iours en eschaunge de vn mes deux toftes quatre bouez et dimy du terre od tout le pree appurtenaunt au dit terre od lez appurtenauncz en Estanfeld. Et la dit Dame Auice ma mier auaunt dit et ses heirez garraunterount touz lez terrez et tenementz et seruicez auaunt ditz en Burgh a dit Richard de Richmond et sez heires. Quel chartre endente ieo graunt et conferme et ratifie au dit Richard et sez heires solonk le purport de mesme la chartre as toutez ioures. Et ieo le auvaunt dit Iohan et mes heires lez auanditz terres et tenementz prees wastez et seruice auaunt ditez solonk la fourme de mesme leschaunge a ditz Richard et sez heires garraunteromes a touz iours. En tesmoignauncz de queux choses a cest escrit i'ai misse mon seall. Done a Tanfeld le Vendredy en la Sismaigne du Pasch lan du regne le Roi Edward terc puis le Conquest quarraunt et sisme.

In dorso.—Relese domini Iohannis Mermyzon.

SEAL.—Circular, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Red wax. Heraldic shield within an 8 pointed reticulated panel:—Vair, a fesse. Legend: ✱ SIGILLUM ✱ IOHANNIS ✱ MARMYOUN. (See Plate B.)

Abstract.

Friday in Easter week, 46 Edward III (April 2, 1372). Confirmation and ratification by John de Marmyone, knt., of an exchange made by his mother, Avice de Grey, lady of Tanfeld, of a messuage, 3 tofts, 8 bovates and 5 acres of land, with all their meadows and

¹ John Marmion was the elder son of John Grey of Rotherfield by Dame Avice (*née* Marmion), his wife. He died *s.p.* in Spain, while on a journey in company

with John of Gaunt in Lent, 1387. His effigy, with that of Elizabeth St. Quintin his wife, is in Tanfield Church. (See page 98 of the present volume.)

appurtenance, in the vill of Burgh by Catrik, and all her purparty in the wastes of the same vill, and the services of the Abbot of Gervaux, for two messuages, two bovates and 5 acres of land in the same vill, and the services of Roald de Burgh for 3 tofts, 3 bovates and 3 acres of land, and the services of Elis Asky for a toft and an acre of land, all in the same vill of Burgh; with Richard de Richemond for a messuage, 2 tofts and $4\frac{1}{2}$ bovates of land with the meadow and appurtenances in Estanfeld. Given at Tanfeld.

- (4) GRANT BY WILLIAM BURGH OF BURGH TO THE FRIARS MINORS OF RICHMOND, THAT THEY MAY CAUSE MASSES TO BE CELEBRATED IN THE CHAPEL OF ST. ANNE ON CATTERICK BRIDGE. 12 November, 1474.

Omnibus ad quos presens Indentura tripartita pervenerit Willelmus Burgh de Burgh in Com: Ebor: Armiger salutem Sciatis me dedisse concessisse et hac presenti tripartita indentura confirmasse Fratribus minoribus Conventus Richemundie in dicto com: Ebor: pro tempore existentibus, quemdam annualem redditum Viginti sex solidorum et octo denariorum bone et legalis monete Anglie, ad eum finem et effectum ob eamque causam ut ipsi Fratres per unum confratrum suorum, diebus mercurii et sabbati, singulis septimanis, in Capella Sancte Anne super pontem Catricie existente, in perpetuum faciant Missam celebrari Ramispalmarum septimana singulis annis duntaxat excepta. Proviso quod Ego Willelmus Burgh meique heredes, Calicem, librum, vestimentum, ceteraque altaris ornamenta ad solemnisationem dicte misse quomodolibet pertinentia providere tenemur in perpetuum. Habendum et Percipiendum predictum annualem redditum viginti sex solidorum et octo denariorum predictis fratribus minoribus, apud Burgh predictum annuatim, ad festa Pentecostes et Sancti Martini in hieme per equales portiones in perpetuum. Et si contingat predictum annualem redditum viginti sex solidorum et octo denariorum in parte, vel in toto aretro non solutum per quindecim dies post aliquod festum quo solvi debeat, tunc licebit Abbati Monasterii Sancte Agathe juxta Richmund. predictum pro tempore existenti, in Manerio de Burgh prædicto et suis pertinentiis distringere et districtiones penes se retinere, quousque de predicto annuali reddito Viginti sex solidorum et octo denariorum ac ejus arreragiis, si que fuerint, predicti Fratres plenarie fuerint satisfacti. Et insuper si prenominati fratres propter tempestates aurarum horribiles, aliam justamve causam approbatam, unam diem, seu ambas dies unius septimane, omiserint, tunc liceat eis, et tenentur

illi supplere in aliis diebus et hebdomadis immediate sequentibus sub pena trium denariorum sterlingorum Abbati Sancte Agathe predicto in fine anni solvendum, toties quoties convicti fuerint, a missa in forma prædicta abstinuisse. Et si omnino per unum mensem integrum per unum dictorum fratrum minorum missa hujusmodi minime fuerit celebrata, tunc ista donatio, sive mea concessio, nullius sit momenti vel roboris, presenti Indentura in aliquo non obstante. Ulterius quoque si sepedicti Fratres futuris temporibus numero diminuti, perplexive necessitate quacunque, onus celebrandi in dicta capella haud continuare possint, comode liceat tunc illis, admonitione per unius anni quarterium michi præfato Willmo Burgh et heredibus meis facta licite precedente, a celebratione misse predicte, ac prescripti annualis redditus XXVI solidorum et octo denariorum perceptione omnique jure et titulo in hac parte sibi competente cessare, hac indentura tripartita in aliquo non obstante In quorum omnium testimonium et fidem premissorum hiis tribus partibus indenture sigilla utriusque Willelmi Burgh, videlicet, et communitatis Fratrum Richmundie palam sunt appensa. Hiis testibus, Thoma Franke de Kneton Armigero, Iohanne Lokwod generoso, Vicario perpetuo Ecclesiæ parochalis de Catrik, Domino Iohanne Glover, vulgo nuncupato Domino Willelmo Flesshever, capellano, et aliis multis. Dat apud Burgh in festa Sancti Martini Episcopi et Confessoris Anno Domini millesimo Quadringentesimo septuagesimo quarto.

TWO SEALS.—(1) Circular, 1 inch. Green wax. In an ornamented panel, a shield depending from a tree, bearing on a saltire 5 swans. Legend: SIGILLUM [WILLELMI] DE BURGHE. (See Plate D.)

(2) Pointed, oval, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. Red wax. The founder of the Order, St. Francis, bareheaded and unshod. The right hand is upraised, the left holds a book. In the field are two shields, bearing a saltire, for NEVILLE.¹ Beneath are two trees, that on the dexter side having one bird perched upon it, whilst that on the sinister has two birds, one above the other. Legend: S COMVNE FRATRVM MINORVM RICHIMVD. (See Plate E.)

¹ The seal from which this impression was taken appears to have been made about 1280, when Robert Neville married

Maria of Middleham, heiress of Ralph Fitz Randolph, who founded the Friary of Richmond in 1258.

ON SOME MEDIÆVAL GRAVE-COVERS OF EXCEPTIONAL OR UNUSUAL CHARACTER, IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

By CHARLES CLEMENT HODGES.

THE study of the grave-covers of the Middle Ages has for long attracted the attention of archæologists. The interest of these monuments lies chiefly in the variety and beauty of the crosses sculptured and incised upon them, and in the various symbols used to indicate the sex or occupation of those upon whose graves they were laid, or whose stone coffins they closed.

To draw to scale the whole of the examples remaining in so extensive an area as that of the county of York would be a great undertaking, but it has occurred to me that a short paper upon some rare or particularly interesting examples, with illustrations, would be an acceptable contribution to this Journal. This was suggested on the occasion of a bicycle ride in company with my friend, Mr. William Brown, in the spring of 1902, when, amongst other places visited, was the church of Low Kilburn, pleasantly situated at the base of the Hambleton Hills. Here we saw, preserved in the chancel, two examples of monumental sculpture of great interest. One of the stones has upon it a pastoral staff, to which is shown attached the linen scarf, called the *orarium* or *vexillum*, also the sudary, a linen napkin, with which the shaft was swathed. Not having met with a single example of a pastoral staff sculptured on a grave-cover accompanied with this accessory, we thought it desirable that it should be put on record, and this suggested the inclusion of two other examples in the North Riding. These are at Brafferton and Oswaldkirk, and all three appear to have been laid down in the thirteenth century. They probably commemorate the heads of local religious houses, of which, no doubt, the Cistercian abbey of Byland was one, and seem to indicate that in some cases the abbot was buried in the church of his native village. The Cistercian simplicity caused the simple pastoral staff, without cross or any other ornamental feature, to be the only detail sculptured on the stones. In all the examples bearing pastoral staves in Mr. Cutts'

Manual of Sepulchral Slabs, and Mr. Charles Boutel's *Christian Monuments*, these are shown either being grasped by a hand or associated with a cross or other symbol.

Plate 2 has been introduced to give the details of the staff heads at large. That at Hexham is brought in as a contrast. It was found in 1907, when the site of the nave was excavated. The original slab was probably the grave-cover of Asketill, the first prior of the Augustinian house, who assumed office in 1113. The staff was partly in relief and partly sunk. The stone was used as a grave-stone in 1779, and the side with the staff was tooled over, and a great part of the design was lost. It is a very fine specimen of a twelfth century pastoral staff.

The other stone, at Kilburn, bears the rare symbols of the mace and buckler. The mace is shown in use in the Bayeux tapestry. The buckler occurs not infrequently. The cross, like that at Kildale, is not connected with the shaft.¹

To the east of the small but elegant ruin of the Cluniac priory at Monk Bretton, near Barnsley,² lie two grave-covers side by side, and both alike. They bear crosses in relief of great refinement and beautifully executed. Their date is in the second half of the thirteenth century.

The other examples collected in the North Riding have been chosen either for the beauty of their crosses or the unusual character of their symbols. That at Kildale, on the little river Leven, amongst the Cleveland hills, has an early thirteenth century incised cross and five letters of an inscription on the part remaining. This seems, from the letters AYT coming together, to commemorate some person of the name of Ayton, a village three miles to the west of Kildale.

At East Harlsey, against the north wall, is preserved a fine large cover with two crosses, to the memory of a man and his wife. This, besides bearing an elegant and uncommon cross design, is of great value, as it proves that the sword is a male emblem and the shears a female one, and also that the book is also a female symbol, as well as an ecclesiastical one. The arms are those of Salcock (*hodie* Sawcock) of Salcock in East Harlsey parish. The slab has square edges, and the designs are incised and the ground round the fleur-de-lys is sunk. It will be noticed that the artist was something of a herald, as instead of terminating the head and arms of the cross with three leaves, he threw out two, and cut off the main limbs diagonally, in a manner expressed heraldically as "*slipped*."

¹ Fowkes, *Bayeux Tapestry*. Plates LXV and LXXIX.

² Richardson's *Monastic Ruins of Yorkshire*; John o'Gaunt *Sketch Book*; *Archæological Journal*.

In the same neighbourhood is the interesting Norman church of Kirk Levington, from which we take two examples. The larger of these has a fine cross in bold relief, and the edges of the slab are ornamented with leaves placed point to point in zig-zag fashion, a form of decoration which occurs as far back as the Roman period, and may be seen in the crypt at Hexham on Roman-worked stones, and in various other places in work dating from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century. The other fragment has, instead of a cross, a wheel device, where the arcs of numerous circles are made to form six loops, through which a zone passes. The shears indicate the grave of a woman.

In the small portion of the ancient church at Upleatham that still stands, is the head of a grave-cover which we may place about the year 1260, for it shows the stiff, conventional foliage of the early part of the thirteenth century, associated with four leaves of what has been termed "natural foliage" carving, and which characterised the ornamentation of the early years of the fourteenth century.

In the garden of Aldborough Manor, near Boroughbridge, the residence of Andrew Lawson, Esq., is a portion of the most elaborately-sculptured thirteenth century grave-cover that the writer has yet met with. It is fortunate that enough of this remains to restore on paper the whole of the head of the cross. This has been done on the drawing from which Plate 5 is reproduced.

On the south bank of the Tees, half way between Gainford and Barnard Castle, is the romantically-situated and highly-interesting church of Wycliff. Built into the south wall of the nave is a collection of sculptured stones, amongst which is a fine example of a grave-cover, with an elaborate sculptured head. On one side of the cross-shaft is a pair of shears, on the other an inscription in two lines in Lombardic characters, filled with lead:—

✠ AI : GIST : ISEODE : DE : HELA . . .
 FEMME : THOMAS : DE : THO . . .

In 1889 the church at Easington in Cleveland underwent some alterations, and there were found in its walls a number of worked stones from the Norman church, and subsequently a very perfect and beautiful grave-cover was found. As it also carries an inscription with leaded letters, it forms a parallel to the Wycliff example. The cross, like that on the fragment at Upleatham, exhibits a blending of the conventional and natural in its ornamentation. The head is a good example of trefoil foliage, while the stem bears the leaves

and fruit of the oak. The inscription is in Lombardics, and reads:—

ROBERT : BUCCEL : GYT : ICI :
PRIET : PVR : LA : ALME : DE : LI

Robert Bucel is laid here, pray for the soul of him.

In Pickhill church is a collection of carved fragments found during the restoration of the fabric. Amongst these is the beautiful head of a grave-cover drawn on Plate 8. It needs little description. The cross is formed of four leaves, the effect being obtained by sinking the surface of the stone around them.

Of equal beauty and greater interest is the other example on the same plate. It lies to the south of the church at Riccall, and commemorates a notary.¹ The rare symbol of a penner and inkhorn is shown incised on the stone. The same symbol occurs on a brass at Llanbelig church, near Carnarvon, which records Richard Foxwish, who died A.D. 1500.²

The next plate has five examples. The first is in Well church, and is the memorial of a smith. The hammer and horse-shoe are not common on grave-covers. This example is much worn by passing feet. The symbol has been taken for anything from a baptismal-ladle to a warming-pan, but there is no doubt as to what it really represents.

From the fine church at Ecclesfield, which with that of Tideswell in Derbyshire rejoices in the appellation of "The Minster of the Moors," and was for long the scene of the labours of that indefatigable historian and antiquary, the late Dr. Gatty, two examples are chosen. The designs of the crosses are similar, but effected in a different manner. The upper one has the surface around the foliage sunk in a circle, with leaves emerging from the stem in sunk areas. The lower one is mainly shown by incised lines, with sunken eyes between the leaves.

Like Upleatham in Cleveland, the old church at Wentworth near Rotherham is only a fragment, retained on the building of a new church to preserve the monuments of the families of Gascoigne, Strafford, and Fitzwilliam. On the floor of the chancel is the grave-cover, with the rare object in such a connection, a cross-bow. It dates probably very early in the use of that weapon, as the design of the cross is of a primitive type.

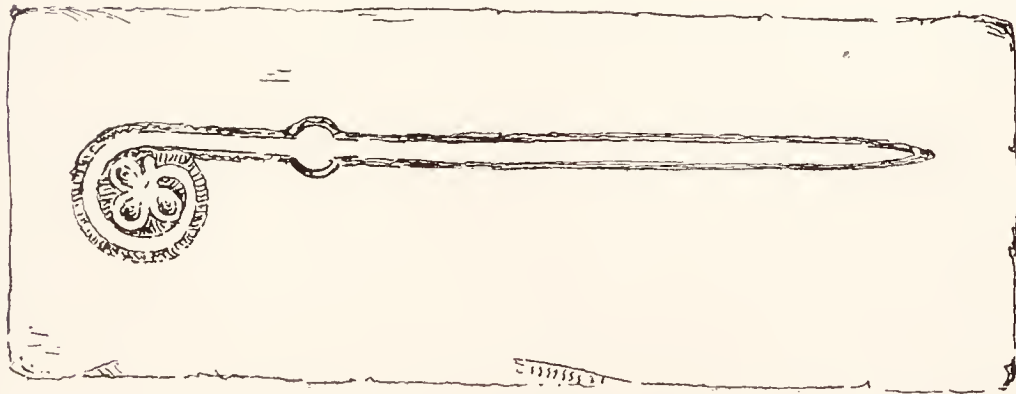
¹ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 5th Series, vol. xi, p. 91, where the brass is fully figured.

² *Archæological Journal*, vi, 414.

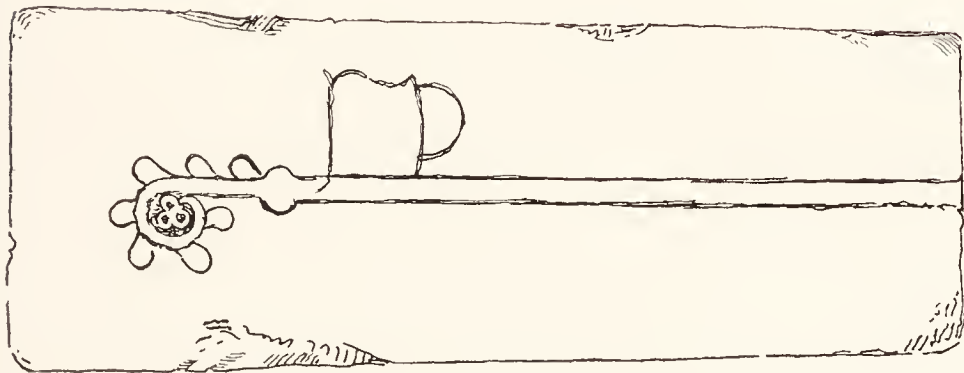
The last example lies outside the south porch at Kirk Sandall, near Doncaster. It is much worn. It is a curious and early example, and is probably not later than the very beginning of the twelfth century. The design is effected by sunk surfaces.

The last plate shows the fine memorial of Robert Thornton, twenty-second abbot of Jervaulx. It is built inside the tower of Middleham Church. It shows a highly ornate pastoral staff in a tun, and over it a mitre and the letters 'R.T.'; above are two shields bearing *ih̄s* and *M* on a saltire respectively. The surface is covered by a rude diaper of conventional foliage and fruits resembling pomegranates. The inscription is in black letter, with ornamented capitals, and seems to read:—

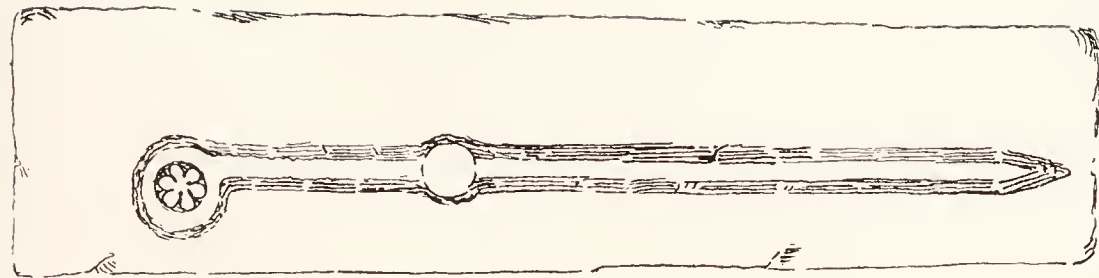
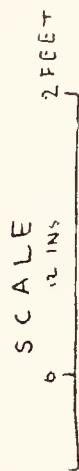
Orate pro a'i'a dompni Roberti Thorneton
Abbat hui domi Jorevallis vicesimi sc'di.



OSWALDKIRK

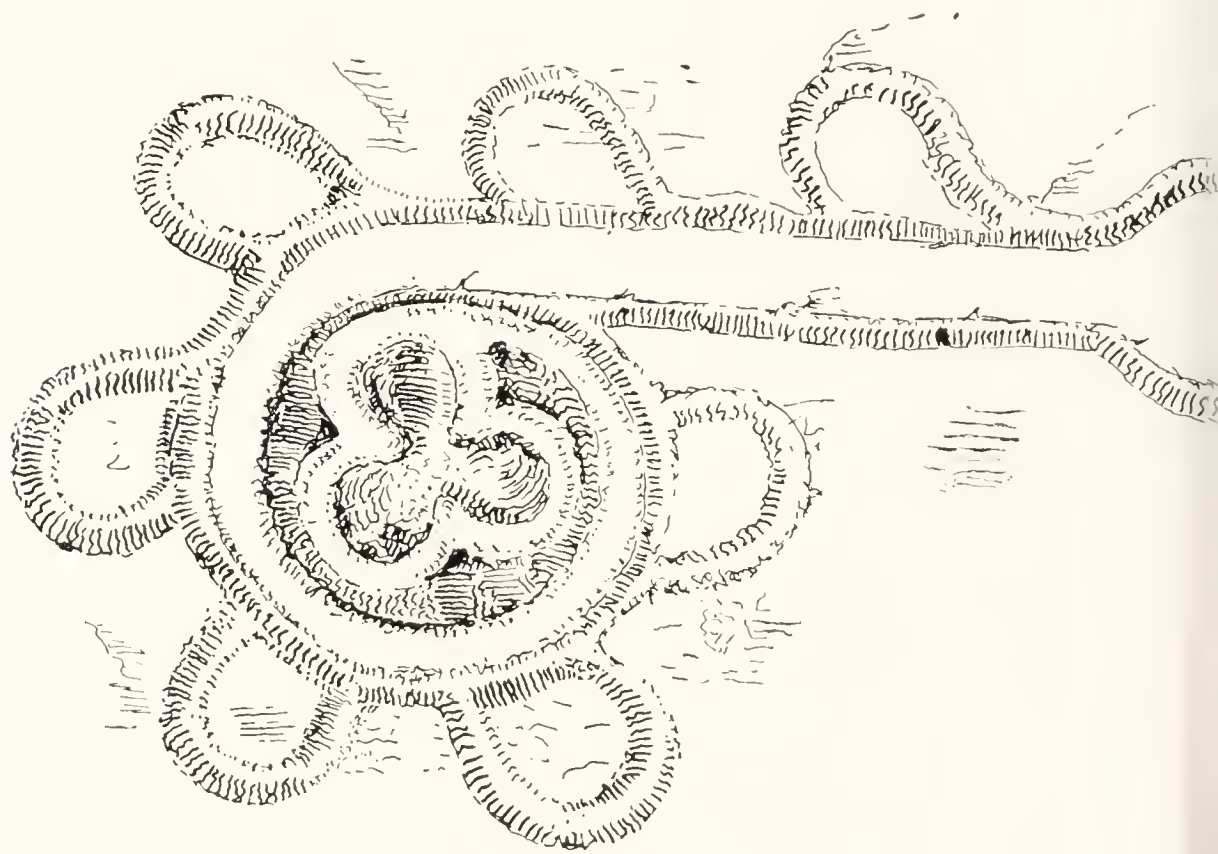
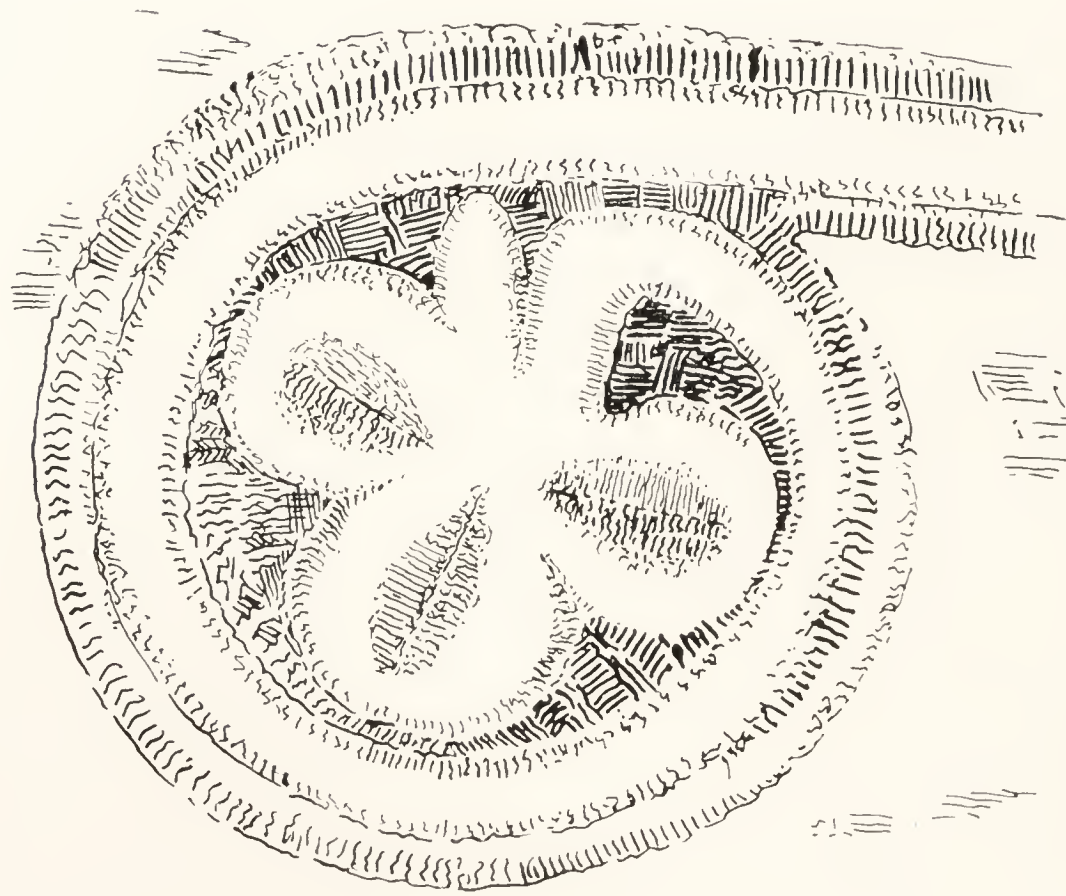


KILBURN



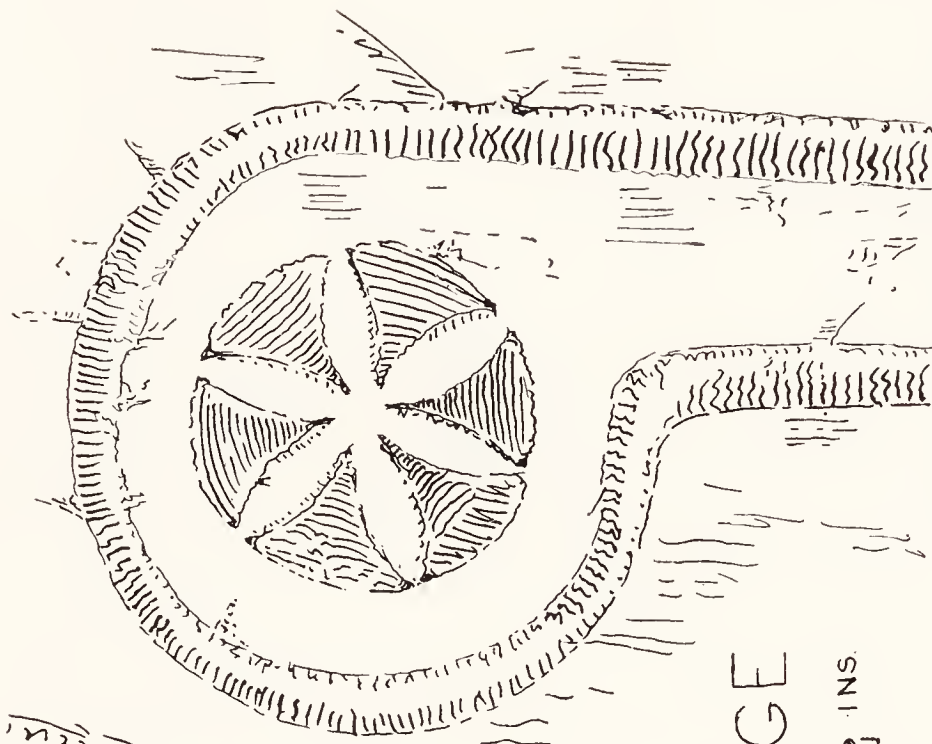
BRAFFERTON

PLATE 2



OSWALDKIRK

KILBURN



BRAFFERTON

HEXHAM

CROZIER HEADS AT LARGE

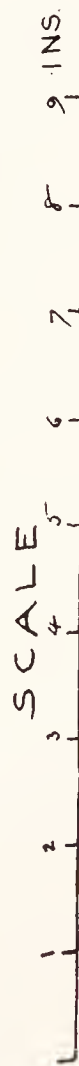
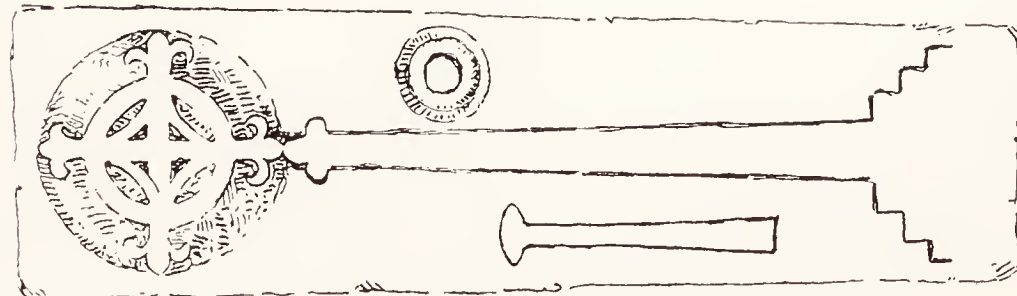
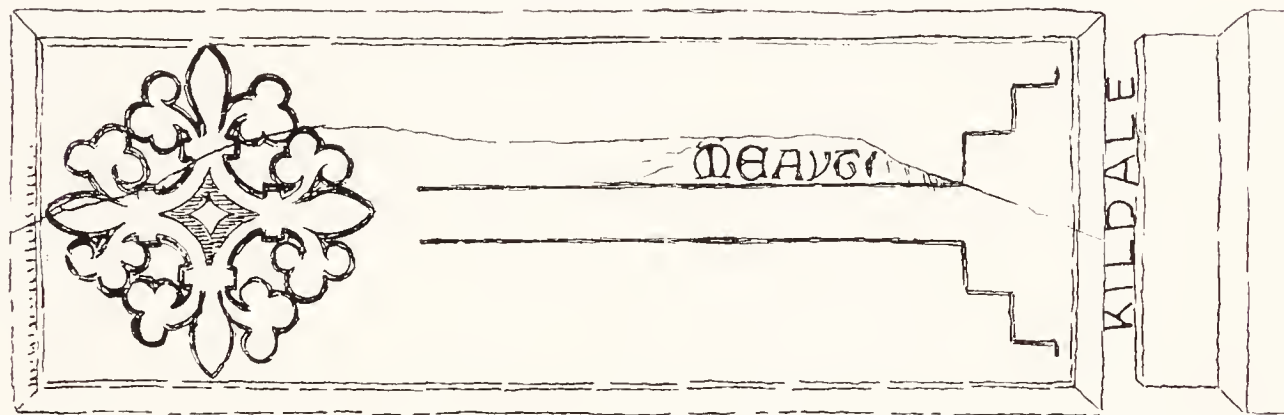


PLATE 3

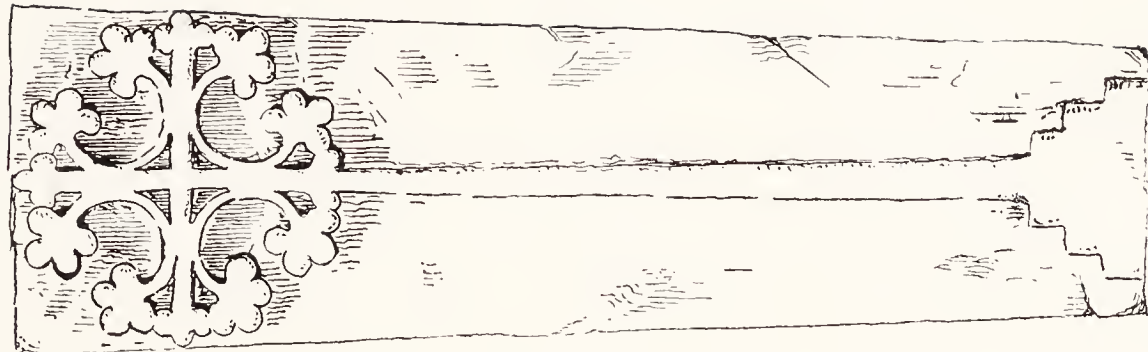


KILBURN

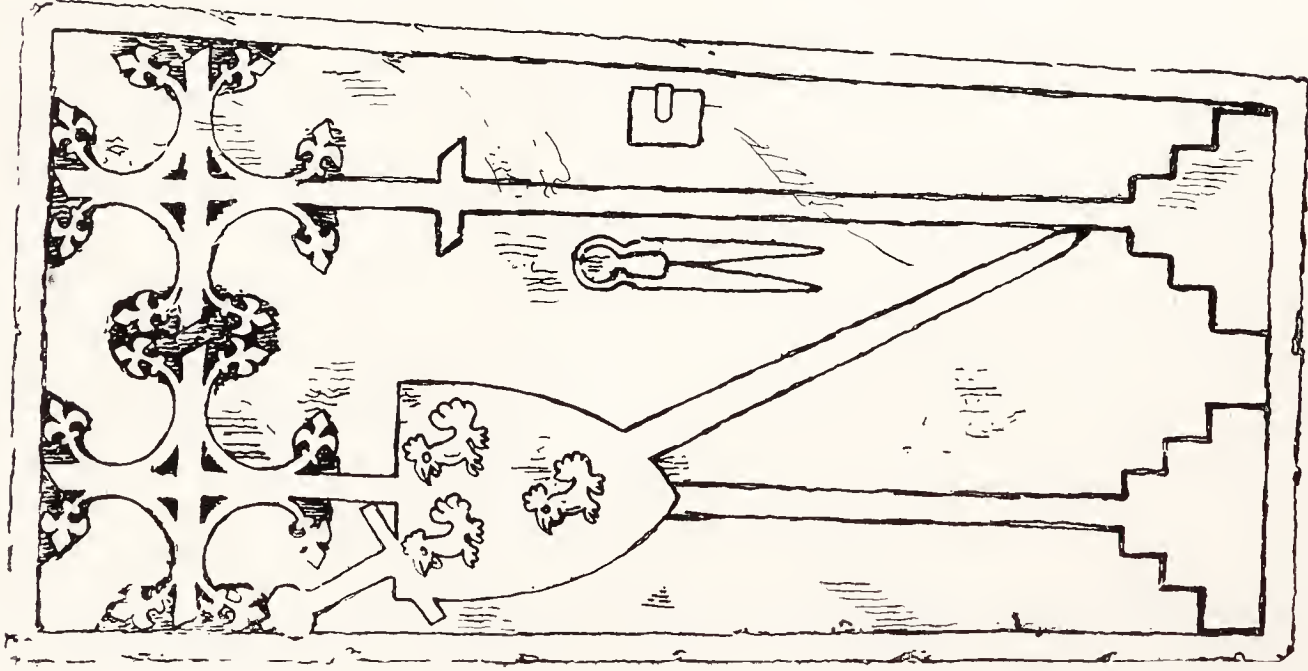


KILDALE

END



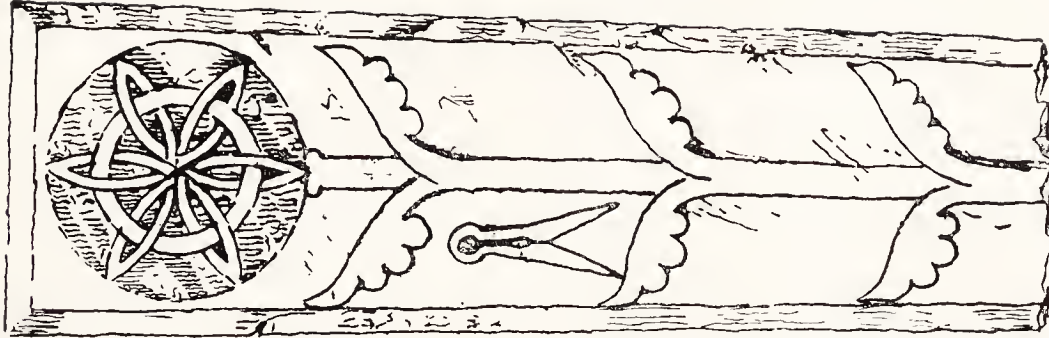
MONK BRETTON



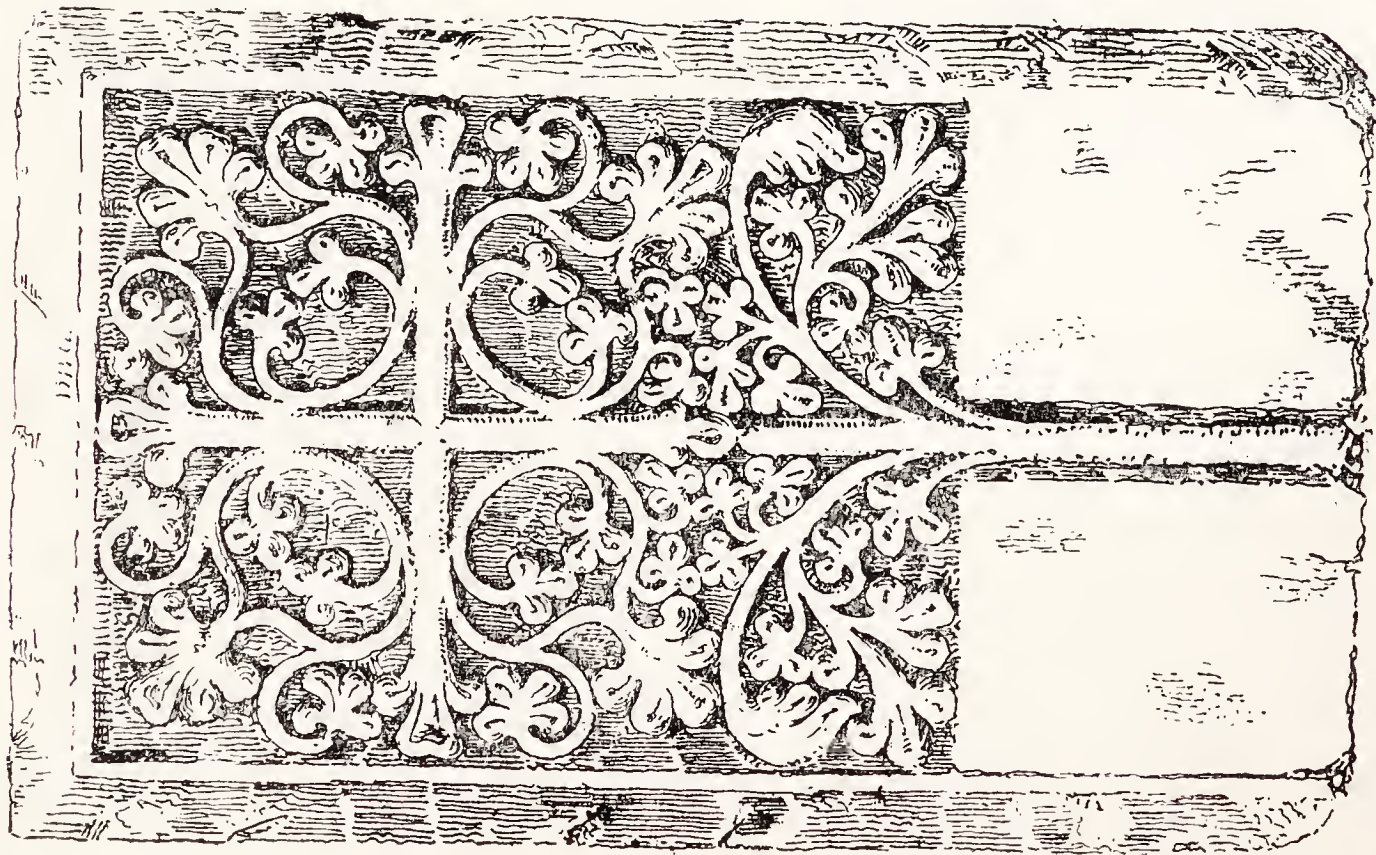
EAST HARLSEY



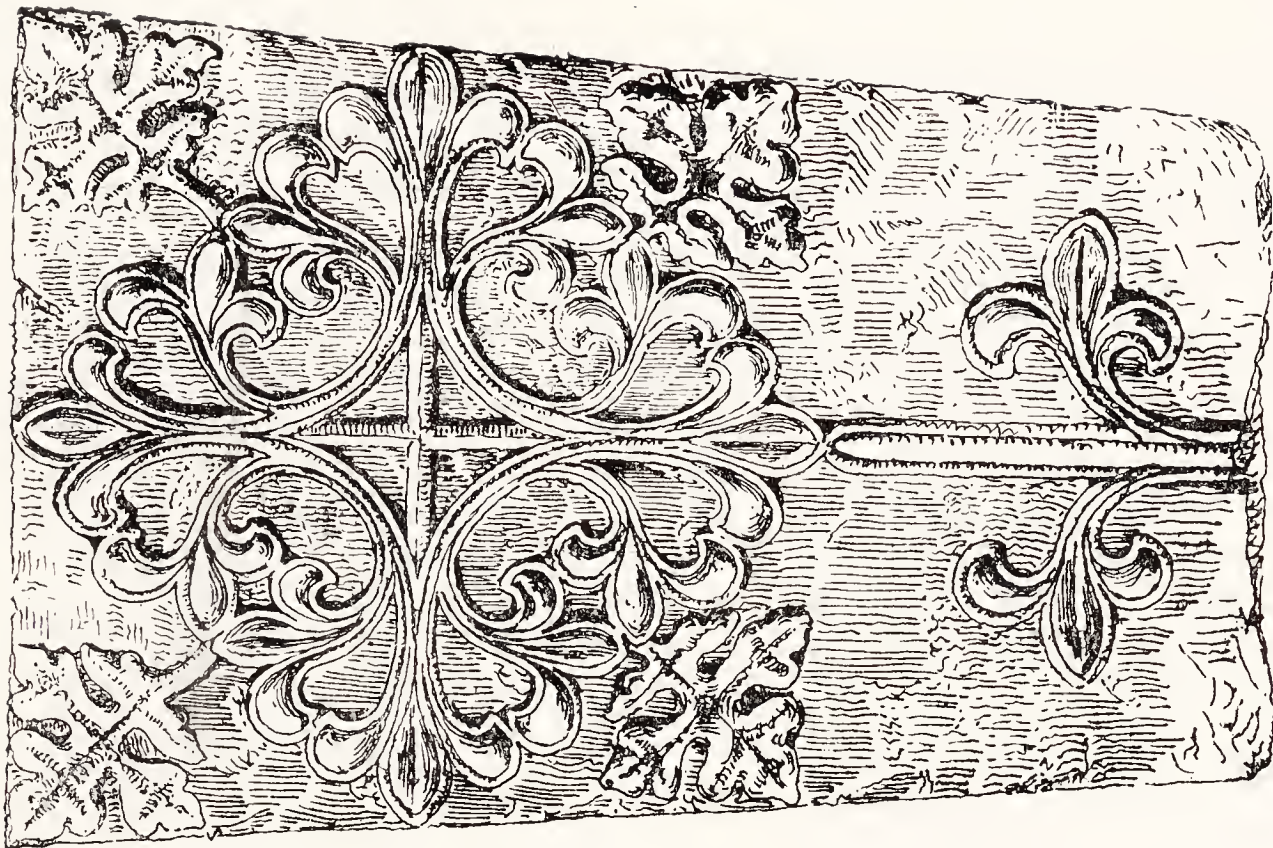
KIRK LEVINGTON



SCALE
0 2 INS 2 FEET



ALDBOROUGH



UPLEATHAM

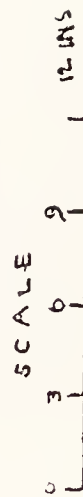
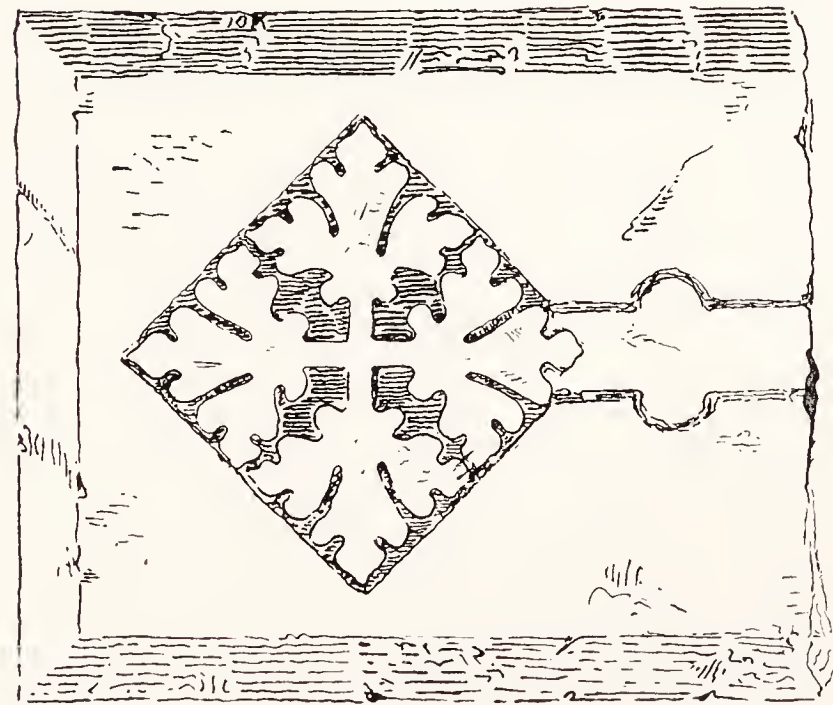




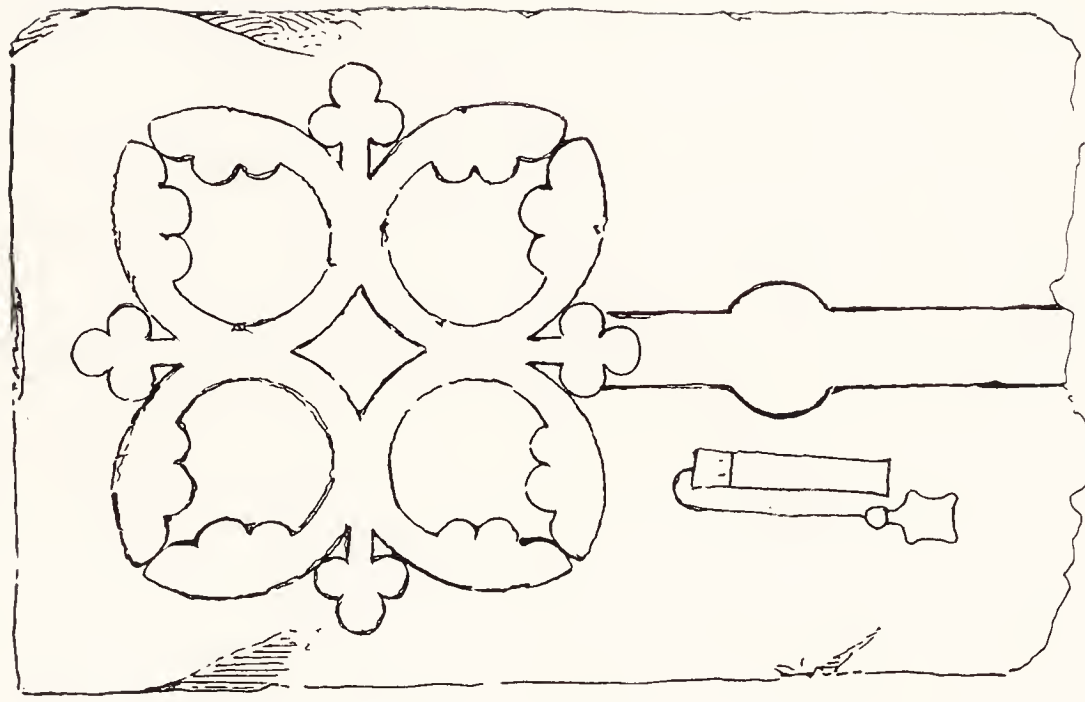
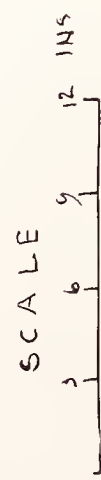
PLATE 7



EASINGTON, CLEVELAND.

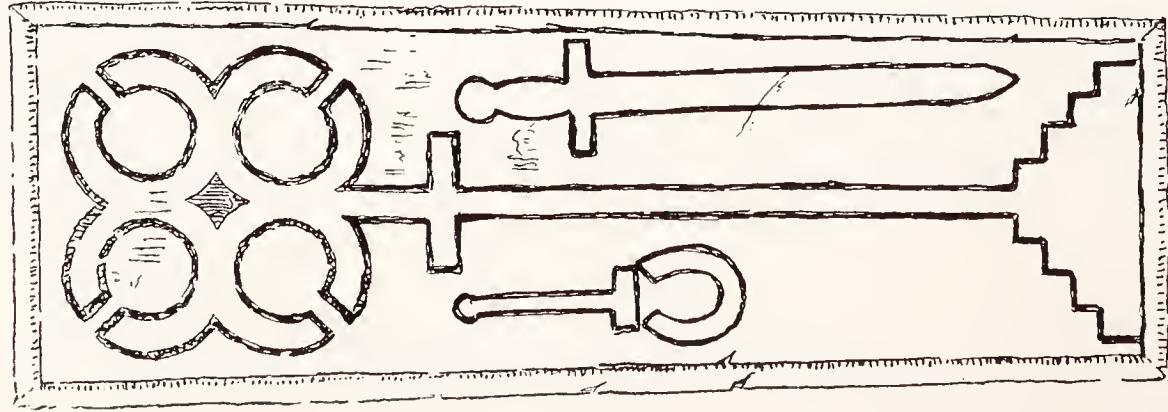


PICKHILL

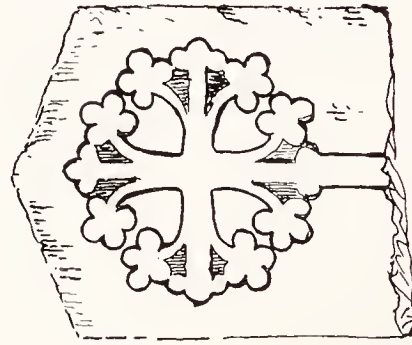
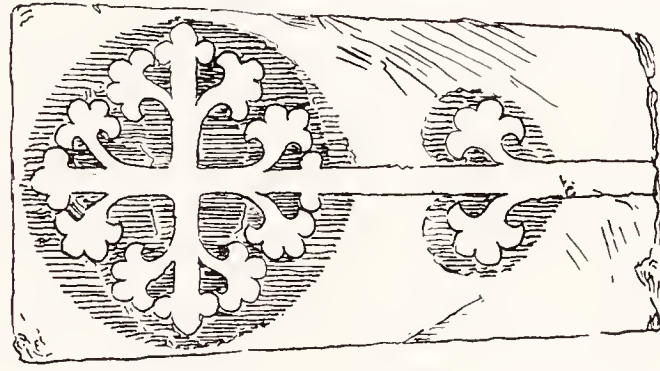


RICCALL

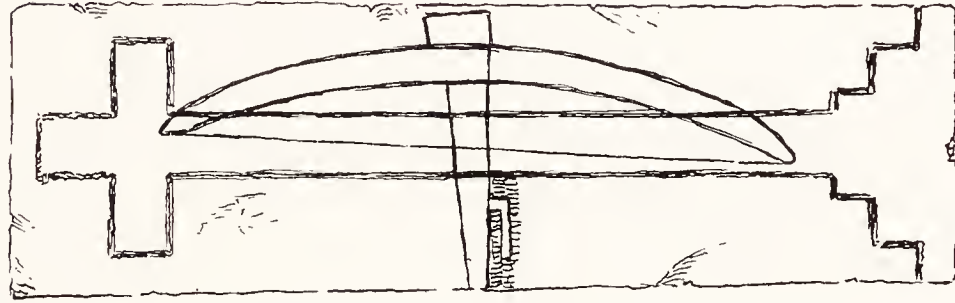
PLATE 9



WELL

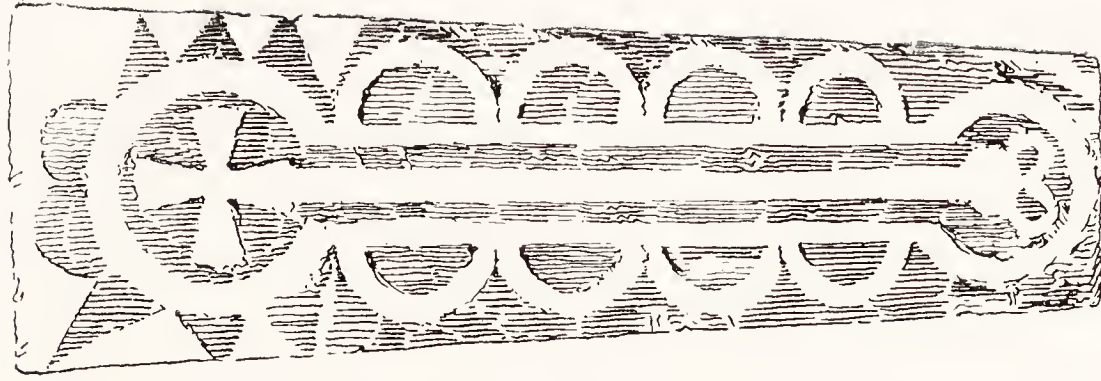


ECCLESFIELD



WENTWORTH

SCALE
12 IN.
2 FEET



KIRK SANDALL

PLATE 10



MIDDLEHAM,

SNAITH MARRIAGE LICENCES.

By WILLIAM BRIGG, B.A.

[Three Act Books of the Peculiar Court of Snaith are preserved in the York Probate Registry. From the two earlier ones, covering the years 1596 to 1628 and 1715 to 1754 respectively, the following notes of marriage licences have been extracted.]

Act Book 1596-1628.

Folio			
56	18 Feb. 1608-9	Wm. Maples of Rowcliffe jun ^r & Eliz. Maples late of Doncaster.	
58	6 Oct. 1609	Wm. Ibbotson of Carleton & Anne Wayte late of Fyssh-laike.	
59	16 Oct. 1609	Sir Wm. Acklame late of Moreby Knt. & Eliz. Dawney of Cowyke.	
60	19 Feb. 1609-10	Robt. Redenes & [blank] of Rowcliffe.	
„	14 Mch. 1609-10	Robt. Kyrke & Kath. Barley.	
„	17 Apr. 1610	Joseph Turvyn & Frances Candy.	
„	10 Aug. 1610	Matthew Batman of Swymflet & Kath. Emson of Goole.	
61	1 Sep. 1610	Ralph Hopkins of the city of York & Sarah Grene of Rowcliffe.	
63	3 Aug. 1611	John Lownsdaile & Presilla Beckwith.	
„	13 Aug. 1611	Wm. Wood of Hensall & Frances Conway of same.	
„	18 Aug. 1611	Ralph Seseby of Camlfforth, psh. of Drax & Margt. Freire of Snaythe.	
67	10 June 1612	Wm. Heaton of Great Heck & Anne Lawe.	
68	21 July 1612	John Scothorpe of Pollington & Alice [blank] of Fyshlaike.	
„	10 Aug. 1612	Thos. Margrave late of Gowle & Eliz. Wylcok of Swymflet.	
69	18 Aug. 1612	Edw. Candie & Eliz. White of Carleton.	
71	15 Dec. 1612	Robt. Calverley & Anne Warde of Carleton.	
„	19 Jan. 1612-3	Barnard Beverley & Isabel [Tamighame ?] of Carleton.	
„	28 Jan. 1612-3	Ralph Ellen & Susan Lawe of Great Heck.	
74	11 June 1613	Thos. Jackson son of Thos. Jackson late of Howke dec ^d & [blank] dau. of Peter Jackson of Swymflet.	
„	13 Sep. 1613	Sir Henry Vawghen of Sutton, psh. of Sutton, knt & Frances Dawney dau. of Thos. Dawney of Cowyke knt.	
75	20 Dec. 1613	John Briggs of Pollington & Eliz. Kycklepeny of same widow.	
„	23 Dec. 1613	Edw. Tayler of Balne & Dorothy Atkinson of same.	
77	15 Feb. 1613-4	Wm. Whiteside & [blank] Thorpe of Rowcliffe—in chapel of Rowcliff.	
„	2 Mch. 1613-4	Wm. Hargrave at ^s Poole of Redenes & Isabel Lupton of Howdane—in church of Whitgifte.	
„	5 Mch. 1613-4	Edw. Spencer & Jane Norton—in chapel of Rowcliff.	
78	19 Apr. 1614	Matthew Lambe “natu min” & Dionis Adler of Snaith.	
„	30 Apr. 1614	Fras. Emson of Gowle & Isabel Gaythorne of Hooke.	
79	16 May 1614	Henry Jaques of Rowcliffe & Isabel Megson of Pontefret.	

Folio

- 79 20 May 1614 Jas. Rudd & Jane Basse of Rowcliff.
 80 13 June 1614 Samson Maples of Rowcliffe & Kath. More late of Ayremyne.
 „ 16 June 1614 Henry Gunson of Redenes & Alice Drynkall of same.
 „ 11 July 1614 Nich^s Jackson of Swymflet & [blank] Wressle of Redenes.

[On folio 77 of the Act Book, under date 4 Feb., 1613-14, is entered a Caveat against granting a faculty of marriage with any person and Grace Wressle, of Redenes, late relict of John Wressle, before calling Leo : Gryme, minister of Whitgift, ad publicandū.]

Folio

- 81 23 Sep. 1614 Thos. Gunby of Gowle gent. & Kath. Allen of Beverley.
 82 2 Nov. 1614 Thos. Stephnson of Whitgift yeoman & Isabel Hargrave at Poole.
 83 27 Jan. 1614-5 Ed. Fox & Eliz. Thorpe of Roccliffe late relict of Robt. Thorpe—in chapel of Rowcliffe.
 „ 10 Feb. 1614-5 Will : Barker of Rowcliffe & Kath. Emson.
 84 27 Apr. 1615 Thos. Nowell of Redenes & Eliz. Wressle of same, widow, late relict of Robt. Wressle.
 86 31 July 1615 Thos. Belton of Rowcliffe & Jane Haworthe dau. of Thos. Haworthe.
 „ 10 Aug. 1615 Robt. Mangall of Rowcliff & Anne Whiteside widow.
 „ 18 Aug. 1615 Thos. Watkinson of Drax & Joan Collcole of Carleton juxta Snaith, widow.
 „ 20 Sep. 1615 Andrew Barton of Russholme, psh. of Drax & Anne Cornwayle of Gowle, psh. of Snaythe, widow.
 87 23 Jan. 1615-6 Thos. Lyckbarrow of psh. of Doncastre & Kath. Malbore of Balne, psh. of Snaythe.
 92 1 Jan. 1616-7 Wm. Stephenson of Gowle, psh. of Snayth & Alice Hawstyn of Thorne widow.
 „ 21 Jan. 1616-7 Rich. Balne of Gowdall & Anne Smyth of Pollington, psh. of Snaith.
 „ 27 Jan. 1616-7 Thos. Balne of Goldall & Eliz. Arnold of same.
 „ 5 Feb. 1616-7 Geo. Mackrithe of Armine & Anne Harryson of same.
 94 5 May 1617 Thos. Bradley of Snayth & Bridget Tate of Poll.
 „ 21 May 1617 John Skothorpe of Pollington & Margt. Pynder relict of Hastings Pynder of Balne dec^d.
 95 13 June 1617 Roger Pens at Smyth of Carleton & ' Brianas' Radcliffe late dau. of Rich^d Radcliffe gent. of Snaith.
 „ 8 Sep. 1617 Christr. Bales "laicum literatum" of Carleton & [blank] Ingrame of same—in church of Snaith.
 „ 20 Sep. 1617 John Dent late of York Castle & Bridget Boner.
 97 25 Nov. 1617 John Warde of Stainforde, psh. of Haitfeild & Eliz. Hawtene of Snaythe.
 99 14 Apr. 1618 Hercules Buck of Snaith & Jane Harryson of same.
 103 16 June 1619 Wm. Stables & [blank] Arthington of Cowike.
 „ 16 Aug. 1619 Thos. Woodham of Snaith & [blank] of Selby.
 „ 23 Aug. 1619 Geo. Mackerell of Ayremie & Eliz. Huscroft.
 104 15 Nov. 1619 Edw. Smyth of Pollington & Anne Robinson of same late of Trumflet, psh. of Bramwth.
 „ [date omitted] Edw. Thorpe of Rowcliffe & Ruth Haworth of same.
 „ 12 Nov. 1619 Rich. Balne of Howk & Isabel Empson of [blank].
 „ 1 Dec. 1619 John Worrall & Margret Wright of the psh. of Whitgift.

Folio			
104	Nov. 1619	Roger Martin of Snaith & Jane Headley of same	"et nullum impedimentum canonicum nisi quod tempus matrimonii cadet tempore prohibito vz tempore adventi."
,,	2 Dec. 1619	Thos. Lambe of Carleton fery & Eliz. Lambart of Snaith.	
,,	2 Dec. 1619	Rich. Wood of Snaith & Edith Dudden of Cowik.	
105	[blank] Jan. 1619-20	Rich. Heaworth of Hensall & [blank] Ellyn of Willmersley.	
,,	ult. Nov. 1619	John Nesse late of Rowcliffe & Barbara Lyghtfoot of Gowle.	
106	26 Feb. 1619-20	Rich. Whene & Jane Atkinson of Heck.	
107	7 Mch. 1619-20	Isaac Wardall & Margaret Chapman.	
108	25 June 1620	[blank] Jackson & Susan Ricard.	
,,	5 July 1620	Andrew Litle of Ayreme & Anne Empson of same.	
,,	26 July 1620	Fras. Lee & Frances Stewardson.	
,,	27 July 1620	Wm. Deane & Jane Hollings of Turnebridge.	
109	29 Dec. 1620	Edw. Atkinson of Balne & Jane Bosevile of same.	"Sponsus fuit filius vxoris pprietarij nostri ¹ Sponsa filia fuit Gervasij Bosevile gen' &c."
,,	21 Jan. 1620-1	John Mexbrough ats Lynley of Gowldale & [blank] of Heck.	
,,	2 Feb. 1620-1	[blank] & Kath. Feild of Carleton.	
,,	3 Feb. 1620-1	Matthew Warde of Snaith & [blank] Fox of Rowcliff.	
,,	7 Feb. 1620-1	Thos. Wright of Balne & Margt. Coldcole of Balne.	
,,	9 Feb. 1620-1	Wm. Wynder of Rowcliff & Jane Thew of same.	
,,	12 Feb. 1620-1	Rich. Stafforth of Ayremie & Isab. Michell of same.	
111	3 Sep. 1621	Thos. Harryson of Gaytford, psh. of Braton & Janet Walker of Snaith.	
113	1 Dec. 1621	Thos. Sykes of Gowldall & Thomasine Crabtre of Cowike.	
,,	3 Dec. 1621	Henry Daṁne & Isabel Egremont of Hooke.	
,,	11 Dec. 1621	John Coldcole of Carleton & Anne Smyth ats Pens of same.	
,,	11 Feb. 1621-2	Thos. Laverock & Martha Barmbly.	
,,	29 Mch. 1622	Hugh Gilderdale of Hooke & Isab. Bailie of same.	
114	27 Aug. 1622	John Jackson of Whitgift, psh. of Snaith & Susan Mann of [blank], psh. of Luddington.	
,,	9 July 1622	Rich. Mawson of Garthorpe, psh. of Ludington & Eliz. North of Vsflēt, psh. of Snaith.	
,,	16 Oct. 1622	Thos. Jeffreson of Howke & Mary Milner.	
,,	9 Dec. 1622	Wm. Harryson of Snayth & Eliz. Ricard.	
115	[blank] Feb. 1622-3	Zacery Cooke of Fenwike & Anne Rodes of Balne.	
,,	17 Feb. 1622-3	Brian Methm of Snayth & Julian Haworth of Rowcliff.	
119	30 Jan. 1623-4	Thos. Bowth of Cowike & Jane Lauerock ats Cock of same.	
120	10 Mch. 1623-4	Symon Gunby of Gowle & Jennet Dalby of Rusholme, psh. of Drax.	
124	26 Jan. 1623-4	Rich. Hothersall & Anne Farebanck.	
,,	24 Feb. 1623-4	Robt. Smithe & Ann Perkinson.	
,,	17 May 1624	Peter Empson & Jane Grene.	
,,	17 May 1624	Thos. Dilcock & Jane Heaton.	
,,	1 July 1624	Nich. Jackson of Redenes & Sus. Jackson of Whiteguifte	

(1) The proprietor of the Priory and Peculiar of Snaith at this time was Nicholas Waller. See Mr. C. B. Robinson's *History of Snaith*, p. 45.

Folio

- 124 15 Sep. 1624 Wm. Gathorne of Hook & Sus. Hassard.
 „ 19 Oct. 1626 [*? error for 1624*] Nich^s Hawtene & Jane Riccard.
 „ 22 Oct. 1624 John Marginson of Carleton & Mary Lawty.
 131 19 Oct. 1627 John Johnson clerk, of Swinfleet & Eliz. Hobson.¹
 133 ult. Nov. 1627 Nich^s Toothill & Kath. Hawtene.
 134 27 Nov. 1627 Rich. Laverock & Eliz. Prance.
 138 20 June 1628 Barth. Gylpin & Anne Petch.

Act Book 1715-1754.

Folio

- 3 27 Feb. 1715-6 Sam^l South of Redness, yeoman, aged 38 & Anne Spinke of Garthorp, aged 26, spin^r.
 4 5 Dec. 1716 Mathew Elwick of Belton, co. Linc., aged 18 & Mary Reswell of Redness, aged 25.
 „ 18 Dec. 1716 John Hodgshon of Balne, aged 28 & Anne Harrison of Heck, aged 26.
 „ 26 Feb. 1716-7 Francis Eadon of Whitley & Mary Thompson.
 7 18 July 1717 Edmund Wilson of Cowick & Cicily Forster.
 8 21 Nov. 1717 Sam^l Hembrough & Sarah Welburne.
 „ ult. Dec. 1717 Rich. Turner & Mary Wood.
 9 11 Feb. 1717-8 Athorp Garton & Hannah Pannell.
 „ ult. Mch. 1718 Robt. Johnson & Jane Wharrey.
 „ 19 June 1718 Benj. Dobson & Mary Hutton.
 „ ult. Oct. 1718 Wm. Millington & Eliz. Sotheron.
 11 20 Oct. 1718 Wm. Kellam of Snaith & Anne Wood of Carlton, widow.
 „ 7 Nov. 1718 Wm. Mitchell of Gowle & Isab. Adimon.
 „ 18 Nov. 1718 John Cheeseman of Pollington, psh. of Snaith & Mary France.
 12 3 Jan. 1718-9 Robt. Leedam of Gowle, psh. of Snaith, aged 25 & Anne Whittingham of Carlton, aged 23.
 „ 9 Jan. 1718-9 Thos. Midleton of Cowick, psh. of Snaith, aged 82 & Anne Cuniworth of same, aged 45, spin^r.
 „ 3 Mch. 1718-9 John Read & Anne Hopkinson.
 16 10 Feb. 1719-20 John Bains of South Cave & Mary Kendall of Snaith, wid.
 „ 11 Mch. 1719-20 Geo. Haldenby of Redness & Martha Baxter.
 17 6 June 1720 Abm. Parkinson of Thorne vel Snaith & Jane Hudson of Snaith spin^r.
 18 28 May 1720 Robt. Meggitt of Roecliffe & Sarah Sidwell.
 22 25 July 1720 John Simpson of Coates, psh. of Snaith, gent., aged 26 & Cath. Taylor of same, aged 22, spin^r.
 „ 26 July 1720 Wm. Ingham of Gowdall, psh. of Snaith, aged 40, wid^r & Grace Cooper of Rawcliff, aged 30.
 „ 26 July 1720 Thos. Fisher of Leeds, aged 23 & Hannah Granger of Rawcliffe, aged 24, spin^r.
 „ 24 Nov. 1720 Geo. Knaggs of Pollington, psh. of Snaith, aged 50 & Hannah Dobson of same, aged 30, spin^r.
 23 10 Apr. 1721 Jonathan Laverack of Balne, psh. of Snaith, aged 24 & Ester Saunder of Armin, aged 21, spin^r.
 27 21 June 1721 John Spencer of Ramsber, aged 34 & Eliz. Dixon of Owzefleet, psh. of Whitgift, aged 40.
 28 11 Apr. 1721 Jonathan Laverack of Balne & Ester Saunder of Armin.

(1) See Mr. Robinson's *History of Snaith*, p. 19.

Folio

- 28 29 June 1721 Chas. Makeing of Heck & Saltmarsh Ainsley of same.
 „ 10 Aug. 1721 Robt. Fox of Swinfleet, aged 29 & Dorothy Eggerman
 of same, aged 23, spin^r.
 „ 26 Aug. 1721 Edw. Cooper of Redness, aged 30 & Eliz. Haldenby of
 same, aged 25, spin^r.
 „ 29 Aug. 1721 Wm. Charlesworth of Cowick & Mary Ellison of same.
 „ 28 Sep. 1721 Sam^l Killam of Swinfleet, aged 40 & Margt. Empson of
 same, aged 40.
 31 20 Jan. 1721-2 John Barke clerk, of Snaith, aged 31 & Eliz. Holmes
 of the city of York, aged 29, spin^r.
 „ 19 Jan. 1721-2 Amos Prance of Swinfleet, aged 27 & Grace Spencer,
 aged 23.
 36 12 Oct. 1722 John Simpson of Redness, aged 50 & Dorcas Hinderwell
 of same, aged 47, wid.
 37 16 Oct. 1722 Darcy Rawson of Snaith, aged 24, bach^r & Mary Brough-
 ton of Almeholme, psh. of Arksey, aged 23 spin^r.
 „ 22 Oct. 1722 Rich. Godfrey of Hooke, aged 30 & Anne Gathorne of
 same, aged 17 spin^r.
 „ 15 Nov. 1722 Wm. Thompson of Swinfleet, aged 40 & Mary Spink of
 Hooke, aged 31, wid.
 „ 25 Nov. 1722 Robt. Meggot of Rawcliffe, aged 25 & Eliz. Foster of
 same, aged 26, spin^r.
 „ 4 Feb. 1722-3 Rich. Precious of Carlton, aged 22 & Mary Tingate,
 aged 18.
 „ 23 Feb. 1722-3 John Pollard of Rawcliffe, aged 32 & Sarah Clark of
 same, aged 29, spin^r.
 41 31 Oct. 1723 Joseph Taylor of Carleton, psh. of Snaith, yeoman, aged
 24 & Sarah Pears, spin^r, of same, aged 27.
 44 24 May 1723 Joseph Green & Margt. Crolston.
 „ 26 Aug. 1723 John Audis & Hannah Peart.
 „ 23 Sep. 1723 John Tadman & Mary Taylor.
 „ 16 Oct. 1723 Robt. Shafto esq. & Dor. Dawnay, spin^r.
 „ 19 Dec. 1723 Joseph Durham & Jane Spencer.
 „ 24 Jan. 1723-4 Edw.^f Eggerman & Sarah Vickers.
 „ 12 Feb. 1723-4 Robt. Ree & Judith Stutt.
 45 30 Apr. 1724 Joseph Bromley of East Hadlesey, psh. of Birkin, aged 41,
 bach^r & Mary Pears of Carlton, psh. of Snaith, aged 31, wid.
 48 10 Aug. 1724 John Fretwell & Hannah Knaggs.
 „ 21 May 1724 John Shillito & Anne Middleton.
 49 19 Nov. 1724 Edw. Shankster of Winteringham, co. Linc., aged 23,
 bach^r & Frances Fox of Swinflete, aged 22, spin^r.
 51 8 May 1724 Robt. West & Rebecca Simpson.
 „ 9 Nov. 1724 Rich. Langley esq. & Eliz. Boynton, spin^r.
 „ 12 Nov. 1724 Archibald Mackauley & Anne Hopkinson wid.
 „ 27 Nov. 1724 John Boyn & Martha Clarkson.
 „ 19 Feb. 1724-5 Wm. Barnard & Mary Drake.
 55 23 Apr. 1725 Dan^l Bell of Swinfleet, aged 35 & Alice Wilson, aged 26.
 „ 10 June 1725 Jonathan Staniforth of Owzfleet, aged 24 & Mary Kirkby
 of Whitgift, aged 23, spin^r.
 „ 11 Aug. 1725 John Briggs & Anne Buck.
 „ 17 Oct. 1725 Henry Whiteley & Margt. Huson [Hudson *in margin*].
 „ 5 Nov. 1725 Mark Knipe of Whitgift, aged 24 & Anne Haldenby of
 Owzefleet, aged 21, spin^r.

Folio

- 56 26 Nov. 1725 John Greene of Swinfleete & Hannah Witty.
 57 2 Apr. 1726 Thos. Hopkinson of Snaith & Eliz. Simpson.
 „ 27 Apr. 1726 John Twisleton esq. & Judith Boynton, spin^r.
 „ [date omitted] Robt. Winteringham & Anne Marpham.
 61 30 Aug. 1726 Rich. Barnes of Doncaster gent. & Anne Plumpton of
 Snaith, spin^r.
 „ 13 Sep. 1726 Anthony Heslewood of Swinfleet & Eliz. Bull.
 62 5 Sep. 1726 John Batman of Redness & Rebecca Vickers, spin^r.
 „ 22 June 1726 Edw. Addison of Hooke, aged 26 & Anne Godfrey of
 same, aged 21, spin^r.
 „ 12 Feb. 1726-7 John Shaw of Rawcliffe gent. & Eliz. Stubbs of same,
 spin^r.
 „ 1 Aug. 1726 Thos. Holland of Heck & Mary Ward, spin^r, of same.
 66 16 May 1727 Matthias Hepworth of Carlton & Anne Walker of Cowick.
 „ 20 Mch. 1727-8 Thos. Frier of Snaith & Jane Spink.
 „ 12 Jan. 1727-8 John Middlebrook of Swinfleete & Mary Gibson of
 [blank].
 „ 2 May 1727 Geo. Lee of Balne & Mary Dobson of same.
 73 11 Dec. 1728 Thos. Fleeman & Isab. Webster.
 „ 25 June 1728 Geo. Spencer of Gowdall & Mary Swan of Carlton, spin^r.
 „ 27 Aug. 1728 John Woodham of Snaith & Mary Carter of same, spin^r.
 74 17 Oct. 1728 Abm. Smith of Dicksmarsh & Sar. Curtoise of Cowick.
 „ 5 Nov. 1728 John Leach of Templehurst & Mary Midleton.
 „ 26 Nov. 1728 John Woodward of the psh. of St Barth. in the city of
 London & Sus. Stephenson.
 „ Licencia inter Machin et Hobson }
 Licencia inter Sharpe et Langrick } 1730
 Licencia inter Brooke et Murton 1731
 „ 5 Dec. 1729 John Mitchelson of the city of York & Anne Simpson.
 „ 16 Jan. 1729-30 Mark Burtwhistle of Booth Ferry, psh. of Howden
 & Anne Hall.
 77 22 May 1729 Thos. Pindar of Rawcliffe & Mary Stephenson.
 82 30 June 1729 Joseph Short of Beale husbandman & Margt. Finley.
 „ 29 July 1729 Wm. Sutton of Rawcliffe, yeoman & Mary Lindley.
 „ 11 Nov. 1729 John Mitchell of Cowick yeoman & Anne North.
 „ 29 Nov. 1729 Wm. Winteringham of Snaith, inholder, aged 38 & Eliz.
 Sykes of same, spin^r, aged 24.
 „ 22 Jan. 1729-30 Wm. Pickard of Redness, carpenter, aged 30 & Anne
 Gilliard of same, spin^r, aged 30.
 82 13 Feb. 1729-30 Ebenezer Colston of Swinfleete, yeoman, aged 23 &
 Margt. Pepper of Gool, spin^r, aged 22.
 „ 28 Feb. 1729-30 Wm. Baston of Rawcliffe, sailor, aged 39 & Sar.
 Whiteside of same, aged 36.
 86 2 May 1730 Jas. Crofts of Hesle, gent. & Mary Leach.
 „ 21 May 1730 John Sherlock of Swinfleete, sailor, aged 22 & Elianor
 Watson of Hooke, spin^r, aged 21.
 „ 3 Nov. 1730 Robt. Law of Cowick, yeoman, aged 41 & Eliz. Hoil of
 same, aged 51, wid.
 „ 29 Jan. 1730-1 John Hembrough of Rawcliffe, tailor, aged 25 & Mary
 Cutforth of same, spin^r, aged 24.
 „ 1 Mch. 1730-1 Thomas Briersley of Snaith, aged 28 & Mary Beale of
 same, widow, aged 35.

Folio

- 86 11 Apr. 1731 Wm. Greene of Rawcliffe gent. & Mary Hall, spin^r, of same.
- 90 27 Oct. 1731 Licencia inter Hick et Terry.
 „ Eodem die Licencia inter Dun et Clarke.
 „ 13 Jan. 1731-2 Licencia inter Sherlock et Beaumont.
- 93 28 Apr. 1732 Licencia inter Hood & Fleeman.
 „ 9 May 1732 Licencia inter Shepherd & Stocks.
 „ 23 May 1732 Licencia inter Ryley & Nobles.
 „ 23 June 1732 Licencia inter Burton & Beharrell.
 „ 30 Sep. 1732 Licencia inter Bayes & Hatter.
 „ 16 Oct. 1732 Licencia inter Dobson et Midlton.
 „ [date omitted] Licencia inter Terry et Graham.
- 95 2 Oct. 1732 Rich. Routh of Pollington, psh. of Snaith & Mary Cutt.
 „ [date omitted] Licencia inter Robertum Dixon et Saram Sherlock.
- 96 21 Apr. 1733 Bryan Ferrand of Snaith & Cath. Reynolds of Carleton.
- 99 9 Dec. 1733 Wm. Vaux of Balne & Mary Carter, spin^r.
 „ 7 Jan. 1733-4 Thos. Pickering of Darington & Mary Barker of Hensal.
 „ 25 Jan. 1733-4 Thos. Hooton of Redness & Hannah Haldenby, spin^r.
 „ 18 Feb. 1733-4 Joseph Wetherel of Rawcliffe wid^r & Sarah Transfield of same, spin^r.
 „ 1 Feb. 1733-4 John Askeron of Stubb Walden wid^r & Eliz. Bowls of Balne wid.
 „ 16 Sep. 1733 Thos. Haram & Susan Swinburn of Gowle.
 „ 14 Nov. 1733 Thos. Stainforth of Barmby Marsh & Mary Rhodes of psh. of Snaith.
- 108 26 Mch. 1734 Sam^l Moor of Whitgift & Hannah Haldenby of Redness.
 „ 21 May, 1734 John Hutchinson & Hanna Hutchinson of Rawcliffe.
 „ 1 Sep. 1734 John Makin & Cath. Scotherop, widow, of Heck.
 „ 1 Oct. 1734 Geo. Shore of Bilton & Eliz. Clark of Gowle.
 „ 18 Oct. 1734 John Baxter & Mary Topping of Cowick.
 „ 28 Oct. 1734 Geo. Milner of Howden gent. & Esther Plumpton of Snaith.
 „ 15 Nov. 1734 Simon Godfrey & Sarah Mould of Hooke.
 „ 21 Nov. 1734 Matthew Ellis of Pollington & Mary Waring of Heck.
 „ 24 Nov. 1734 John Wriglesworth of Olton & Frances Heart of Rawcliffe.
 „ 27 Nov. 1734 Gregory Empson & Ann Brigham of Gool.
- 109 30 Dec. 1734 John Worrall & Ann Rhodes of Rawcliffe.
 „ 9 Feb. 1734-5 John Rudd of Cowick & Margt. Webster of Snaith, widow.
 „ 16 Feb. 1734-5 John Dunn & Catherine Robinson of Swinfleet.
- 114 23 Apr. 1735 John Baxter of Carlton & Eliz. Burrows of same.
 „ 3 Jan. 1735 [? 1734-5] John Watson & Alice Snawden of Cowick.
 „ 5 Feb. 1735 [? 1734-5] Wm. Makin of Little Heck & Ann Barker of Hensall spin^r.
 „ 12 Mch. 1735 [? 1734-5] Geo. Dixon of Thornhill & Christian Maples of Rawcliffe.
 „ 20 May 1735 Wm. Brightman of Heck & Jane Hindsley of Balne spin^r.
 „ 26 May 1735 Wm. Gray of Snaith, gent. & Mary Taylor of same, widow.
 „ 12 July 1735 Jas. Kennady & Ann Priestley of Cowick.
 „ 16 July 1735 Robt. Smith & Lydia Firth of Hook.
 „ 12 Nov. 1735 Thos. Armstrong of Camblesforth & Mary Forster of Carlton.

Folio

- 117 9 Feb. 1736 [? 1735-6] John Lightfoot & Ann Whitehead of Armin.]
 „ 2 Apr. 1736 Wm. Guest of Conisbrough & Rosamond Morton of Pollington.
- 118 1 July 1736 Robt. Brooks of Snaith & Mary Heinsley of Cowick.
 „ 1 Sep. 1736 Wm. Brooks & Margt. Bilbrough of Cowick.
 „ 2 Oct. 1736 Lancelot Huthersal & Eliz. Martin of Cowick.
 „ 7 Dec. 1736 John Hood & Ann Whiteside of Rawcliffe.
- 119 3 Mch. 1737 [? 1736-7] Geo. Ward of Gool & Jane Goff.
- 120 13 Feb. 1737[-8] Thos. Dixon & Mary Middleton of Pollington.
 „ 29 July 1737 Thos. Lightfoot & Mary Whitehead.
- 125 27 Mch. 1738 John Adams of Hensal & Eliz. Flemin.
 „ 19 May 1738 Wm. Ellis of Hull & Mary Meggitt of Rawcliffe.
 „ 28 Aug. 1738 John Fife of Wakefield & Dorothy Hill of Snaith.
 „ 29 Nov. 1738 Thos. Hinderwell of Scarbrough & Rebecca Margrave.¹
- 129 1739 Thomas Margrave & Hannah Hill.
 „ „ Robt. Laverack of Redness & Ann Richardson.
 „ „ Thos. Rogers of Carlton & Ann Scholey.
 „ „ John Dixon of Swinfleet & Mary Clayforth.
 „ „ Geo. Forgoose of Rawcliffe & Alice Sutton.
 „ „ Thos. Wade of Pollington & Hannah Huby.
 „ „ Thos. Cawthren of Cowick & Mary Fowler.
 „ „ Matthew Clark of Hooke & Cath. Brown.
 „ „ Jas. Nicholson of Rawcliffe & Eliz. Swindon.
 „ „ John Colbert of Hooke & Mary Middleton.
- 130 26 May 1740 Robt. Purvis of Camblesforth & Hannah Godfrey of Rawcliffe.
- 133 1740 Atkinson & Makin.
 „ „ Rich. Williamson of Rawcliffe & Judith More.
 „ „ Joseph Foster of Carlton & Jane Brown.
 „ „ John Jackson of Balne & Sarah Wood.
 „ „ Thos. Goulton & Mary Mitchel.
 „ „ John Wade of Rawcliffe & Ann Clayton.
 „ „ Jas. Gill of Rawcliffe & Eliz. Baston.
 „ „ Wm. Sleight & Alice Hall.
 „ „ Johnson & Mitchell.
 „ „ Robt. Purvis of Camblesforth & Hannah Godfrey of Rawcliffe.
 [Entered before on folio 130.]

The Peculiar Courts were disabled by statute 3 Geo. IV, cap. 75, sec. 14, from granting licences for marriage.²

(1) See Mr. Robinson's *History of Snaith*, p. 19.

(2) *Ibid.*, p. 169.

THE PECULIAR OF MASHAM CUM KIRKBY MALZEARD.

By H. B. McCALL.

THE history of Mashamshire, which embraces the parishes of Masham and Kirkby Malzeard, has already formed the subject of an extensive work¹ distinguished by much labour and erudition, but which, curiously enough, does not contain anything which can be called a description of either of the churches. In view, however, of Mr. Fisher's volume, we may be content with a very cursory outline of the history of the manors, the object of this paper being to place on record a full antiquarian and architectural account of these two interesting Yorkshire churches, with some observations on the singular jurisdiction and immunities which formerly belonged to, and in some degree are still exercised by, the Vicar. This is the more desirable, seeing that the latter named church is now in ruins owing to the disastrous fire of 8 February, 1908. The work of reconstruction and restoration is already in progress, and affords, in some respects, special facilities for the examination of the building, whilst it renders additionally welcome an authentic description of those original features which have gone, or are going, to decay, and must of necessity be replaced by modern reproduction.

By Stephen, Earl of Richmond (1093-1137), the manor of Masham was granted to Nigel de Albini (*Gale*, App., p. 219), who received also a grant of the manor of Kirkby Malzeard from King Henry I. He died in 1136, leaving a son Roger, a minor, who was a ward of King Stephen, and assumed the Norman appellative, Mowbray, instead of Albini. Roger Mowbray was not only renowned in war, but was also a great benefactor of the religious houses. He founded Byland Abbey in 1143, and Newburgh Priory 1145, besides making numerous and extensive grants of land to the abbeys of Fountains and Jervaulx. To the former he gave certain pasture and the refuse wood of all his forests in Mashamshire, to make charcoal withal for the use of their forge at Aldeburg, 27 Henry II (1181) (*Cart. Abb. Font.*, Horton, No. 12). The tower of Masham Church, as well as the south door of that of Kirkby Malzeard, may be referred to the early years of Roger de Mowbray's long "reign." He was one of the barons who commanded the King's army at the battle of the Standard,

¹ *The History of Masham and Mashamshire*, by John Fisher. 8vo, 1865.

1138; was taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, 1142, whilst fighting against the Empress Maud; and six years later he accompanied King Louis VII of France as a crusader to the Holy Land. In 1173, having taken the side of Prince Henry in his unsuccessful contest with his father, Henry II, for the throne, his castles of Kirkby Malzeard and Thirsk were besieged and destroyed by order of the King (*Chronicle of Jervaulx*). The site of the former stronghold, together with many sculptured stones, such as bases, shafts, and capitals, which once formed part of it, may be seen in the garden of Col. the Hon. A. M. Cathcart, at Mowbray House. After taking part in another expedition to the Holy Land, Roger retired to Byland Abbey, where he assumed the monastic habit, and closed his long and eventful life about 1195. He had been concerned in the erection of the prebend of Masham in York Minster, 1181; and the north aisle, which was the first extension, of Kirkby Malzeard Church, dates also from the last years of his lifetime. The two manors now became divided in their secular history. Masham, after passing through several generations of the Walton family, was sold, in 1328, by Joan, daughter and heir of Sir John Walton, to Sir Geoffrey le Scrope, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the reigns of Edwards II and III. His son Henry was the first of a long line of Lords Scrope of Masham, in which family the manor continued until the final partition of the estates between the Wyvill and Danby families early in the sixteenth century, when Masham fell to the share of the Danbys.

Kirkby Malzeard, on the other hand, remained in the hands of the Mowbrays, Dukes of Norfolk, until the fifteenth century, when it was carried by the marriage of Isabel Mowbray to James, Lord Berkeley, who died in 1463. It was sold by William, Marquess of Berkeley, to Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby, about 1490.

But if the two parishes became thus separate in their civil history, the churches which we are to describe have always been intimately associated since at least the twelfth century, and probably much earlier.

S. MARY, MASHAM.

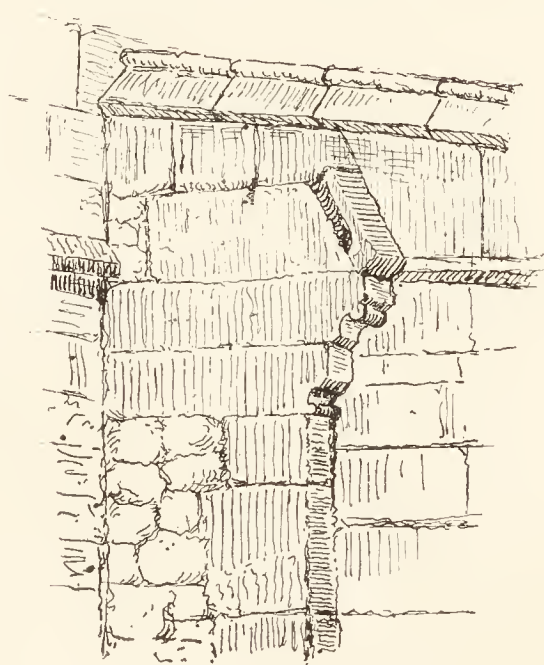
The church is mentioned in Domesday (1085), but it is very doubtful if any part of the existing fabric is so old as that date; the tower certainly is not. There can, however, be no manner of doubt that a church existed at Masham at a period long anterior to the Norman conquest. The evidence of this is confined to certain vestiges of sepulchral monuments which have been found from time to time, and are preserved in the church and churchyard. Of these relics the most important is a cylindrical pillar or column outside the south door of



ST. MARY, MASHAM.

the church, which may have been a cross-shaft, or was possibly structural. It is too much weathered to be completely decipherable, and for the same reason it is difficult to assign any date to it, the question of date depending more upon the character of cutting than upon general design. The upper course of panels which surround the column represents Christ and the twelve Apostles. The second and third courses have figure-subjects, and appear to tell the story of some saint; whilst the lowest course, of seven panels, is carved with grotesque animals representing deer with fanciful heads, such as are seen in other Anglian sculptures. The pillar is certainly pre-Norman, and probably dates from a period anterior to the Danish invasions. Two other fragments of Anglian crosses have been figured in Vol. xix, p. 360, of this Journal. These have no Viking-age character about them, but are of the finer style of design as well as of good cutting. They may belong to the eighth century; scarcely earlier. It cannot be doubted that a church of some kind was associated with these early Christian memorials; and whatever that church may have been, it was replaced by a Norman structure at some period shortly after 1080, though an exact date cannot be defined.

Portions of the west wall of this church are to be seen on the north and south of the tower, from which it is evident that it had an aisleless nave and a western gable. The section of its cornice and skew block remain on the south side, and are here illustrated. The quoined angles are also intact, north and south, and show that the external dimensions of this early church were 30 ft. in width and 17 ft. 6 in. high to the wall head.



MASHAM
S.W. ANGLE OF NAVE

About the middle of the twelfth century a Norman tower was erected against this west front. Where the tower joins the west wall of the church the courses are not continuous, as **c. 1140** would be the case had both been one work. A careful examination shows that the wall was built first, and the tower added afterwards. The latter is of considerable dimensions in its ground plot, being 25 ft. square on the outside, and 16 ft. internally, with very thick walls, and without buttresses. At first sight the tower might appear to be of much greater antiquity than a closer examination of its details shows it to be. It is furnished with a semi-circular headed

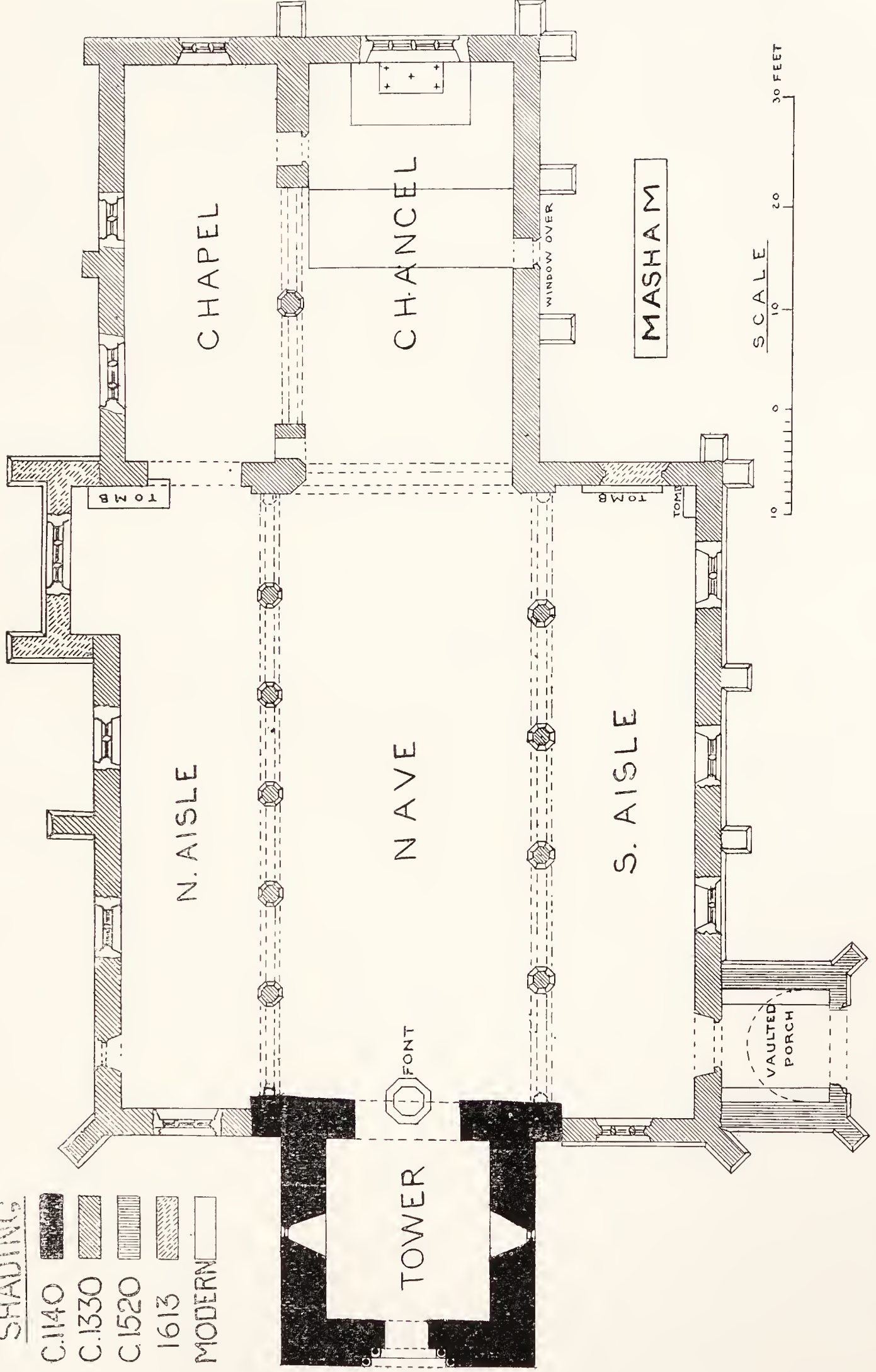
doorway on its western face, which has two nook shafts in its jambs on either side. These shafts rise from moulded bases, and carry scolloped capitals, all four being different. Above is a plain abacus, hollow chamfered on its under side, and the arch is of three orders surmounted by a double chamfered hood-mould. The soffit order is quite plain, whilst the other two each have a roll moulding on the angle and a quirked hollow on the face. The inner order of these two has an angular fillet on the soffit. There is nothing to indicate that the door was once more elaborately enriched and the ornament afterwards chiselled away, as has been suggested.

The tower is divided into three stages by projecting string-courses, chamfered on their under sides. The first of these has a double set-off on its western face, which does not appear on the other three sides. The lower stage is lighted from the north and south by small narrow lights, with very wide internal splays, and having semi-circular heads worked out on one stone. The jambs of these are not set vertically, but are inclined slightly inwards towards the heads; a curious reminiscence of pre-Conquest traditions which is rarely seen in work of so late a date. The next stage exhibits three semi-circular windows, the heads of which are worked out of single stones, but all these appear to have been enlarged in modern times. The third stage, which was the Norman belfry stage, has on all four faces a semi-circular headed opening, the outer arches of which are built up of six voussoirs in each case. These contain mid-wall shafts with moulded bases and scolloped capitals carrying two semi-circular sub-arches, which die into the jambs of the enclosing arches. The tower-arch, from which access is obtained to the church, has a perfectly plain square soffit with a chamfered string at the impost.

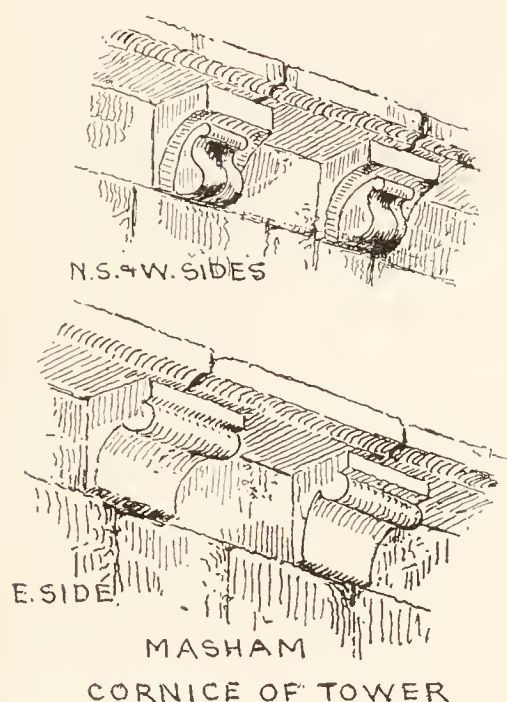
At the period of the erection of the tower there is evidence that the church was furnished with an elaborate chancel arch; for, built into the north wall of the nave, above the arcade and beneath the clerestory, are about forty arch stones with zig-zag mouldings upon them, which cannot be located anywhere but in such an arch; and a considerable number of similar stones have been built into the walls of the squinches and lantern inside the tower. Preserved also in the south aisle is a Norman capital of somewhat rich character, carved with incipient foliage. As this presents no signs of having been subjected to the action of the weather, it is probably one of the four nook-shaft capitals from the west side of the jambs of the chancel arch.

SHADING

- C.1140
- C.1330
- C.1520
- 1613
- MODERN



SCALE 0 10 20 30 FEET



The upper stage of the tower is crowned by a corbel-table, carried all round, and which **c. 1200** was added in the "Early English" period. On the north, south, and west sides these corbels are of the mask-head type, and are twelve in number on each of these three sides, with a gargoyle in the centre. On the east face there are eighteen corbels, those at the angles being of the mask-head type and the others a plain roll. The tower was probably surmounted, at the period we have now reached (say

1200), by a broached spire of timber covered with lead.

The church doubtless suffered, like most others in the district, by the Scottish raids, which recurred at intervals from 1296 till 1320; and at some period not long after the latter date, the building seems to have undergone reconstruction and extension. It was in 1328 that Masham came into the possession of the first and greatest of the new line of its lords. Sir Geoffrey le Scrope, prominent alike as a jurist, diplomatist, and soldier, obtained from Edward III, in the first year of his accession, a grant of market and fair at Masham with free warren in all his lands (*Gale*, App., 170). And there can be small question that the rebuilding of the church at this period was also due to his influence. The nave has aisles on both sides. The northern one is separated from it by **c. 1330** an arcade of six bays, while the south arcade is of five bays. The work is plain in character, and indicates a desire to obtain as much accommodation as possible with the funds available at the time, and the details are very sparingly introduced. The pillars are plain octagons with moulded bases and caps, and the arches are of two chamfered orders without hood moulds, and spring at either end from moulded corbels. Were it not for the deformity of a west gallery, the interior would be a very good example of a large well-arranged area for all the purposes of public worship. But it certainly presents none of the beauty which one connects with the architectural style of the former half of the fourteenth century. The chancel arch is a perfectly plain one; its plainness amounts almost to baldness. It has two chamfered orders which die out at the jambs. Restoration has obliterated all traces of a rood-screen or rood-beam, except a filled-up cutting in the south jamb.

The chancel has a contemporary chapel on its north side, to which it opens by two arches of the same character as those of the nave, and, like them, springing from moulded corbels at either end. The remains of the windows of this period are confined to the outer arch of that at the east end of the south aisle. The tracery is gone and the arch is blocked by the erection of the tomb of Abstrupus Danby, 1737. But there is sufficient to indicate that the windows had segmental arches with external hood moulds, and tracery of the type in vogue at the period of reconstruction. The remains of a low-side window which has been long walled up, may be traced on the exterior in the usual position in the south wall of the chancel. With these exceptions all the windows are modern in their jambs, arches, and tracery, and there is no ground for supposing that any of them are reproductions of what was there before. In the south aisle wall towards its eastern end are the fragments of a canopied tomb recess for the accommodation of a recumbent effigy, similar to two at Kirklington. Its mouldings show it to be contemporary with the rest of the fourteenth-century work at Masham, and it quite possibly represents what is left of the tomb of Sir Geoffrey le Scrope, who died in 1340. At a visitation of the cathedral church of York and of the churches pertaining to the same, in 1416, it is said of Masham that Master William Clynt is vicar and that the choir and chancel are in good repair. Certain windows in the choir are in process of building by the lord prebendary, at his own proper charges (*York Fabric Rolls*, p. 249).

Later in the same century a clerestory was added to the nave, and it may be assumed that this work was contemporary with the erection of the stone spire, because the remaining original features of the clerestory, namely the window arches, are characteristic of that period. There are five 3-light windows on either side, but the tracery contained within them is modern. The walls are surmounted externally by a moulded cornice, which carries an embattled parapet and six crocketed pinnacles on either side. c. 1460

The lantern and spire form another section of the work carried out at this period. The former consists of an octagon with four 2-light windows on its cardinal sides. These have trefoiled cusped heads, segmental arches, and hood moulds. The diagonal sides are buttressed from the angles of the Norman tower, the buttresses being of three stages and having pinnacles at their bases. A moulded cornice runs all round the summit of the lantern, carrying an embattled parapet and eight crocketed pinnacles, one at each angle. The spire which rises from the centre of the octagon has no

windows nor openings, but is entirely plain except that the angles are accentuated by bead mouldings.

The south porch is furnished with a four-centred stone vault and has plain inner and outer doors. It is ornamented externally by pinnacles which rise from diagonal buttresses, and by a small gable, over the centre of which is a tiny niche and a gable cross, apparently copied from one of much earlier date. Beneath is a sun-dial with the date 1638, and the remains of two other sun-dials are visible, one on either buttress.

We may bring the architectural history of the church to a close by mentioning the small chapel thrown out at the east end of the north aisle, early in the seventeenth century, to make provision for the monument of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Baronet.

The eastern ends of the north and south aisles have been appropriated respectively as the chapels of the Wyvill and Danby families, between the heirs of which the barony of Scrope of Masham is in abeyance. The monument in the north aisle was erected by Sir Marmaduke Wyvill during his lifetime, in the year 1613, and contains effigies of himself and of Magdalen daughter of Christopher Danby, his wife, their six sons and two daughters being depicted in kneeling attitudes on the tomb below. Note that the eyes of the lady are closed in death, whilst those of the knight are open. He is in armour, as are also his six sons, but without helmet. A panel above the figures, surrounded by arabesque scroll work, has an inscription informing us that Sir Marmaduke was the son of Christopher Wyvill by Margaret Scrope, which Christopher was the son of Marmaduke Wyvill by Agnes FitzRandolph. The last mentioned Marmaduke was in turn the son of Robert Wyvill, son and heir of Robert and Jane Pigot. The monument is surmounted by three armorial shields. The central one bears, quarterly,

1. Gules 3 chevronels embraced vair a chief or, for WYVILL.
2. Sable 3 picks argent a crescent or, for PIGOT.
3. Azure a chief indented or, for FITZRANDOLPH.
4. Azure a bend or with a label of 3 points argent, for SCROPE OF MASHAM.

Crest: a wyvern.

The shield on the dexter side has a similar quartered coat, impaling: Argent 3 chevronels embraced sable on a chief of the last as many mullets of the first, for DANBY. That on the sinister side is the same, impaling: Azure a bend or, for SCROPE OF BOLTON, differenced with a crescent.

The founder was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1603, and was created a baronet 25 November, 1611. He died 9 January, 1617-18, aged 76. The monument altogether is very characteristic of the style of the reign of James I. The embroidered ornament on the cushions is excellent, and merits observation.

Occupying a corresponding position in the south aisle is a mural monument to the memory of Sir Abstrupus Danby of Swinton, who is styled the "Restorer" of his family. He married Judith daughter of Abraham Moon and widow of William Davies, younger brother of Sir Thomas Davies, Lord Mayor of London, and died 24 December, 1727. The monument was not erected until ten years later. As already explained, we owe to it the preservation of the only example of the fourteenth century windows of the church.¹ At the western end of the building a brass affixed to the wall commemorates Christopher Kay, 1689. Its inscription is in the form of an acrostic, the initial letters of the lines forming the words CHRISTOPHER KAY. An addition which has been called a palimpsest, but would be more properly described as an interlineation, informs us that Jane Nicollson, his grandmother, was buried 4 June, 1690. Preserved in various parts of the building are several thirteenth and fourteenth century grave covers of the usual type. The church contains many other memorial inscriptions, which have been copied with useful notes in Mr. Fisher's work.

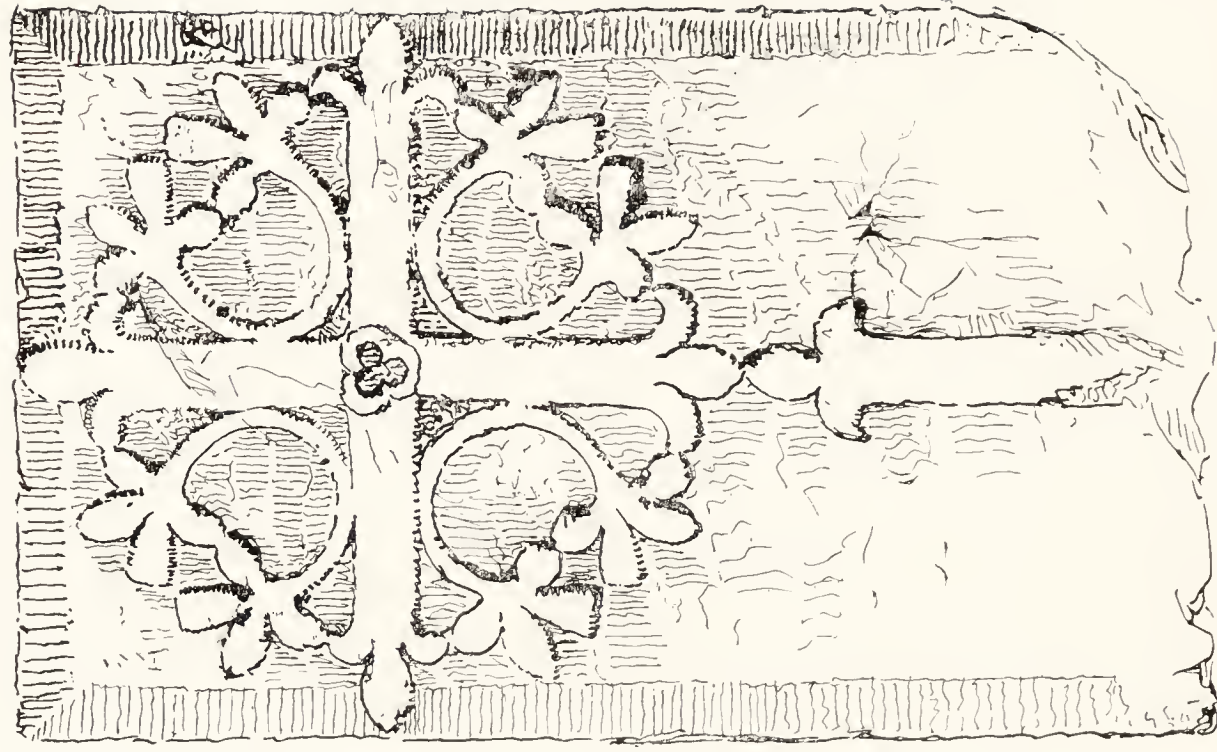
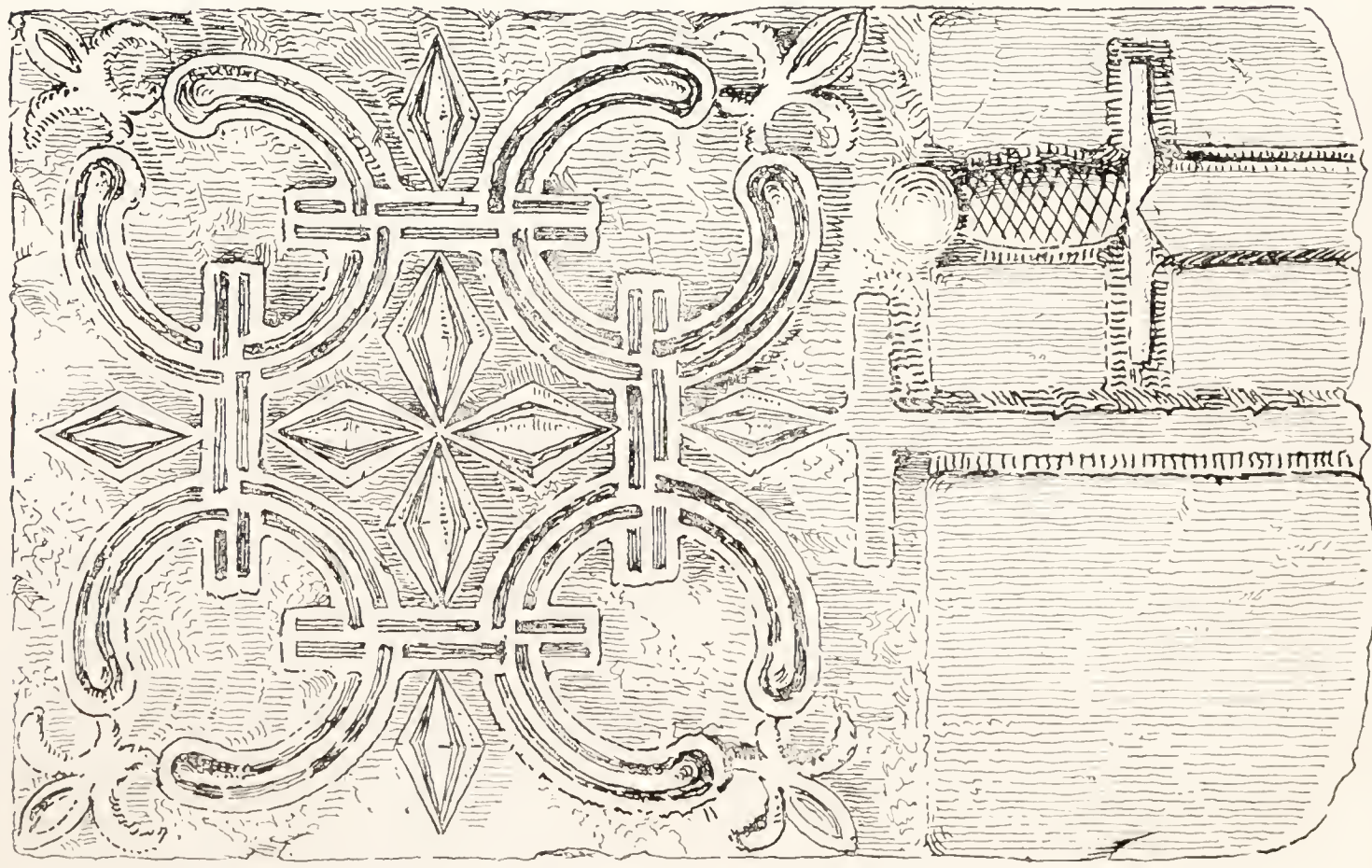
Above the chancel-arch there hangs the upper part of a painting of the Nativity, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. According to the title of a wood engraving of the whole picture, the latter was injured by fire at Belvoir Castle, along with eighteen others, in the year 1816. The portion here preserved depicts an angel seated on clouds, and contemplating a cross in the heavens. He holds in his hand a scroll bearing the inscription:—*εἰς α ἐπιθυμονσιν αγγελοι παρακνφαλ*.—"Which things the angels desire to look into" (1 S. Peter i, 12). The entire design is indifferently repeated, in sepia-toned stained glass, in the west window of New College, Oxford.

The tower contains eight bells, but none of them is older than the year 1766. Previous to that there had been four bells, but it has never been the fashion to keep them long. In the churchwardens' accounts the following entries occur:—

1608—Paid to the Bell Founder for exchange of two bells, £13, and for straw, 4*d*.

¹ The arms above this monument are, Quarterly: 1, DANBY; 2, Gules a chevron argent between 3 lions rampant or, for LANGTON; 3, Argent a saltire gules, for NEVILLE of Gargrave; 4, SCROPE OF

MASHAM. *Impaling*: Azure a fesse or, in chief 2 mullets of six points of the last, and in base a cinquefoil argent, for MOON. Crests a crab or.



INS. 12 9 6 3 0 1 FT
SCALE

1633—Paid to the Bell Founder, £9; paid at Kirby Wisk when the third bell was cast, 11s. Charges when the bell was taken down and hung up, 2s. 6d.

1765—The four bells belonging to the church being so ill-proportioned in point of size and weight, ill-shaped, ill-matched, and untuneable, it is thought advisable that they should be sold, and four new good tuneable bells purchased in their stead; and also to add two other bells to them, and to have the whole six bells hung in the belfry.

The following inscriptions were cast upon the bells, with the date 1766, and the name of the founder, James Harrison, together with those of the vicar and churchwardens:—

Treble. Look, too, my brethren, while the peal I lead,
 2. We to the tribble's motion must take heed.
 3. In various courses we are taught to range,
 4. In singles, doubles, and in tripples change.
 5. For every peal is rung by different scheme,
 6. Of dodge and bob and round to the extreme.

These six bells were again taken down and re-hung in 1862, when two additional bells were provided to complete the ring.

The holy vessels are of little interest. Two flagons of the year 1809, and a chalice, 1810, were the gift of Thomas and Mary Walker, of Masham.

The parish registers commence in the year 1599, and appear to be fairly complete. A transcript of a portion of the registers was made by the Rev. Joseph Burrill about 1860. The churchwardens' accounts are preserved from 1540 till 1677.

REMARKS ON TWO GRAVE COVERS AT MASHAM.¹

BY C. C. HODGES.

The upper portions of two grave-slabs of very fine and unusual character are preserved in the church. The first is the remains of a stone of large size, and is of fine grain. The design consists of a cross formed by the combination of four objects, which I believe are meant to represent torques. I trust to enter fully into the origins and evolution of all the designs on the mediæval grave-covers at a future date. The subject is one of great attraction and usefulness from an art point of view. The plain surfaces around the torques are filled and relieved by eight lozenges, four of them forming a minor cross in the centre. In the angles are four fleur-de-lys.

¹ The following remarks, with the drawings of grave-covers at Masham, were supplied too late to be included in Mr. Hodges' article at page 220.

The crossbar, or crutch, occurs at the head of the stem. The sword is of great size, and the handle is shown wrapped with leather thongs, plaited. The guard and scabbard are very clear, and it is to be regretted that the whole weapon is not now extant. There can be little doubt that the date of this fine example is not long anterior to the Scottish raids of the time of Edward II, and it may be the remains of the memorial of some important person who fell in one of those encounters. The work is clean and fresh, and has not been weathered. The cover was comparatively new when cut up for material to repair and enlarge the church in the fourteenth century.

The other slab is introduced to perpetuate a beautiful but not uncommon design of about the year 1300. The tradition of the torque survives, but the original form has disappeared, and the terminations have developed into rich floreated forms, leaves of fern lobes, one of which in this example has a square termination; this is the only example I have seen with this variation. The stone is a coarser grit than the other, and has been much weathered. The remaining portion carries no symbol.

Somewhat close parallels occur to the first at Corbridge, Northumberland, and Whickham, co. Durham. The second has parallels at Kildale, Monk Bretton, Ecclesfield, and Easington.

S. ANDREW, KIRKBY MALZEARD.¹

“Mal essart!” exclaimed the Norman, when his eye, after resting on the little town of Kirkby, wandered over the adjacent moorland country. The place is called *Churchebi* in Domesday,—the church town,—and the second or distinguishing word in the name is certainly of Norman application, and signifies ill grubbed up or cleared of its primitive forest. It is one of the few instances of a place-name, the obvious derivation of which seems to be the correct one. The termination of the word *Churchebi*, or *Kirkby*, points to a Danish settlement, and the only pre-Conquest vestige associated with the place consists of a hog-back grave cover also of Anglo-Danish origin. When the aisle wall was taken down and rebuilt in 1878, the hog-back was found buried beneath the foundations. It was of the Brompton and Arncliffe type, the sides being divided into three panels containing knots, and the ridge was also ornamented with a plait. The bears

¹ This church was partially destroyed by fire in the early morning of 8 Feb., 1908, and is now in course of restoration,

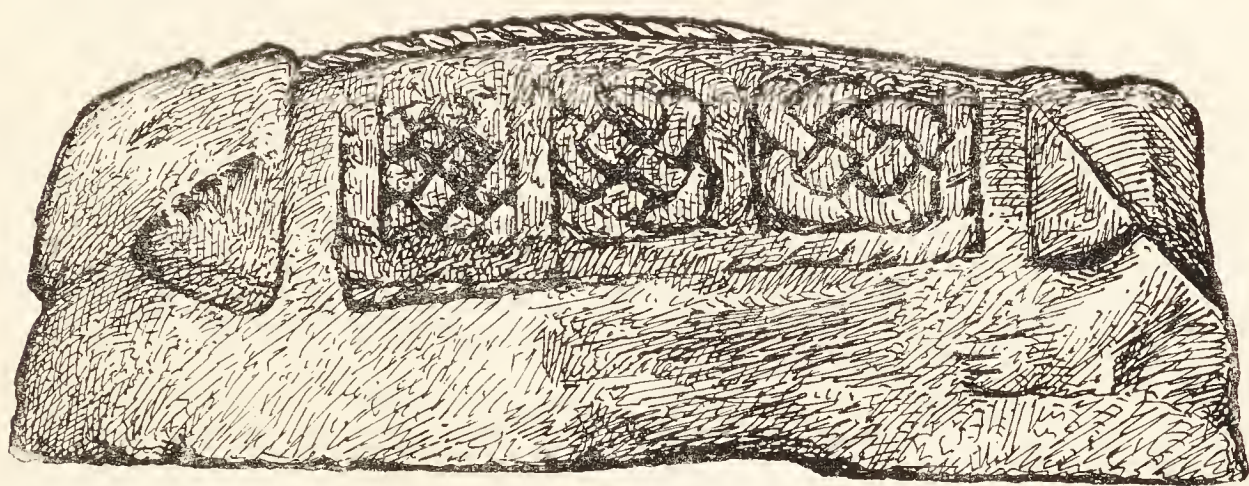
under the direction of Messrs. J. Oldrid Scott & Son, Dean's Yard, Westminster.



ST. ANDREW, KIRKEY MALZEARD, IN 1907

were of somewhat rudimentary form, and in the opinion of Professor W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., it was a work of the tenth century, perhaps about the middle, or rather before the middle of it. Unhappily this relic of Anglo-Danish times was totally destroyed in the conflagration of 1908.

Whatever the pre-Norman church may have been in size or appearance, it was replaced before the middle of the twelfth century by a Norman structure of good character. The architectural details of this period which have survived are the south wall of the nave, with a doorway towards its western end, the south jamb of the chancel arch, a Norman sun-dial which is now set in the south porch, and a head or mask of Norman work which occupied a position in the north wall of the chancel, immediately to the east of the chancel-arch.



W.G.C. from photo.

HOGBACK AT KIRKBY MALZEARD.

The south wall consists of its chamfered plinth and characteristic Norman ashlar work up to a height of about 15 feet, the two lowest courses being composed of stones of very large size. Many pieces of the same plinth from other parts of the Norman church have been re-used in the eastern part of the fabric as a lower member, underneath the fifteenth century plinth. The doorway is a very fine example of twelfth-century architecture. Its jambs on either side have two nook shafts rising from moulded bases, and carrying scalloped capitals with roll neckings. The abaci are chamfered on their under sides, and their faces are ornamented with sunk stars set saltirewise. The arch is of three orders, enriched with a profusion of zig-zags, and surmounted by a hood mould which has the billet ornament as one of its members. The date of this door is about 1140, and as the church of Malessart, together with that of Masham, was bestowed by Roger de Mowbray upon the priory of Newburgh, *c.* 1145 (see Cal. Pat. Rolls, 18 Edw. IV, '*inspeximus*'), there can be little question that the rebuilding of the church was one of the first cares of this redoubtable baron, who

succeeded his father in 1136. The south jamb of the chancel-arch has a single nook shaft on its western side, with moulded base and cushion capital, but the shaft and capital have had their surfaces chipped over in the course of some "restoration," and the jamb itself has been so split by the fire that it is doubtful if much more than its mere form can be retained. The north jamb of the chancel-arch has entirely disappeared, but if its projection from the wall was the same as that on the south side, the span of the original arch would be 11 ft. That both jambs were of similar form, with nook shaft, is certain, for the moulded base and cushion capital of the destroyed one are preserved as detached stones in the building. We have therefore the conception of a Norman church consisting of an aisleless nave about 48 ft. by 20 ft., with a chancel, and the west gable probably surmounted by a bell-cot.

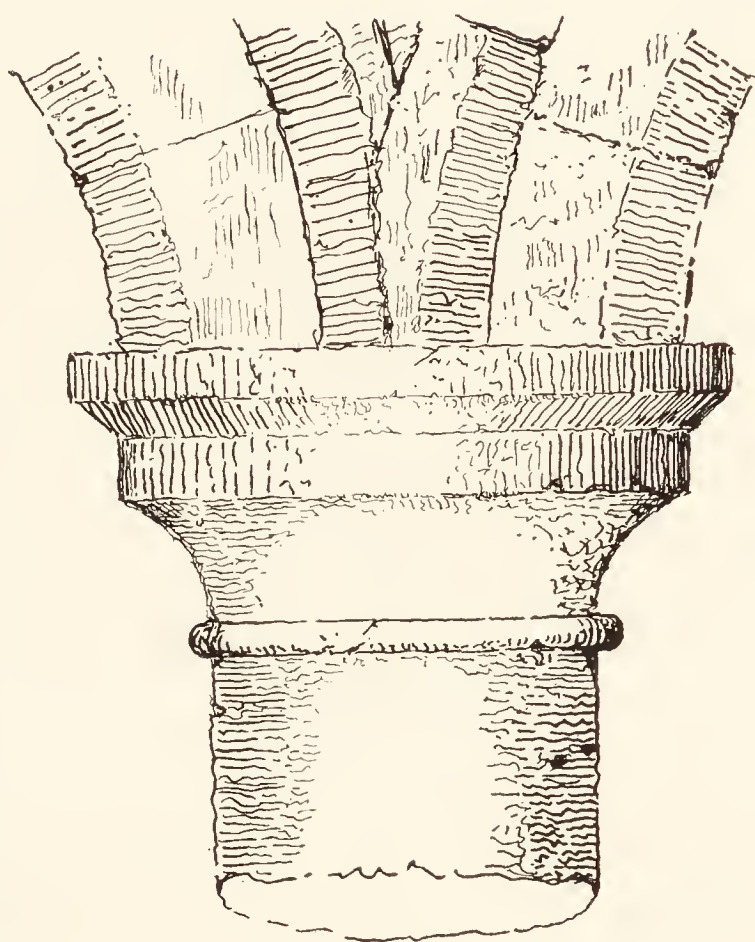
The first extension of this building took the usual form of the addition of an aisle to its northern side, to give access to which the north wall of the nave was pierced, and an **c. 1190** arcade of five bays inserted. The columns are of plain cylindrical form, and the arches, of two chamfered orders without hood moulds, are of the same pitch as those of the nave of the church of Coniscliffe-on-Tees, of about the same date. Apparently while this work was in progress, or very soon after its completion, it was decided to carry the aisle eastward to what was then the eastern limit of the chancel. The chapel thus formed opens to the chancel by an arcade of three pointed arches of similar form to those of the nave arcade, but less in height, and resting on columns of more slender proportions. The resulting long continuous arcade of eight bays is an unusual feature. Still more remarkable is the fact that the chancel-arch in line with that crossing the aisle, as well as those east and west of it, should all rest upon a mere column. Immediately after the fire it was thought that the colonnade and arcade could be made good by replacing a few shattered stones, but this expectation has proved fallacious. The effect of frost and rain acting upon the calcined stones has revealed much more serious damage than was at first apparent; and almost the whole of the arches, with their columns, capitals, and bases, will have to be replaced by new work. The two most westerly arches will be preserved in their original state, but nothing else of the arcade. The columns all along were of cylindrical form, and were composed, as was usual at that date, of several stones in each course. They are being replaced by courses of drums or cylinders, each worked out of one stone. The bases were most interesting, and unfortunately every one of them has gone to decay.



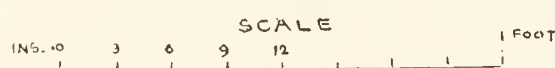
ST. ANDREW, KIRKBY MALZEARD, INTERIOR, 1908. LOOKING WEST.

Though differing slightly in each case, they presented in their mouldings a flat elliptical curve, with quirks and hollows, and a bead at the head, where they join on to the shafts. It is chiefly upon the evidence of these bases that we are able to date the arcade at about the year 1190. Each base is being carefully replaced, so as to be, as far as practicable, an exact replica of what was there before.

The capitals were of a rather clumsy form, though not unlike capitals of the same period at Jervaulx Abbey and at Bedale Church. Mr. Oldrid Scott says of these:—"The capitals are, for some reason, singularly ugly. They seem to date, as the arcade does, from the thirteenth century, but they have none of the beauty which is associated with that period. I think it quite possible that they were erected in a rough form, with a view to their being carved and enriched afterwards. As all of them must now be renewed, I think it will be reasonable to give them a more pleasing form." And this is accordingly being done.



CAPITAL KIRKBY MALZEARD



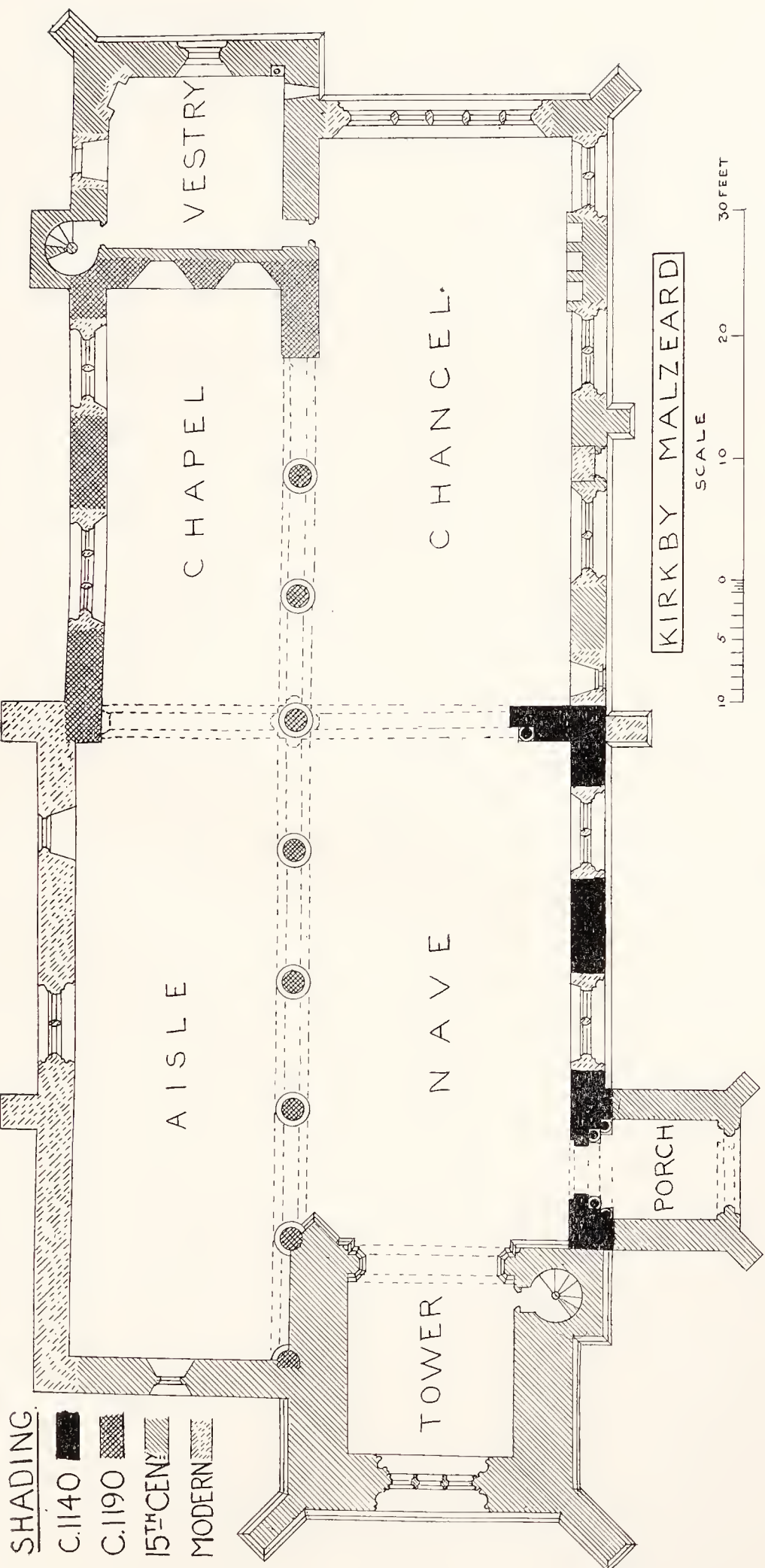
We think it is a great mistake. Whether ugly or not, they were twelfth or thirteenth century work, and beauty is a matter of taste and opinion. The original form of the capitals is shown in the annexed illustration.

At the east end of the chapel are two large lancets with wide internal splays, quite characteristic of the end of the twelfth century, whilst a smaller lancet affords light to the aisle at the west end. The aisle wall has been rebuilt more than once, and the aisle has been probably much extended in width. One of the original Early English windows has, however, survived in it, the rest having been replaced by larger windows of fifteenth century date. The roofs of the nave and aisle at this period would be in two spans for the whole length, the valley resting upon the arcade, and the pitch a high one.

The next change was a radical one, and occurred during the second half of the fifteenth century. It consisted of the addition of a western tower; a new chancel of considerably larger dimensions than the former one; a vestry, with priest's lodging above; and a south porch. The aisle, which was formerly narrower than the chapel, was greatly extended in width; the old high-pitched roofs were taken down, and others of a very much lower pitch substituted; and a large number of windows of "perpendicular" character was inserted in nearly all situations in the church. •

15th cent.

The tower is strengthened at the angles by buttresses of wide projection, set diagonally, and divided into as many as five sets-off. It is noticeable that none of these buttresses come quite in the centre of the angle; that at the north-west corner is right off the angle. The base mould of the tower is a very fine one, and is surmounted by an ornamental band of sculptured stones, representing hunting scenes, quatrefoils, shields of arms, etc. The last are considerably weathered, but we may trace on the south side three water bougets for ROS, and a saltire probably for NEVILLE. On the west side a shield supported by two standing figures has a lion rampant for MOWBRAY. Another shield bearing a plain cross is upheld by an angel whose wings embrace the shield on either side. Yet another is carved with a device consisting apparently of two chevronels. The tower opens to the nave by a pointed arch of two orders, the outer of which has a hollow chamfer, and there is a moulded string at the springing on either side. The arch of the west window is full centred and of good proportions, and is well moulded. There are engaged shafts in the jambs, externally, and these are stopped at the springing line, and are not carried round the arch; they terminate on one side with a moulded capital, and on the other with a sculptured head. The drip-stone has heads as terminations. The window is of three round-headed lights, which are cinquefoiled in the heads, and above these is an embattled transom with foliage and other carving in the spandrils. The upper portion of the window is divided into six tracery compartments, the two centre ones being again subdivided by an embattled transom. The belfry openings are segmental headed, each enclosing three pointed and cinquefoiled lights, and this stage is surmounted by a moulded cornice, which in turn carries an embattled parapet with four plain pinnacles at the angles. Notwithstanding the fury of the flames in this part of the structure, the lower portion of the tower escaped damage, except as regards the tower-arch, where considerable renewal is thought necessary. The upper part was, however, cracked on all four sides down to the



belfry openings, and has been taken down as far as the springing line of these openings, and rebuilt of the same stones.

The details of the chancel do not present much of interest, the tracery of the windows being all modern. The east window is of five lights, with a four-centred arch, and is of considerable size. It is set somewhat low in the wall. The remains of a piscina beneath an arched recess and sedilia of three stalls are survivals of about the middle of the thirteenth century, which were built at this time into the south wall of the new chancel, in the appropriate position towards its eastern end. The sedilia have ogee heads beneath gabled canopies ornamented with alternate roses and dog-tooths. They have been almost entirely renewed, however, in modern times. One rose and one dog-tooth, and small portions of the ogee arch moulds, are all that remain of the original work. A low side-window occurs in the usual position towards the west end of the south wall.

In the year 1481 complaint was made of the ruinous condition of the chancel. In the *York Fabric Rolls* (p. 263) it is then said of Kirkby Malzeard:—

“The ceiling over the high altar wants, the which was presented at the last visitation, insomuch that the priest will say no mass, but if it be mended. Also the quire wants repairs.”

We are therefore probably justified in thinking that the new chancel was erected at this time—a date which would agree very well with its architectural character.

The vestry is situated on the north side of the chancel, as a further eastward extension of the aisle and chapel. It is indeed carried rather further east than the chancel itself. Its erection necessitated the blocking up of the two large lancets in the east wall of the chapel, and it was only during the course of the last restoration that these were discovered behind a plaster wall screen, and again made visible. The vestry is furnished with an upper storey, as at Wath and at Well, access to which is provided by a newel stair in its north-west angle; and it was covered by a separate gabled roof. It is lighted from the east by a square-headed window, with well-moulded jambs and lintel; and from the south by two narrow slits, one to each floor. Two arched recesses, probably for piscinas, occur near the south-east angle.

The porch is a plain one, with diagonal buttresses at the south angles, and an acutely-pointed arch of two orders, with a hood mould.

Surmounting the gable is a seventeenth century sun-dial bearing the following inscription:—

THIS DIAL WAS GIVEN
BY MR. W. BUCK MINISTER
HERE IN ANNO 1697
FLOREAT ECCLESIA.

Immediately over the arch is the Norman sun-dial to which reference has already been made. It has thirteen divisions in the lower half of its circle, and there is a second circle round the gnomon, the sinking for which remains. The porch has not suffered in any way from the fire, but it is proposed to give it a lead roof, the pitch being far too low for slate.

Little appears to have been done to the fabric in the sixteenth, seventeenth or eighteenth centuries. The window tracery, whatever it was, fell to decay, and plain mullions, running straight into the window arches, were substituted. At the restoration of the church in 1878–80, new tracery of fifteenth century design, but rather clumsy appearance, was introduced in all the old window arches, including the east window of the chancel. This has suffered damage from the fire on the inside only, and will be repaired in the same form. Sir Arthur Blomfield also substituted roofs of a much higher pitch for those existing over the nave and aisle, a custom which was far too prevalent thirty years ago. One cannot tell now what his reason for doing this was, but it is certain that the appearance of the church will be much improved by roofs of a lower pitch, and that the tower in particular will gain by such an alteration. It is satisfactory, therefore, to know that the roofs of the nave, aisle and vestry will now be rebuilt of about the same pitch as the former roof of the chancel, and will be of oak.

The tower contained six bells, but all were cracked or broken to pieces in their fall from the belfry during the fire. They bore inscriptions as follows:—

1. KIRKBY MALZEARD. A.D. 1866.
2. KIRKBY MALZEARD. A.D. 1866.
3. JESUS BE OUR SPEED. 1622.
4. JESUS BE OUR SPEED. 1609.
5. GOD SAVE OUR CHURCH. 1609.
6. ALL MEN THAT HEAR MY DOLEFUL SOUND
REPENT BEFORE DEATH YOU CONFOUND. 1768.¹

There does not seem to be any foundation for the local tradition that these bells were brought from Knaresborough Priory. They will,

¹ Probably recast then,

of course, be recast, it is to be hoped with *facsimile* reproductions of the old inscriptions upon them.

With stained glass the church was evidently at one time well endowed. At the last restoration (1880) all the fragments of ancient glass then surviving were glazed into the east window of the vestry, and these have fortunately escaped almost undamaged. The fireman was obliged to put his fist through the lower portion of the light to pass the hose-pipe through. But the injury is only slight. The fragments include a fine and early specimen of the arms of the see of York; two heraldic shields bearing Gules a lion rampant argent, the armorial bearings of the Mowbray family; a head of Christ, bearded, and with cross nimbus; various heads of saints and angels and other objects. The glass may not be all of one date, but the greater part of it belongs to the end of the fourteenth century.

The communion vessels were totally destroyed. The marks upon three pieces are, however, supplied by Mr. T. M. Fallow, F.S.A. (1) Paten dated 1677. Maker's mark, John Plummer, of York; York city mark before 1697; capital italic *V* in shield for 1678. (2) Chalice dated 1782. Makers' mark, John Hampston and John Prince, of York; lion passant; leopard's head crowned; H date letter for c. 1782; arms of York. (3) Chalice dated 1806. Maker's mark indistinct; lion passant; leopard's head crowned; capital roman K for London, 1805; George III's head (duty mark).

The parish registers are preserved. They commence in 1653, and appear to have been regularly kept. One of the volumes was, however, lost during the incumbency of the Rev. Peter Save, who was incarcerated in York Castle for debt. The churchwardens' accounts are preserved since 1576.

There is a letter from Roger de Mowbray, addressed to Henry, Archbishop of York (1147-1153), advising him that he has bestowed the churches of Masham, Malseard, and Landeford upon the abbey of Saint Mary of Newburgh, newly founded in his fee; and begging him to confirm the same. This he does with the consent of Sampson de Albin, his kinsman, who holds the foresaid churches (*Harl. MSS.*, No. 793). At the same time Sampson releases to the abbey all his interest, but stipulating that he shall hold the church of Malseard for life or for so long as he remains a secular ecclesiastic (*Dugdale's Monasticon*, iii, 319). These grants, however, failed to become operative, probably in consequence of the archbishop refusing to confirm them. And at a later period, probably about 1160, Roger granted these two and other churches to St. Peter of York, and to

Roger, archbishop, and Robert, dean of the same, to be a prebend of the cathedral church there. The prebend thus formed was probably the wealthiest, or at all events one of the wealthiest at York, which accounts not only for the high position of those who occupied it, but also for the competition to enjoy it which took place. In 1292 it was valued at £166 13s. 4d. (*Pope Nicholas' Taxation*, p. 297). On 5 April, 1278, a vicarage was ordained for the two parishes by the Dean and Chapter of York, with the consent of Bogo de Clare, the prebendary; the tithes and other fruits being apportioned between the vicar, who was to serve the church and to be resident in his vicarage, and the prebendary, as rector.

Towards the close of the twelfth century, Geoffrey Plantaganet, Archbishop of York (1191-1193), with consent of the chapter and of William de Sunelli, Archdeacon of Richmond (1189-1193), freed and exempted the churches from all customs and claims of themselves or their officials. One effect of this was that the vicar, as the official of the prebend, was exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction, could not be called upon to pay fees, nor was he liable to be cited before the archdeaconry court at Richmond. On the other hand, a new ecclesiastical court, known as the "Peculiar Court of the Prebend of Masham," was erected. The official, who was the vicar, granted probate of wills and letters of administration of the effects of persons dying intestate, and issued special marriage licences. He held visitations of the clergy and churchwardens, and admitted the last to their offices. He took cognizance of all ecclesiastical crimes and misdemeanours; granted licences to curates, schoolmasters, and parish clerks, and generally adjudicated in testamentary, matrimonial, and other causes of ecclesiastical cognizance. Recent legislation has deprived all courts peculiar of most of the functions which they formerly exercised, and the right to grant marriage licences without banns is the sole surviving prerogative of this ancient jurisdiction.

The prebend of Masham was dissolved in the 36th Henry VIII (1545-6), and was ultimately conferred upon the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge, who have ever since been the improprieate rectors and patrons of the livings.

There is only one vicarage for both Masham and Kirkby Malzeard. Induction has sometimes taken place at one church and sometimes at the other. Since no complete list of the vicars has been published, it may not be out of place to conclude this paper with some short account of such of the clergy of the joint parishes as have come to our notice.

LIST OF CLERGY OF THE JOINT PARISHES OF MASHAM
AND KIRKBY MALZEARD.

- 1337—JOHN DE CLYVE, vicar of Masham Church, acknowledged that he owes to Roger, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, £6, to be levied in default of his goods, &c., in co. York, 17 March, 1337. (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 11 Edw. III.)
- 1346—WILLIAM BUCKTROUT, vicar, instituted 31 March, on presentation of the prebend. Died 1349. (*Torre's MS.*)
- 1349—ALAN DE OTTERINGHAM, instituted 26 Sept. Died 1369. (*Ibid.*)
- 1369—JOHN DE LEGHTON, instituted 12 January, 1369–70. (*Ibid.*)
- 1393—WILLIAM CLYNT, STP., instituted 18 May. Attended the General Council of Constance in 1416. Was vicar also of Patrick Brompton, which he resigned 1423. His will was proved 26 June, 1425. (*Ibid.*; *York Fabric Rolls*, p. 249; *Test. Ebor.*)
- 1425—WILLIAM YOXHALL, instituted 22 March, but exchanged the living three days later for that of Danby with the succeeding vicar. (*Torre's MS.*)
- 1425—JOHN BALDERBY, instituted 25 March, is mentioned in the will of John Dene, canon of Ryton, dated 15 March, 1433, proved 11 April, 1435. His own will, dated at Harthyngton 13, proved 25 November, 1448. To be buried in the church of St. Andrew, Kirkby Malzeard, 40s. for the expense of his funeral. To John Harthyngton his best fur cloak; to Elizabeth Harthyngton another fur cloak. Residue to John and Elizabeth, whom he makes executors, and to their children. (*Ibid.*; *Test. Ebor.*, ii, 44, and iii, 158.)
- 1448—ROBERT THWAITES, STP., instituted 20 February, was dean of Auckland and a collector of books. Resigned 1457. (*Ibid.*; *ibid.*)
- 1457—ADAM MERLAND, instituted 30 April. (*Torre.*)
- 1461—JOHN CLYFTON, instituted 7 October. Ralph Pigot, of Clotherton, by will 20 August, 1466, leaves one Portipho to the church of St. Andrew, of Kirkby Malserd, for the soul of John Otley, chaplain, and 6s. 8d. for the repairing of the same. (*Ibid.*; *Test. Ebor.*, iii, 157.)
- 1466—JOHN MOUNTFORT, instituted 23 August. In 1484 he agreed with the inhabitants of Middlesmoor that their chapel and chapelyard should be consecrated, that they might bury therein, and have sacraments and marriages performed by his license. And in the following year he agreed with the abbot of Fountains that the latter should pay 5s. yearly to

the vicar of Masham and Kirkby Malzeard, in lieu of the tythe hay of certain places. His will is dated 24 Nov., 1498, and was proved 21 January, 1499. To be buried in the quire of the church of Kirkby Malzeard. (*Torre's MS.*; *Burton's Monasticon*, p. 171.)

1499—JOHN WALKER, instituted 7 June. Resigned 1505. (*Torre's MS.*)

1505—JOHN MYLDE, instituted 23 December. Is mentioned as vicar in 1525, when the vicarage was worth £26 2s. 8d. Died 1528. (*Ibid.*; T.R. Miscell. Bks. Henry VIII.)

1528—GEORGE DUDLEY, D.D., instituted 14 May. Resigned 1534. (*Torre.*)

1534—ROBERT SNAPE, instituted 15 May. Died the same year. (*Ibid.*)

1534—LEONARD HORSMAN, instituted 13 December. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 1535, the gross value of the vicarage is £46 16s. 8d., composed as follows: Mansion with a cottage 13s. 4d., tithes of hay £4 6s. 8d., of calves £8 6s. 8d., of wool 40s. Small and private tithes, as in the Easter Book, £31 10s. The rectory is appropriated to the prebend of Masham in the Metropolitan Church of York (*Ibid.*; *Valor Eccles.*)

1551—THOMAS GYLL, instituted 6 May, on the presentation of Marmaduke Wyvill. (*Torre's MS.*)

1557—FRANCIS RYDALL, presented by Trinity Coll., Cambridge, and instituted 5 October. (*Ibid.*)

1570—ANTHONY FORD, instituted 6 March.

1578—CORNELIUS WELLS, STB., instituted 8 February. Was vicar 31 July, 1584, when it is said that the vicarage house at Kirkby Malzeard is in decay through his fault, and their queare is in decaie and not cleanlie kept and not repayred. (*Act Books, Masham Peculiar, York.*)

1600—THOMAS BOULTON, instituted 2 May. Died 1601. (*Ibid.*)

1601—FRANCIS SAVAGE, STB., instituted 27 December. Resigned. (*Ibid.*)

1602—GILBERT HORSEMAN, instituted 16 November; born at Kirkby Malzeard. Fellow of Univ. Coll., Oxford. Suspended for Puritan practices. Died 4 June, 1638, aged 75. (*Ibid.*)

1638—HENRY FEARNE, STB., instituted 17 October. Afterwards Bishop of Chester. Resigned 1639. (*Ibid.*)

1639—WILLIAM LOE, STB., instituted 23 October.

c. 1642—BENJAMIN BROWNE, ejected during the Commonwealth, but was restored in 1661. Christopher Lancaster, Anthony Prockter, and John Newman were intruded ministers. He died and was buried at Masham 11 December, 1681. (*Par. Reg.*)

- 1682—JOSEPH WELDE, instituted 5 April, on the presentation of Trin. Coll., Cambs. Resigned 1688.
- 1688—PATRICK COOKE, instituted 3 September. He did not, however, reside at Masham until July, 1693. Leonard Jenkinson, curate. (*Torre.*)
- 1703—PETER SAVE, B.D. Fellow Trin. Coll., Cambs., where he took his B.D., 1701. Died 11 Sept., 1732, buried at Kirkby Malzeard. (*Tombstone.*)
- 1732—GOODRICK INGHAM. Died 1762.
- 1762—EDWARD MOISES; died at York 6 February, 1790, aged 73 buried at Masham 11 February.
- 1790—RICHARD KERSHAW, B.D. Son of a former vicar of Leeds. Fellow Trin. Coll., Cambs. Died in London 27 January, 1791, in his 48th year. Buried at Masham 9 February.
- 1791—WILLIAM LAWSON. Was taken prisoner in France during the war, and detained there a long time. He built the vicarage house at Kirkby Malzeard. Died 1833.
- 1833—GEORGE WADDINGTON. Educated at Charterhouse, and afterwards Fellow Trin. Coll., Cambs. Prebendary of Chichester, and appointed in 1840 Dean of Durham.
- 1841—THOMAS RIDDELL. Fellow Trin. Coll., Cambs. Died 30 Sept., 1855, aged 53.
- 1856—THOMAS HEDLEY. Fellow Trin. Coll., Cambs. Hon. canon of Ripon 9 October, 1865; proctor of the archdeaconry of Richmond 1864–80. Resigned in 1873, and was subsequently Rector of Grundisburgh.
- 1873—GEORGE MARTYN GORHAM. Fellow Trin. Coll., Cambs., 1851. Died 29 February, 1904, aged 75.
- 1904—HERBERT HEDLEY, son of a former vicar; since 1891 vicar of Mickley; instituted 27 July, 1904.

Notes.

[The Council has decided to reserve a small space in each Number for notices of Finds and other discoveries; and it is hoped that Members will assist in making this a record of all matters of archæological interest which from time to time may be brought to light in this large county.]

V.

BRONZE AXE-HEAD FOUND AT KIRKBY MALZEARD.

The bronze axe-head here figured formed one of a hoard, about thirty-six in number, dug out in casting a drain on the farm of Willow House, about one mile south of Kirkby Malzeard, in the year 1887. The implements lay so closely together in the soil as to suggest that they had been enclosed in a bag or receptacle of some sort, every vestige of which had gone to decay. They no doubt represent the stock-in-trade of an itinerant vendor or founder. Although all are of the same type, the shapes exhibit great diversity; indeed, no two can be identified as having been cast in the same mould. It appears probable that a new clay mould was fashioned for each axe-head, and broken up after being used. Some of the implements are fresh and new; others show signs of having been used. And some are broken to pieces, evidently to be recast. The annexed illustration is actual size, and the specimen from which it is produced weighs $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Canon Greenwell, commenting upon this find, says that axe-heads of the Bronze Age may be divided into three successive types:—(1) The earliest was a plain flat wedge held in a cleft stick. (2) The flanged type illustrated on page 103 of the present volume, exhibits a more advanced method of attaching the



BRONZE AXE-HEAD FOUND AT
KIRKBY MALZEARD.

head to the shaft. (3) The socketed type here shown is in almost every case furnished with an ear to bind it to the haft. The last is that which occurs most frequently in the North of England, but is found abundantly in other parts of the country, as well as abroad.

VI.

SCREENS AND GALLERIES.

Screens and Galleries in English Churches is the title of a new volume from the pen of Mr. Francis Bond, dealing in a masterly way with this most charming of all details in our parish and other churches. Nothing adds so much to that most potent of all effects in church architecture, "mystery," as the screen, with its vistas, half revealed and half concealed, of beautiful and holy things beyond. "Keep," Wordsworth says,—

"Keep the charm of not too much,
Part seen, imagined part."

Nothing also adds so much to the apparent length of a church, as to break it up with a screen. Mr. Bond traces the evolution of screens from the simple rood and rood-beam of the early Christian churches, as at old St. Peter's, Rome; he follows their gradual development into the chancel and choir screen of the parochial, collegiate, and monastic churches; and finally he traces to the transposition of the rood-loft, the galleried churches of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Although it is unhappily true that even in our own time many fine screens have been destroyed as objects of and pertaining to idolatry, yet there has never been any legal warrant for the demolition of a screen. The ordinance of 1644 was confined to the defacing of "all roods, fonts, and organs." Yorkshire perhaps contains more ancient screens than any other county in England.

In the volume under our notice a wealth of illustration is given, including photographs of the Jacobean screen at Stonegrave, the elaborate loft at Flamborough, and the stone screen at York Minster. The last appears to be a sister design to the choir screen at Ripon, both being c. 1490. In the case of these two minsters, the church is very effectually, almost abruptly, divided; but that, after all, is in accordance with ancient and proper practice. The choir is the private chapel of the dean and chapter, the nave the church of the laity. One of the principal uses of the rood loft was undoubtedly to accommodate the musicians; but it was put to other uses also. It was at times a chapel. At York Minster it is as surprising as it is

undoubted that the loft supported an altar. There were here "two chantries at the altar of the Saviour in the little rood-loft." The development of the modern gallery from the rood-loft is a subject of much interest. In the second year of Queen Elizabeth lofts were ordered to be taken down or transposed, and indeed in 1560 "was alle the rood-loftes taken down in London." Yet considerable latitude was allowed to the parishioners. In many cases advantage was taken of the permission specially reserved to "transpose" the lofts, so as to make them western choir galleries. In some cases, as at Flamborough, the good sense has been quite recently exhibited to bring back the loft from the western to the eastern end of the nave.

VII.

TWO NEOLITHIC IMPLEMENTS FOUND NEAR YORK.

The two stone implements illustrated in the accompanying plate are of sufficient importance to warrant record and description, for until objects of this kind find a permanent resting-place in some museum, there is always a danger lest their *locale* and history should be forgotten, and their scientific value be thereby greatly impaired.

Fig. I represents a fine celt of greenstone, which has been carefully worked and polished on all sides. The cutting edge is slightly oblique in outline, and shows scarcely any trace of rough usage and none of regrinding. The stone tapers gradually towards the butt, which also has been ground to an edge, a portion of which has been, however, broken away. Both upper and lower edges of the length of the celt have been slightly ground, so as to produce a flattened oval section.

The implement thus resembles somewhat closely two figured by Sir John Evans,¹ both of which were found in Scotland. One of these, however, that from Gilmerton, East Lothian, is of flint.

The measurements are as follows:—

Length, 19·8 centimetres.

Width at centre, 5·5 centimetres.

„ base of cutting edge, 6 centimetres.

„ butt, 3·5 centimetres.

Weight, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.

The celt was found some years ago by a labourer on Aldwark Moor, some ten miles north of York. It is now in private hands in the south of England.

¹ Evans, *Stone Implements*, Figs. 76 and 77, p. 121.



FIG. I. GREENSTONE CELT FROM ALDWARK MOOR.



FIG. II. FLINT CELT FROM SKIPWITH.

Fig. II is a splendid example of a celt, and is of dark grey mottled flint, evidently not native to Yorkshire. The edge alone has been ground, and presents a crescentic outline. The cutting edge is somewhat chipped, but it is probable that the chief part of the damage is recent. The butt is rounded, and bears no signs of polishing. The upper and lower edges are finely flaked, and the thickness of the flint is very small in proportion to the breadth of the implement, which thus presents a narrow lanceolate in section. The maximum thickness of the celt, excepting the actual butt, is only 2 centimetres. The narrowing from the edge to the butt-end is extraordinarily regular.

It most closely resembles the celt figured by Evans from Santon Downham,¹ and is said by him to belong to a type which is of common occurrence in the eastern counties.

The following are the measurements:—

Length, 17·75 centimetres.

Maximum width, 8·4 centimetres.

Width of butt (2·5 c. from edge), 5 centimetres.

Weight, 13 ounces.

The celt is said to have been found at Skipwith, nine miles south of York, and is now in my own collection.

GEORGE A. AUDEN.

VIII.

A SIXTEENTH CENTURY NOTE-BOOK.

Some time ago I obtained from a London book-dealer a small MS. book, measuring roughly 6 by 4½ inches. It consists of 38 leaves, more or less damaged and water-stained, with a cover of vellum, and it appears to have been the notebook of some antiquary living possibly at the close of the sixteenth century. At some later period the little book has been interleaved and rebound. The notes it contains relate to villages in the wapentake of Dickering, and though it gives generally little or no fresh information about these places, what is really of interest is a list of chantries in this wapentake. I believe the chantry certificates for Dickering are not now amongst those in the Public Record Office, and consequently do not appear in either of the two Surtees Society's volumes of Chantry Surveys. The writer of the little volume gives "Beverlacensia" as his reference for these chantries, but where or what it is I do not know.

¹ *Loc. cit.*, p. 90, Fig. 43.

The list is as follows :

Awburne—The chantry of St Nicholas in Awburne wthin the parish of Bridlington disol.

Bointon—The chantry of St Michael in Bointon wthin the parish of Bridlington disol.

The chantry of St Lawrence of Boynton wthin the said parish dissolved.

Brigham—The chantry of o^r Lady wthin the Chapell of Brigham in y^e parish of ffoston disol.

Burton Agnes—The chantry of o^r Lady in the parish church of Burton Agnes disol.

The chantry of o^r Lady wthin y^e chapel of Crancemoor in the parish of Burton Agnes disol.

Grindale—The chantry of St Nicholas in Grindale in parish of Bridlington disol.

Nafferton—The chantry of St Nicholas in the chapel of Wanfford in the parish of Nafferton.

Speton—The chantry of St Leonard in the chapel of Speton wthin the parish of Bridlington disol.

At one time this small MS. volume seems to have belonged to "W^m Constable Esq., F.R.S. & F.A.S.," as it contains his book-plate.

C. V. COLLIER.

IX.

NORTH FRODINGHAM CROSS.

In the month of June a most interesting discovery was made by Mr. Wilfrid J. Milburn, of York, in the Vicarage garden at North Frodingham, viz. the observance of the head of a pre-Conquest cross on a rockery. The find is recorded in the *Yorkshire Herald* of June 8th, 1908. North Frodingham is now a small village six miles south-east of Great Driffield, but was in ancient times a market town, and in the vicinity have been numerous finds of ancient British burials, urns, and flint implements. The church, dedicated to St. Elgin, and restored in 1878, is an ancient one, with Norman and Perpendicular remains, and a Norman font.

The cross head, and it seems to be the head, is a portion of a monumental grave cross, the usual form of memorial of the period for persons of importance. It has certainly borne the action of the weather for centuries before it was overthrown and broken up, and in all probability used as building material in the Norman church. It



PRE-CONQUEST CROSS AT NORTH FRODINGHAM.

measures 1 ft. 7 in. in height from the underside of the central boss to the head, and 1 ft. 3 in. in width across the arms.

The form of the head is that of the Anglian type, viz. with arms expanding in width as they extend, and cut off square at their ends. The meeting angles are rounded out by semi-circles. A circle connects the arms, and is interrupted by them. The ornament consists of bosses in relief, the further ornament upon which is weathered away; there are interlaced strap-work forms, and lacertine monsters together, on the central portion and arms; and a refined band of interlaced work on the interrupted circle. The stone is a hard grit, which has stood the weathering well. To arrive at an approximate date is not difficult, and taking into consideration the bold and refined character of the work and the weathering, the cross may be placed anywhere in the period anterior to the Danish invasions of the end of the ninth century.

C. C. H.

X.

NEW FIND OF PRE-NORMAN STONES AT BEDALE.

In October, 1908, three fragments, forming parts of two pre-Norman monuments, were found at Bedale Church, in addition to those described and figured at page 299, volume xix of this Journal. Photographs and measurements of these new finds have been sent to me by the kindness of the Editor; and though it is always hazardous to attempt the description of an antiquity which one has not seen and studied from the original, there are some points of interest in connection with these remains which may justify a note.

One of these appears to be the section of a cross shaft, showing the two broader faces and one edge; the other edge has been cut away, and an iron crook for a hinge has been inserted into the cut edge. This fragment measures 18 by 9 inches, varying in thickness from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. On one side there seems to have been a double-strap plait; on the edge a simple plait of four, terminated with angular bands, and divided by a plain fillet from another and perhaps similar panel of interlacing. The other side has a plait, single-strap, of rather open work, of which the motive is a Stafford knot drawn over a ring; this plait is inclosed in a narrow frame, outside of which is a broad, plain border on both sides. The carving is hacked, and though the ground is more open than is usual in Viking Age work, the ring seems to forbid the suggestion

that it is Early Anglian. It may be dated provisionally as of the first half of the tenth century (B 1 or 2, see *ante*, p. 149).

The other two fragments may be parts of one work, which was carved on one side only. It is suggested that they were parts of two separate stones, but their thickness tallies, being in each $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches. One measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the other 11 by 9 inches. One has a single-strap plait with slightly open ground, and the other a double-strap plait, in their hacked work and in the character of their design closely like those of the stone first described. They may have formed parts of a lintel or some such feature as York, Hospitium, No. 16, described *ante*, p. 193; but the period was not one of church-building in stone. It is possible, therefore, that this was a grave-slab, with a rather deeper border than usual.

The special interest of the finds is that they seem to show the use, under the Danes, of Bedale Church, built before the Danish Conquest. (See this Journal, vol. xix, p. 299.)

W. G. C.

The Yorkshire Archæological Journal.

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The Yorkshire Parish Register Society

The Society was formed in 1899 for the purpose of printing the older Registers of the county. The following have been either issued or are in the press :—York—St. Michael-le-Belfrey, Burton Fleming, Horbury, Winestead, Linton-in-Craven, Stokesley, Patrington, Scarborough, Blacktoft, Bingley, Kippax, Brantingham, Hampsthwaite, Wath-on-Deane, Cherry Burton, Marske, Hartshead, Bolton-by-Bolland, Pickhill, Howden, Grinton, Hackness, Ledsham, Rothwell, Thornhill, Terrington, Gargrave, Allerton Mauleverer, Askham Richard, Otley, York—St. Martin's, Coney Street, Kirklington, Halifax, Thirsk, Austerfield, and Cowthorpe.

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SIR STEPHEN GLYNNE'S CHURCH NOTES.

THE descriptive accounts of the various churches visited by Sir Stephen Glynne in the course of his driving tours through Yorkshire and other counties, between 1856 and 1874, are preserved in a series of manuscript volumes in his handwriting at St. Deniol's Library, Hawarden. During the forty or fifty years which have since elapsed, church fabrics are few indeed which have not undergone more or less extensive mutation and reparation—a fact which imparts additional value to the "Notes." These are, indeed, altogether indispensable to the student who would to-day compile an antiquarian account of any given church, because they present, in many instances, a picture of the churches immediately before the nineteenth century "restorations."

Of the nineteen churches described in the section of Sir Stephen's manuscript now printed, six were visited by the Society in 1904 and 1905, and have been shortly described in the programmes issued on those occasions. Others have been more fully treated in separate monographs; but the text of Glynne's notes is given in the following pages exactly as he left it in 1865. Slingsby Church was rebuilt in 1869, and Barton-le-Street in 1871. Of the latter we are able to give an unpublished photograph of the old twelfth century church, taken shortly before its demolition.

NOTES ON YORKSHIRE CHURCHES.

(Continued from Vol. xviii, p. 128.)

ALL SAINTS, GOODMANHAM.

Jan. 23, 1863.—This church has interesting and rather singular portions. It consists of nave with north aisle, chancel, south porch, and western tower. Much of the work is good Norman, especially the lower part of the tower, south doorway, arcade of the nave, and chancel arch, but the external character has been much altered. The lower part of the tower has very thick walls, and on the north and south may be seen, internally only, plain semi-circular arches, having an early character; its arch opening to the nave is, however, pointed, probably Early English, of early date, having three orders or kind of pilasters,

with imposts. The tower is squat and heavy-looking, but its upper part is late Perpendicular, with battlement and four unfinished pinnacles; a square-headed belfry window on each side, of two lights, and some buttresses of more recent date added for strength. One flat buttress at the south-east may be original. There is no west window.

Within the porch is a fine Norman doorway, with enriched chevron mouldings upon shafts, with varied capitals of sculpture, and abaci having the hollow square. The nave has an arcade of three Norman arches, with angular edges, upon circular columns with octagonal capitals, which have both nail head and flowered ornaments. The windows on the south are square-headed Perpendicular; those on the north all bad and debased, but at the east of the aisle is a lancet, closed.

The chancel arch is a fine Norman one, though, from some cause, a little misshapen. It has three orders—the soffit plain—one order with enriched chevron ornament, and the outer with the billet; the inner, or third order, is plain, and on imposts; the others on large shafts, with large capitals and sculptured abaci facing the west, but on the east face quite plain. The roofs are flat; the chancel has been so much modernised as to retain little that is interesting, but, possibly, the single lancets, two on each side, may be original. The east window debased. The church has two fonts; one has a plain octagonal bowl, quite rude; the other is a fine enriched one, of Perpendicular character, and restored. The bowl, octagonal, has very fine ogee canopied niches in each face, with groining; the stem also finely panelled, with lozenge and waved line ornament and shields. There is also an inscription, with date, not very legible—Ave Mari gracia plena; the founder's name seems to be recorded.¹

Except the restoration of this font, little has been done for this curious church, which is much encumbered with large pews.

ST. HELEN, AMOTHERBY.

Nov. 19, 1863.—A mean church, having a nave and chancel undivided, low and narrow, with a west tower and south porch. The whole in rather decay and unimproved state. There is a late Norman doorway within the porch, of which the hood is on beak head corbels, and the arch moulding is cylindrical, upon three clustered shafts, set closely back to back. There are some single

¹ The full inscription is: "Wythowt baptysm no sall may be saued. Of your charity pray for them that this font mayd. Robert Cleving, Parson Rob^t Appleton." "Ave Maria gratia plena, Dominus

tecum. Benedicta tu mulieribus." Robert Cleving was buried in the chancel in 1565. Both fonts are illustrated in *Fonts and Font Covers*, by Francis Bond, 1908.

lancet windows, some with obtuse heads, rather questionable. The east window has three equal lancets, under a pointed arch hood; one north window is square-headed, of two lights, of Decorated character; another on the south is square-headed and Perpendicular. The interior is pewed and ugly. In the roof are some modern dormer windows. The font has a circular bowl and may be early. There is a small square recess north of the chancel. The masonry of the chancel is rougher than the rest. The tower is debased, and opens to the nave by a door only. It has an unfinished battlement and is without buttress or string course. The belfry windows are plain, square-headed, divided by a mullion. The west doorway has an obtuse hood moulding, with lozenge-shaped corbels.

ALL SAINTS, APPLETON-LE-STREET.

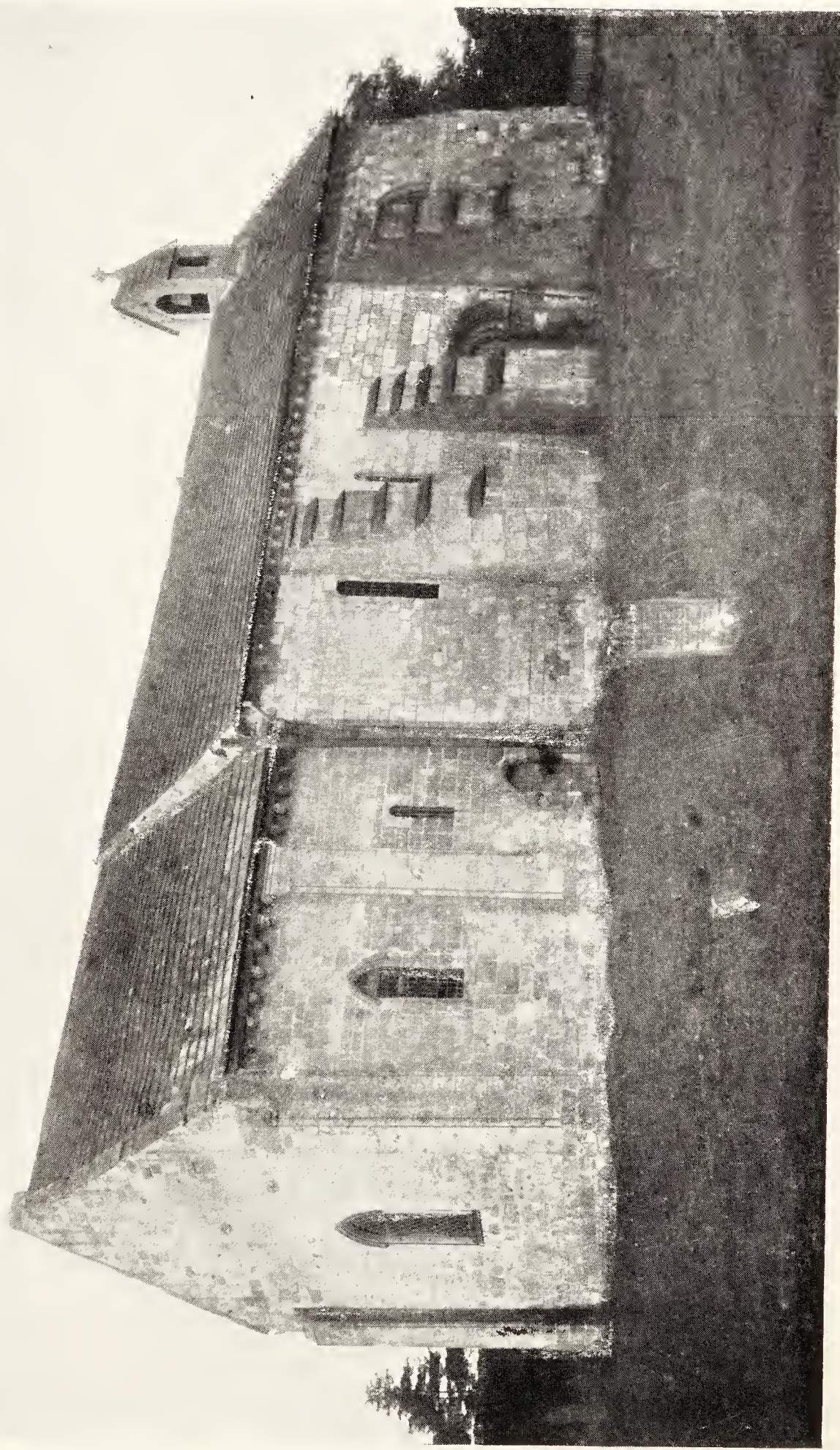
Nov. 19, 1863.—An interesting church, consisting of nave with aisles, chancel, western tower, and north porch, oddly placed against the tower. The tower is Norman, somewhat characteristic of the neighbourhood. It has, to the nave, a semi-circular arch, on imposts. The tower has no buttress; is divided by two string courses, and has two heights of double Norman windows, divided by a central shaft, which has heavy cushion capital, and on the west side is a single early-looking window. On the north side is the doorway, so unusually placed, which has two courses of arch mouldings, shafts, the outer with capitals of foliage with abaci; the inner member on imposts. The door itself has a pointed arch.

The church is rather irregular in form; the nave is short, and the south aisle wide, while the north aisle is very narrow. The nave has a parapet, but no clerestory. There are two pointed arches between the nave and north aisle, of Early English character, having circular column, with capital and corresponding responds. On the south there are two pointed arches upon octagonal pillars. At the west end of the south aisle is a single lancet, and also at the east of the north aisle. Most of the north aisle windows are Decorated, of two lights, and lately restored. In the south aisle the east window is good, Decorated, of three lights; the others square-headed, of three lights, and late. In the south aisle is a piscina. The chancel arch is Early English, pointed, on shafts, with moulded caps; one shaft of the chancel arch has the flat longitudinal band. The chancel has two lancets on the south; no windows on the north; the east window late Perpendicular. The chancel is fitted stall wise, and the nave has new open benches,

of pine, and a new pulpit. There is, on the north aisle, a closed doorway, with the Edwardian shouldered arch. The north aisle is under one roof with the nave. Some of the windows have mediocre stained glass.

ST. MICHAEL, BARTON-LE-STREET.

Nov. 19, 1863.—A small church, with only nave and chancel, but of lofty and dignified proportion, and most interesting from the unusually rich work of advanced Norman character, which prevails throughout. Over the west end is a modern pointed bell cot, for one bell, in an open arch, and a west window is of doubtful Decorated character. The north and south doorways are both large and rich, especially the former, which has, externally, three courses of ornamental mouldings; the outer has sculpture of various figures, animals, angels, and saints, which must have some meaning; the centre moulding has bold chevrons; the inner has chevrons containing globular figures like fruit; the jambs and the abaci also highly enriched with heads, dragons, and other odd animal figures in square compartments, and in the angles are shafts, with spiral studded mouldings. The farther doorway is smaller, but has two ornamental courses; the outer with figures, and not unlike that of the north door; the inner has a kind of scaly ornament; the jambs have ornamentation carried through the imposts, but there are no shafts. These doors are rather large in proportion to the church; internally they have hoods, which are continued under the windows as string course, and enriched with a kind of twining foliage ornament. There has been a modern alteration within on the south side of the nave, at least one window has been tampered with and a new piece of ornamented string course put in. The chancel arch has been altered badly, but the fine clustered shafts supporting it remain undisturbed, having richly sculptured capitals with abaci, presenting studded scroll work and spiral mouldings, with some variety. The chancel has, on both north and south, two windows, all with pointed arches, except one on the north, which is semi-circular. The rear arches, semi-circular, carried on shafts, with cushion capitals. Below the windows, as in the nave, is a fine string course. On the north, below the string course, is a cluster of three grotesque heads under a kind of cap; on the south appears something similar, one head that of an ox, and one figure a holy lamb. The east window has three pointed windows, within enriched semi-circular arches, having shafts. On the south of the altar is an obtuse-arched almary, and a similar



ST. MICHAEL, BARTON-LE-STREET, 1870.

one on the north, but no indication of piscina. The ceilings are flat and modern, and the church is pewed. The font has a circular bowl, on square stem. Externally a corbel table of heads and other figures runs under the roof. The chancel has original flat buttresses, but not the nave; on the north the central buttress is large and has shafts in the angles.

In the churchyard is an ancient stone coffin; also a sepulchral slab with the head only in relief, such within a trefoiled recess.

ALL SAINTS, SLINGSBY.

Nov. 19, 1863.—The church has clerestoried nave with north and south aisles, chancel with north and south aisles or chapels, west tower, and south porch. The porch has its windows unglazed; the inner doorway has an ancient door, with tracery in wood. The north aisle is narrow; the nave is rather short, and divided from each aisle by three pointed arches; those on the north are pointed, and good Early English, upon tall circular column with moulded capital. On the south the arches are plainer and shorter, but also Early English, and the most western arch is cut off by the curious arrangement of the present porch, which is formed within the aisle, and is actually its western portion enclosed. The north-east respond is a corbel on foliage. The north arch has square-headed windows, of two lights, and Perpendicular. Those on the south have been mostly mutilated. The clerestory has square-headed windows, of two lights. The tower arch is plain pointed. The chancel arch is pointed, springing at once from the wall. There is a pointed arch separating the south aisle of the nave from that of the chancel. The chancel has a new roof, and extends beyond both aisles. It is divided from the north chapel by one arch of flat and depressed form; from the south chapel by one straight-sided and wide arch. The north arch is on imposts of Early English foliage. The south arch on plainly-moulded imposts. The east window of the chancel is a poor pointed one, of three lights. At the east end of the south aisle appears a vesica-like opening, now walled up. The other windows of this chapel are square-headed, of two lights. The interior of the nave has several plain old open benches, with knobs on the ends, of about Charles I period. The tower is Perpendicular, has parapet and corner buttresses, and a slightly gabled roof. There are two string courses, a west window of three lights, and square-headed labelled belfry windows of two lights.

The clerestory has a new slated roof. The north aisle has no parapet, but the south aisle has one.

Slingsby Castle, now in ruins, appears to be wholly of the time of Charles I. It has been a fine building, of excellent masonry, with large square transomed windows, and vaults, or substructions, which may be earlier, which are very well preserved and have pointed arches on octagonal columns. Erected 1643, in quadrangular form with towers.

ALL SAINTS, HOVINGHAM.

Nov. 19, 1863.—This church has been wholly reconstructed, except the tower, and, as at present arranged, consists of a nave with north and south aisles, chancel with north chapel, south porch, and western tower.

The tower is Norman, of the same class as that of Appleton-le-street, is without buttresses, and divided by two string courses; the belfry windows are double, divided by a central shaft; other openings are narrow and slit-like. The west doorway has a semi-circular arch of two orders, on shafts, with large abaci; one order is cylindrical. Over the door is a cross in relief. On the south side is a course of statues of Apostles, each beneath round arch canopies, and a scrolled moulding below. The tower is surmounted by a pyramidal quasi spire, recently added. The tower opens to the nave by a low semi-circular arch, more like a door, but deeply recessed on imposts, in a thick wall. The aisles seem to have been widened; all the new windows are of Decorated character, of two and three lights, and many filled with new stained glass. The arcades of the nave have each four pointed arches of good height, with pillars alternately circular and clustered of four shafts. There is no clerestory. The responds are foliated corbels. The chancel arch is lofty, and on corbelled shafts with caps of foliage. Between the chancel and north chapel are two pointed arches on a clustered pier of four shafts, having capitals of foliage. On the south of the chancel are two single Norman windows and a low side one; at the south-east a double one, divided by a shaft, resembling a belfry window. These Norman windows are, probably, copied from the original ones. The south doorway is Norman in the nave, also that of the chancel, probably copied from the old ones. The east window, Decorated, of three lights. The north chapel is loftier than the rest of the church, from which it is divided by a pointed arch. It contains some sepulchral memorials, not ancient. The chancel has a good high-pitched wood roof. The

interior is very properly arranged, has low open benches of oak, a low pulpit of stone, and reading desk having marble columns. The font new; the bowl of square form, of pink marble, with chamfered angles on four shafts of black marble, with rich caps of foliage. There is an organ at the west end. All the new work is well done, and in a very liberal and satisfactory spirit.

HOLY TRINITY, STONEGRAVE.

Nov. 19, 1863.—This church has recently been nearly rebuilt. The outer walls are all new, except only the tower; but the original arcades are preserved. The whole interior has been newly fitted up with due regard to ecclesiastical propriety, with open seats, a new font, and new roofs. The plan is nave with north and south aisles, chancel with north aisle, and west tower. The north arcade of the nave is of three Norman arches of two orders, in variegated stone, on circular pillars, with octagonal caps and square abaci; in one arch are circles filled with foliage. The south arcade has two larger Norman arches, both wider and higher, with a wall pier, to which are attached shafts carrying the arches. Eastward of these is a small obtuse arch through the wall. There is a clerestory, with quatrefoiled windows, apparently new. The new roof open and fair, covered externally with slate. In the north aisle are inserted Norman windows; in the south aisle Decorated ones. In the north wall are two sepulchral arched recesses, one has the hatched moulding, and under it a cross-legged effigy of a civilian; the other has a flattish arch, with flowered moulding upon head corbels. The pulpit is old. In the north chapel of the chancel the stained glass of the east window is in memory of Dean Comber. The chancel arch is pointed, springing at once from the wall; across it is a curious post-Reformation wood screen, A.D. 1637, with caseline ornament and fringed arches. The chancel is divided from its aisle by a small pointed arch, another dividing it from the aisle of the nave. The east window is Decorated, of three lights, others are of two lights. The chancel is laid with new polished tiles, and several windows have new stained glass. The tower is Norman below, and opens to the nave by a low semi-circular arch. It has no buttresses, and a narrow window on the south. The west window is Perpendicular, of two lights, rather debased, as also the belfry windows; the battlement is of the same date; the pinnacles unfinished.

In the churchyard is the shaft of a cross, covered with a pretty sculpture.¹

The font has a square bowl, and is new, of Norman character.

ST. OSWALD, OSWALDKIRK.

Nov. 19, 1863.—A small church, much modernised, and consisting only of chancel and nave, with a bell cot over the west end, and south porch. The north wall of the nave is ancient, and has a closed Norman doorway, with one order of moulding on capitals of foliage, with square abaci; also a two-light Decorated window. The nave has also, on the south, a Decorated window of two lights, containing some modern stained glass. The doorway within the modern south porch has an odd flat arch on foliage capitals, having an early character. The west window is a lancet trefoiled. There is no chancel arch, and the chancel seems to be wholly modern. The west end is covered with ivy. In the churchyard is the shaft of a cross.

ST. HILDA, AMPLEFORTH.

Nov. 19, 1863.—A mean church, in bad condition, consisting of a nave and chancel only, long and narrow, with low western tower and south porch. The nave has two lancets, closed, on the south, and one ugly inserted modern window, and one plain two-light window without foils, probably Decorated, set low, near the east end of the nave, above which is a debased square-headed two-light window set high, as if to light the rood loft; another southern window is debased, of three obtuse-headed lights. There is no chancel arch. The chancel has, on the south, one double lancet, and one debased three-light labelled window. The east window is a poor debased one, of three lights. On the north of the chancel is one two-light, plain, unfoliated window, with hood. There is no other window at all on the whole of the north side; but on this side is a fine late Norman doorway, disproportionately large, having two orders, of good mouldings, one cylindrical, and two orders of shafts; the inner set in nooks with extremely good capitals of foliage verging to Early English. Within the porch is an early doorway, with pointed arch having beak-head ornaments on a cylindrical moulding, upon capitals of shafts which have perished. The porch is rude; the outer doorway labelled. The interior is very dreary and dark, with pews, and an organ at the west end.

¹ A pre-Conquest cross-shaft. See this *Journal*, xix, 401.

The font has a fluted circular bowl, and a string round it on circular base. In the north wall of the chancel is a square recess. The roofs are covered with flags. The tower is low, and of late, debased character; has neither buttress nor string, but a battlement with four little pinnacles, belfry windows, and a west window, square-headed, of two lights.

ST. MICHAEL, COXWOLD.

Nov. 18, 1863. — The church is very nicely situated, on an eminence crowning the picturesque village street. This church is not without interest as a good Perpendicular specimen, with some curious features. It consists of nave and chancel only, with a south porch and a western tower, remarkable as being octagonal. Octagonal towers in Yorkshire at Sancton, and All Hallows, York, on square base. The chancel has been rebuilt, probably seventy or eighty years ago, in a style intended to correspond with the rest, with a parapet of pierced panelling, which resembles that of the nave, and may, perhaps, be original, but the windows and other details are but poor modern Gothic. In the chancel, crocketed pinnacles are set upon the buttresses. In the nave, the exterior of which is of good and well preserved Perpendicular character and of excellent masonry, the parapet has pretty pierced panelling and pinnacles set at intervals, but not on the buttresses. The buttresses are crowned on the south side with gargoyles; on the north they carry small pinnacles. The gargoyles are on small shafts, set diagonally on the buttresses, and there are small flying buttresses connecting them with the wall. Below the pinnacles in the parapet are armorial shields. The porch has a parapet and plain pyramids, and is lighted by slit side lights. The outer doorway has a continuously moulded Tudor arch. The doorway within has also good continuous mouldings. The north doorway is closed. The tower is octagonal from the ground, and is without string course; the parapet is of open panelling, with canopies, and has eight crocketed pinnacles. At each angle is a buttress reaching the whole way up, and having several set offs. On each face is also a two-light belfry window, with transom, the west window, of three lights, and at the south-west is a stair turret reaching part of the way up. The tower arch to the nave is small and pointed.

The nave is rather wide, but undivided into aisles, and has a flat roof, with panelling, and bosses partially coloured. The character is very regular and uniform. On each side are five good

windows, of three lights, containing some ancient stained glass. The chancel arch is low and depressed in form, with a keystone, evidently contemporary with the modern chancel. The chancel is almost wholly occupied by sumptuous monuments to the family of Belasque, Lord Fauconberg, which are of such large size as to block all the side windows, and leaves space just for two pews opposite each other. The east window is ugly, and the disposition of the altar rails somewhat unusual, being extended so as to form a long central passage down a section of the chancel. In consequence of the large projection of the monuments, there is thus rather a confined space for communicants. There is something similar at St. Osyth, Essex.

The monuments are of costly marble. One on the north, of the 17th century, has a high canopy on columns, studded and with capitals, the whole covered with armorial shields, richly coloured and gilt. There are two chief figures, in the costume of the period and in attitude of prayer, and several smaller kneeling figures, the whole abounding in scrolls inscribed with texts. Another tomb has kneeling figures, A.D. 1618; another two figures, in wigs, representing two brothers, 1647 and 1700. The nave is pewed, but regularly, and has an organ in a west gallery. The font has a Perpendicular octagonal bowl.

HOLY CROSS, GILLING-IN-RYDALE.

Nov. 19, 1863.—This church has nave with north and south aisles, chancel, west tower, and north porch, the public entrance being on the north side.

The arcades of the nave, each of three pointed arches, are Early English, upon circular columns, with square capitals and bases. The north aisle seems to have been rebuilt in a debased character, and has square-headed windows, of two lights, without foliation. The south aisle has square-headed windows, which may be Decorated. The chancel arch is pointed, springing on octagonal corbelled shafts. The chancel is wider than the nave, which causes an odd irregular appearance internally. The chancel has Decorated windows; the eastern, of three lights, filled with new stained glass. On the north is one of two lights, with flowing tracery and some old stained glass. On the south one of two lights and one of three, and between them, over the priest's door, is inserted a four-light Perpendicular window, without tracery. On the north of the altar is an ancient tomb beneath an arched recess, exhibiting a quatrefoil, in which is

sunk the head and hands joined in prayer, in relief; down the centre of the slab is the sword, and the feet are seen in a trefoil sunk panel. The shield has, within a border, on a bend three There is also a brass, A.D. 1500, of a priest, Rob^t Willyngby, Prebend de Ulleskelf, Rect^r isti ecc^{ie}. On a bracket in the south aisle is a shield with the arms of Fairfax. The chancel is stalled, and the sacrarium paved with new tiles. In the south aisle, under an ogee crocketed recess having finial and foliation, is a slab bearing a cross flory; there is also another slab with cross, and at the east end of this aisle a square opening as a squint into the chancel, now closed. There are three altar tombs to the Fairfaxes; one has in the centre the effigy of a man raised high above the two females, the dresses of which are fine and well executed. The tower arch is pointed, rising at once from the wall. Within it is a finger organ. The tower is Perpendicular, embattled, with four crocketed pinnacles and buttresses at the angles, one string course, and a projecting stair turret half-way on the south. On the west side a window, somewhat debased, of four lights, transomed and without a hood. The belfry windows, of three lights, are similar. The chancel rises higher than the aisles. The north doorway has a pointed arch with continuous mouldings.

ST. PETER, BRAFFERTON.¹

Nov. 18, 1863.—This church presents now but an unsightly appearance, with an ugly, sprawling, modern Gothic nave, rebuilt 1826, a chancel, with north and south chapels, and a low west tower, nearly lost in the ugly aspiring roof of the nave. The nave has been extended in the new building, for increased accommodation, but nothing can be uglier either without or within. The interior is bare and over light, pewed and galleried, and having a ponderous pulpit. The chancel arch is pointed, on octagonal shafts. The chancel retains, in some measure, the original work, and is divided from each aisle or chapel by two pointed arches, of late and coarse character. The pillars octagonal, with overhanging capitals; the arches on the north barely pointed. The organ is placed in the north chapel. The windows Perpendicular, of three lights, some of two have been partially renewed. There are pointed arches between the chapels and the nave. These chapels are late Perpendicular, and remarkable as having externally inscriptions fairly preserved

¹ According to Canon Raine (*Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, ii, 184), the ancient dedication was to St. Augustine.

in letters of about 1500, which would, apparently, be about their date. The southern chapel is embattled, and has a small flat arched priest's door. The inscription runs: "Orate p aña Radolfi Nevile honestavit. Soli deo honor et gloria," which words are repeated also at the east end and about the north chapel, which is also embattled. There are also several heraldic shields. The font has a circular bowl, with moulding round the lower part, on a circular stem. The tower is insignificant, of late Perpendicular, and low, but of pretty white limestone. It has no string course; buttresses are at the angles. On the west side a window, of three lights; those of the belfry of two. It has a plain pointed arch into the nave.

ST. MARY, KIRKLINGTON.¹

April 19, 1864.—A good church, in excellent condition, and having undergone a recent restoration, which has not been overdone to the destruction of original character. The plan includes a clerestoried nave with north and south aisles, a chancel, west tower, and north and south porches. The nave of good proportions; the chancel long. The porches are both new, the roofs are also new and covered with slate. The nave is very wide, and the interior has a very spacious character. On each side is an arcade of four pointed arches, on octagonal pillars, the hoods upon varied corbels, heads, etc. Above is a clerestory, having square-headed windows, of two lights and Perpendicular character. Most of the nave is of Decorated character, the windows of two lights; at the east of the south aisle, one having a flowing character; one at the west of the north aisle is a plain oblong one. The buttresses have set offs with overlapping flags. The windows have the rear arches shouldered. The nave is fitted with new uniform benches of pitch pine, and the whole of the stone-work within is of the natural colour, free from wash. The tower arch is pointed, springing at once from the wall. The chancel arch is wide, pointed, upon octagonal pillars. The chancel is stalled in pitch pine. On its north side are three lancets, one masked by the erection of a new vestry, but one window next the west on this side is Decorated, of two lights. There is also a plain Early English priest's door on the north. On the south the windows are all Decorated, of two lights, and good. The east window is a large and wide Perpendicular one, of five lights. In the east wall are two trefoil-headed recesses, set low, and under the south-east window an odd oblong opening, with two piscinae. There

¹ The ancient dedication was to St. Michael.

is a good doorway to the vestry, with continuous arch mouldings. There are two sepulchral effigies in the south aisle under separate arches in the wall, having foliation and finials and small octagonal shafts. One is a lady with remains of colour in her head-dress; the other a knight of the Wandesford family, having a chain corslet and shield, charged with a lion rampant, of the 15th century, upon a low tomb panelled with shields. On the brass runs: "Orate p̄ āiāb̄s Jōhis Wandysfford armiḡ et Alianore uxoris eius qui obiit q^{to} die Maii a^o d̄ni MCCCC sexagesimo tercio." There is an organ at the west end and a new font. In some of the windows some new stained glass. The interior is effective and has much dignity. The doors within the porches are good. The clerestory has a moulded parapet, and at its east end a new bell cot has been added. The tower is Perpendicular and lofty, of rather a severe character, embattled, with much blank wall and few openings, and no strings; there are short pinnacles and corner buttresses; belfry windows square-headed, of two lights, and transomed; the west window, of three lights, and poor; no west door. At the south-east a large square turret for staircase, lighted by slits, and rising above the parapet with a sloping pent-house. This feature gives a character to the tower.

ST. NICOLAS, WEST TANFIELD.

April 19, 1864.—This church has a nave with north aisle, chancel, west tower, and south porch. The aisle extends along part of the chancel. The church has been lately restored, and almost the whole of the walls and roof reconstructed. The tower is Perpendicular, embattled, with corner buttresses and much bare wall, with the same severe character as at Kirklington. There is a three-light window, set low, on the west, and the belfry windows are of two lights. It opens to the nave by a pointed arch on octagonal pillars. The aisle is very wide, equally so with the nave, and both have separate high-pitched roofs, with open timbers and hammer beams, very effective in character. The arcade of the nave has four pointed low arches on small octagonal pillars, with capitals. The north wall is left pretty much in its original state; the windows of the aisle are Perpendicular; at the east end is one of five lights; that at the west has an embattled transom. On the south the windows are Perpendicular and square-headed, and there is one near to the pulpit set in a projection. The chancel arch is pointed, with continuous mouldings. On the south side a projection is formed in the wall, forming a sort of chamber with arched vault, lighted by a two-light window. On the north side, just within the

chancel, is a very curious projection in the wall, and opening into the chancel by a small quasi window, square-headed, of two lights, and to the east by a similar opening with trefoiled arch set over it; it has also a squint from the nave. This curious little chamber in the wall has a vaulted roof, with a lean-to against the north wall of the chancel. Both these features are very curious, and are called "confessionals." The chancel has one pointed arch on the north opening into the end of the aisle, upon octagonal pillars. The chancel is lower than the nave, has a new hammer beam roof, an east window of three lights, without foliation, and on the south two windows of three lights, without tracery, which seem Perpendicular. In the east wall is a trefoil-headed recess, probably an aumbrye. The nave is fitted with open benches of pitch pine; the chancel is stalled; the sacrarium laid with new tiles. There is an organ in the north aisle. The font is in the tower; the bowl, plain and octagonal, on a new stem; the pulpit, of wood, on stone base. There are several sepulchral remains.

In the chancel the brass of a priest of the 15th century: "Dum vixit Rector de Tanfeld, Rev. Thomas Sutton, qui jacet hic graduatus et ille magister artium ac eciam canonicus hic de Westchester. Sic Norton victor ffundite vota precor."¹

On a slab is a sword incised.

In the north aisle a high tomb of alabaster, of the 15th century, with well preserved effigies of a knight and lady. There are several older effigies, one a cross-legged knight, with chain armour and shield. A lady in a mantle. Under a high pedimental canopy, with finial and bold double feathering with foliage at the points, the effigy of a lady on a tomb, extending forward as if added. A mutilated effigy on a tomb, with embattled cornice and armorial shields charged with checky, etc. These are said to commemorate the Marmions.

The south porch, which is new, has a steep pent-house roof.

Westward of the church is a fine gateway of stone with oriel window, battlement, and square turret rising above, close to the river, the part of the mansion of the Marmions.

ST. MARY, WATH, NEAR RIPON.

April 19, 1864.—This church has nave and chancel (no aisles), south transept, western tower, and south porch. The porch, a modern one of brick, but within it is a Norman doorway, of one order, with

¹ This epitaph, somewhat incorrectly copied, is in Latin elegiacs.
See this *Journal*, vol. xvii, p. 320.

shafts, and clogged with whitewash. On the south the nave has a three-light Perpendicular window, and one on the north, of two lights; also near the west a single lancet. The chancel arch is cut by the roof, but is on octagonal pillars. The roofs are flat pitched and plain. The interior is pewed, and wants improvement. The south transept or chapel belongs to Norton Conyers, and has been modernised; it opens by a debased arch on clustered shafts; it has, however, some early Decorated windows, one on the west, without foils, but with good mouldings and hood internally; also a piscina with trefoiled niche and a sepulchral arch of Decorated character, pedimental, with trefoil under the apex. The chancel is very long; has north and south Decorated windows, of two lights, without foliation, both which, adjacent to the west end, are transomed as if lychnoscopic. The east window and one on the south are poor Perpendicular, of two lights. On the south are three plain pointed sedilia, rather rude, with openings in the piers between them, and an Early English double piscina on central shaft. There is a priest's door on the south, and string on it and beneath the windows.

The tower is poor, has modern battlement and pinnacles.

On the north of the chancel is an ancient vestry and chamber over it, lighted by a two-light square-headed window and some single slit-like openings, but with much bare wall. The organ is in the chancel.

ST. EDITH, BISHOP WILTON.

Nov. 29, 1865.—A handsome church, carefully and extensively restored, and in some measure rebuilt, comprises nave with aisles, north transept, chancel, south porch, and tower, with stone spire engaged in the west end. The greater part of the south aisle and chancel have been rebuilt. Within the south porch is a very fine Norman doorway, of four orders of moulding, with shafts—1, of animals, with varied sculpture, holy lamb, and foliage; 2, a range of heads; 3, beak heads on cylinder; 4, arched, with quasi clasps and flowered spindle upon a cylinder. The shafts have cushion capitals, with flower and beaded abaci, and base. The ornamentation of this doorway is highly elaborate, and about the finest specimen of the many rich Norman doorways of the east riding. The interior is in excellent condition, and the walls are of the bare stone. The tower is upon three pointed arches on octagonal pillar, which fall wholly within the width of the nave, looking as if they had been dropped there, so that they are not likely to be of corresponding dates. There is a curious figure of a monkey in the capital of

one of the tower arches. The nave arcades are of four pointed arches, including that facing the tower. The southern pillars are short and octagonal, on square bases; the northern pillars alternately circular and octagonal. The eastern responds circular; on one is a stoup consisting of a circular moulded bowl. The aisles are narrow and there is no clerestory. The windows of the aisles, mostly Decorated, square-headed, of two or three lights. The seats are all open and low; the pulpit a new one of stone.

The transept opens to the north aisle by a pointed arch on capitals of foliage.

The chancel is Norman. Its arch is a rich one, of three orders of ornamental mouldings, beak heads, chevron, etc., with shafts. The east end has three equal Norman windows, filled with new stained glass. The lateral windows are single Norman ones. The roof has good wood-carving. There is a north chapel opening to the chancel by a pointed arch in the wall and by another to the transept. There is a new piscina on the south, and a square recess or aumbrye under the north-east window. The floor is laid with new tiles, and there are stall-wise seats for the choir and a harmonium. The font is a new one; the bowl octagonal, with foliage at the angles. The effect of the tower arches planted within the nave is singular in looking towards the west. There is much new stained glass, and one window in memory of Sir Tatton Sykes. The north aisle retains the original masonry and the roofs are leaded. The tower is clearly Perpendicular, is buttressed, with a string course and battlement, and four crocketed pinnacles. On the west side a three-light window, and the belfry windows are of two-lights. The spire is octagonal and without ribs.

ST. ANDREW, BAINTON.

Nov. 30, 1865.—A beautiful church, singularly uniform, apparently all built at once, probably about 1360, being wholly of late Decorated work.

The plan is a nave, with north and south aisles of equal height and under one roof, chancel, north and south porches, and western tower, with a truncated stone spire. Possibly the spire was never finished. The roof seems to have been lowered, as there is the mark of a higher pitch in the east wall of the tower. The windows of the nave are uniform, all of three lights and reticulated, having externally hoods upon head corbels. There are small pinnacles at the angles of the nave.

The interior is stately and striking, and has the appearance of

having been always well cared for, though it has pews, the work of some forty years since, but low and unobtrusive, and no galleries. The nave has on each side a lofty arcade of four pointed arches upon octagonal pillars reaching near to the roof, there being no clerestory. The tower arch is open, pointed, without imposts, and somewhat stilted. Near it is placed a good-sized organ. In the south aisle is a piscina under a trefoiled arch, with foliated spandrels. In the same aisle a fine tomb, of the same date with the church, under a rich pedimental canopy, with crockets and finial and ogee double-feathered arch, angel figures being in the intermediate space; the mouldings are fine, and the canopy is flanked by crocketed pinnacles upon panelled buttresses. The effigy is of a cross-legged knight in chain armour bearing a shield charged with arms, a bend. Above the finial of the canopy are three armorial shields with same arms as that borne by the knight.

The chancel arch is pointed, on octagonal shafts, and across it is a wood screen with Gothic tracery, but doubtful if old. The pulpit and desk and the fittings of the chancel are all of similar style, and, perhaps, modern. The chancel has on the north and south windows of reticulated tracery. The eastern of three lights is flowing, having good mouldings and shafts, with circular capitals. This window has modern stained glass. The sacrarium is a very large enclosure, having whitewashed rails. The altar, also whitened, is of Gothic pattern. On the south are two ascending sedilia. On the north an oblong aumbrye. Some extensive fitting seems to have been done in Gothic style thirty or forty years ago at some expense and in a good spirit for the date. On a slab just to the west of the sacrarium is a good brass of a priest holding a chalice.¹

The font is Norman; bowl cylindrical, sculptured with lozenges, and chevroned at the rim; upon two steps.

The north porch is used as a vestry. Within the south porch is a doorway of two orders; the parapets of the nave are moulded, with cornice of foliage underneath, and there is one huge gargoyle on a south buttress. The priest's door, south of the church, has ogee arch well moulded, and a trefoiled niche above it. The tower is embattled, the battlement having a kind of oilets with wavy tracery and a corbelled table under it. The belfry windows of two lights; there are two string courses and large buttresses, and a projecting turret, at the south-west, lighted by slits; a large four-

¹ The brass is to the memory of Roger Godeale, rector here 1375-1429
(*Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, xii, 198).

light Decorated window on the west side, the hood on head corbels, but no door.

The spire octagonal and ribbed, and though ending abruptly not on the whole ungraceful.

The whole church is of one piece, elegant and interesting. On the south side of the chancel there is much ivy.

ALL SAINTS, NAFFERTON.

Nov. 30, 1865.—A good church, having clerestoried nave with north and south aisles, chancel, western tower, and south porch. The clerestory has a parapet, but not the other parts. The material is good stone; the tower, Perpendicular, has corner buttresses, parapet, and four little pinnacles; belfry windows, of two lights, and no string course. The west doorway has depressed arch, over it a three-light window, and in the middle, under the belfry window, a recess with flattened trefoil head, containing a shield. The south doorway has plain hood and continuous mouldings; the north doorway plain. The windows of the aisles mostly square-headed, Decorated, of two lights; that east of the north aisle of three; of the south of two lights and pointed.

The tower arch is pointed, springing at once from the wall. The nave has each arcade of four pointed arches; on the north the pillars are octagonal; on the south the piers are of lozenge form without capitals, the arch mouldings continued down them. On the south the hoods have head corbels. The clerestory has large three-light Perpendicular windows, with foliated lights and no tracery. The roof has been renovated and has some fair pierced tracery. The organ is in the tower. The nave is pewed, but with great regularity, and some windows contain new painted glass.

The chancel arch is semi-Norman, just pointed, the outer order has simple square edges; the inner has knobs or balls; the shafts have spiral mouldings and abaci moulded. The chancel is not occupied by seats. The east window is of four lights, early Decorated, with unfoliated lights and cinquefoil in the head. On the north is a two-light unfoliated window; on the south one of three lights, having deep hollow mouldings. On the south of the chancel arch is a kind of hagioscope pointed facing east, and shouldered on the west face with an odd-shaped slit in the walling at the back. In the south aisle is a sepulchral arch in the wall, and there are some odd-looking corbels in this aisle.

The font is an early one, of circular form, sculptured all over with lozenges and scrolls, on a new circular stem.

THE TICKHILL AND BATTLE MONUMENTS.¹

By PAUL BIVER,

A.C.N. de la Société des Antiquaires de France.

THE English artists were very slow to adopt the Italian style of the Renaissance; they remained faithful to the Gothic tradition, and several among them continued till the end of the eighteenth century, as in Oxford, to decorate after a late Gothic fashion. Renaissance sculptures achieved in England during the first half of the sixteenth century are, therefore, very rare, and are generally the work of foreign artists, French or Italian.

Mr. Higgins has rendered popular the works of the Italian sculptors who came to London in the beginning of the "Cinquecento."²

Shortly before his death, Henry VII gave Master Pageny³ the order to erect his monument. But Henry VIII, dissatisfied with the plan, took back the order, and entrusted the work to Torrigiano,⁴ who had arrived in England in 1509, and whose beautiful sculptures in Westminster Abbey and in the Rolls Chapel excite the just admiration of connoisseurs.

Giovanni da Majano executed for Cardinal Wolsey terra cotta shields, held by "putti," and beautiful medallions of Roman emperors, to decorate Hampton Court. Benedetto da Rovezzano⁵ was asked by the Cardinal to undertake the construction of his tomb (1524).

¹ The Editor wishes to express his thanks to M. Biver for writing this paper specially for the *Journal*. Apart from its intrinsic value, it is notable as the first contribution from a French archæologist which has appeared in the *Journal*, and as having been written in English by its author.

² See "On the work of Florentine Sculptors in England in the early part of the sixteenth century, with special references to the Tombs of Cardinal Wolsey and King Henry VIII" (Alfred Higgins, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. li, 129, 367).

³ Guido Mazzoni Paganino executed in Italy: The Nativity of Busseto, 1475; the sepulchre of San Giovanni Decollato, of Modena, 1477-1480; that of Sant'Antonio Abbate of Venice, 1489; that of Santa Maria della Rosa of Ferrara; the Virgin of Modena; the deposition of the Cross of Monte Oliveto of Naples. His works

in France are: The tomb of Charles VIII at Saint-Denis, and the statue of Louis XII at Blois, both destroyed. It is probable that the medallions of the Roman Emperors, given by him to the Cardinal Georges d'Amboise, are his; one of them can be seen in the Louvre. The tomb of Commynes and his wife in the Louvre and in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, 1500-1510, are attributed to him; also the relief of the "death of the Virgin." (See *Michel Colombe et la sculpture française en son temps*, Paul Vitry, 1901.)

⁴ All are familiar with the works of Torrigiano, the wonderful stuccoes of the Borgia apartment, and his works in Spain.

⁵ Benedetto da Rovezzano executed the chimney-piece of the Palazzo Borgherini, now in the Bargello; the tomb of Piero Soderini in the Carmine (1512); the shrine of San Giovanni Gualberto, the fragments of which can be seen in the Bargello

When Mr. Higgins published his excellent article in the *Archæological Journal*, he knew of the tomb of Sir Anthony and Lady Browne, at Battle (Sussex), which shows much similarity to the Tuscan sculptures above-mentioned, although it is of less importance. The monument in question is somewhat later in date to these Italian masterpieces. A description of it has not yet been given, owing to the lack of documentary evidence to connect it with the preceding period.

In spite of its being geographically so remote from the Italian workshops, Yorkshire is honoured by one of the first manifestations of Italian art in England. The monument at Tickhill¹ of Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam and Lucy Nevill, his wife, with their recumbent effigies, bears a striking resemblance to the tomb in Battle. This, indeed, need not be matter of surprise; Sir Anthony may well have admired the monument erected by order of his mother, Lady Lucy Nevill, and caused a similar memorial to be made of himself.

On the edge of the Tickhill tomb there is an inscription, very much damaged, which bears the following words:—“tz Wylliam knyth and dame Elizabeth his wyfe dougter & eyer untoo thomas clarel, the wyche s^r Richard dep’tid ye 22 day of September a^o D. 1478: and dame Elizabeth the 12 day of May . a^o dⁱ 1496: And allso sir thomas fytzwylliam knyzt & the lady luce nevell dowgter & on of y^e eyrs too the lorde jhon nevell marques mountagew, his wyfe, the whyche s^r thomas discesid ye” Hunter² notes that Frank completed it thus:—“which Sir Thomas deceased 29 May 1495, and the lady Lucy 23 April 1503, of whose souls Jesus have mercy. Amen.” But this addition is evidently not quite correct in several particulars. Sir Richard was the son and heir of Edmund Fitzwilliam, of Wadworth (d. 1465). He married about 1447 Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Clarel, of Aldwark, near Rotherham. He lived at Aldwark, and was High Sheriff in 1466. Mr. Frank’s inscription places his death on the 22nd of September, 1478, whereas his will³ bears date 21 September, 1479; he desires to be buried in the house of the Friars of Tickhill.

(1505–1530); the two marble stalls of the chapel of the same museum; the altar of Santa Trinita, and the statue of St. John at Santa Maria delle Fiori of Florence. On his return to Florence he became blind, and therefore remained inactive until his death, in 1552 (see *Histoire de la Sculpture Florentine*, iv. Marcel Reymond, Florence).

¹ I beg to offer my thanks to Mr. John

Bilson, who has kindly shown me Mr. Alfred Higgins’ letter on the Battle monument, and his own notes on that of Tickhill.

² Hunter’s *South Yorkshire*, i, 242. The inscription as printed above is partly from what is now visible, and the remainder as printed by Hunter.

³ *Test. Ebor.*, iii. 246.

His widow, Lady Elizabeth Fitzwilliam, did not die on the 12th of May, 1496, as the inscription on the tomb records, for her will is dated December 24, 1502, and was proved June 13, 1503.¹ She also desired to be buried in the church of the Austin friars of Tickhill, "juxta corpus viri mei."

Their son, Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, was born on January 13, 1448, and married Lucy Nevill. Hunter fixes the date of his death on May 29, 1495.² This also must be a mistake, for his will is dated 27 April, 1497, and was proved 6 June, 1498.³ He specified that his body should be laid next to that of his father. Lucy Nevill was the fourth daughter of John Nevill, Marquis Montagu, who was killed at Barnet with his brother, the "kingmaker."

She had, by her first marriage with Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, three sons. One of them was William, Earl of Southampton, and High Admiral of England under Henry VIII (d. 1542⁴). She married again Sir Anthony Browne, who died in 1506.

Lucy Nevill died in 1534,⁵ and not on April 23, 1503. [It is probable that she had the monument erected during her second widowhood (1506-1534), and from its style we may infer that its date is somewhere between about 1520 and 1530. The tomb was originally in the Church of the Austin friars at Tickhill. Leland mentions its removal into the parish church,⁶ which, doubtless, took place in 1537, when the friary was suppressed. On the socle are the arms of the families of Fitzwilliam, Clavel, Nevill, Montagu, and Monthermer. The monument is of white alabaster, probably obtained from the quarries of Chellaston in Derbyshire. Some vestiges of paint are still visible on the base. It is not in a good state of preservation, two sides of the altar tomb being completely destroyed. The effigies are also very much damaged. Both the faces are mutilated, and the hands are broken off. The knight wears over his armour a surcoat of rhomboid design, and around his neck the SS. collar appears. His head rests upon a helmet, and the legs are gone. The treatment of the hair is singularly stiff and inexperienced, and the face is totally without expression. Lady Fitzwilliam reposes upon her cloak, her head supported by two cushions. She wears a long robe, with slashed sleeves, a girdle descends from both shoulders, the ends joining a little below the waist. Her collar is edged by a small frill, and around her neck, on a pleated stomacher, she wears a heavy

¹ *Test. Ebor.*, iv, 209.

² Hunter, ii, 55.

³ *Test. Ebor.*, iii, 247n.

⁴ Will in *North Country Wills* (Surtees Society, vol. cxvi), 190.

⁵ Will in *North Country Wills* (Surtees Society, vol. cxvi), 129.

⁶ *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, x, 239.

chain. Her hair is plaited with narrow ribbons, and enclosed by a small cap.

The two surviving sides of the socle are most interesting, and differ entirely from the decoration common at the time. The southern side bears very simple reliefs. Its design is quite Italian, two gracefully-decorated columns appearing at the angles, whilst the side itself is divided by pilasters into three compartments. Each of these compartments bears a shield, surmounted by a semi-elliptical shell, enriched with a border of egg-and-tongue. The spandrels are filled with foliage, and the plinth is ornamented with scroll-work. The east side of the tomb is less elaborately decorated, save at one end. The corresponding shell is adorned by the bust of a cupid, whilst other cupids (Plate I) support the coat-of-arms, and are a happy substitute for the traditional angels. All dryness of execution has disappeared, replaced by the Italian "bravura."

The Tickhill reliefs, wrote Mr. Higgins in a letter, may possibly have been sculptured by one of the companions Torrigiano brought with him from Florence. He was certainly not the man who carved the exquisite reliefs of the white marble pillars of Henry VII's altar. One of these companions was Antonio di Piergiovanni di Lorenzo, sculptor of Settignano, engaged by Torrigiano in 1519 to accompany him to England.

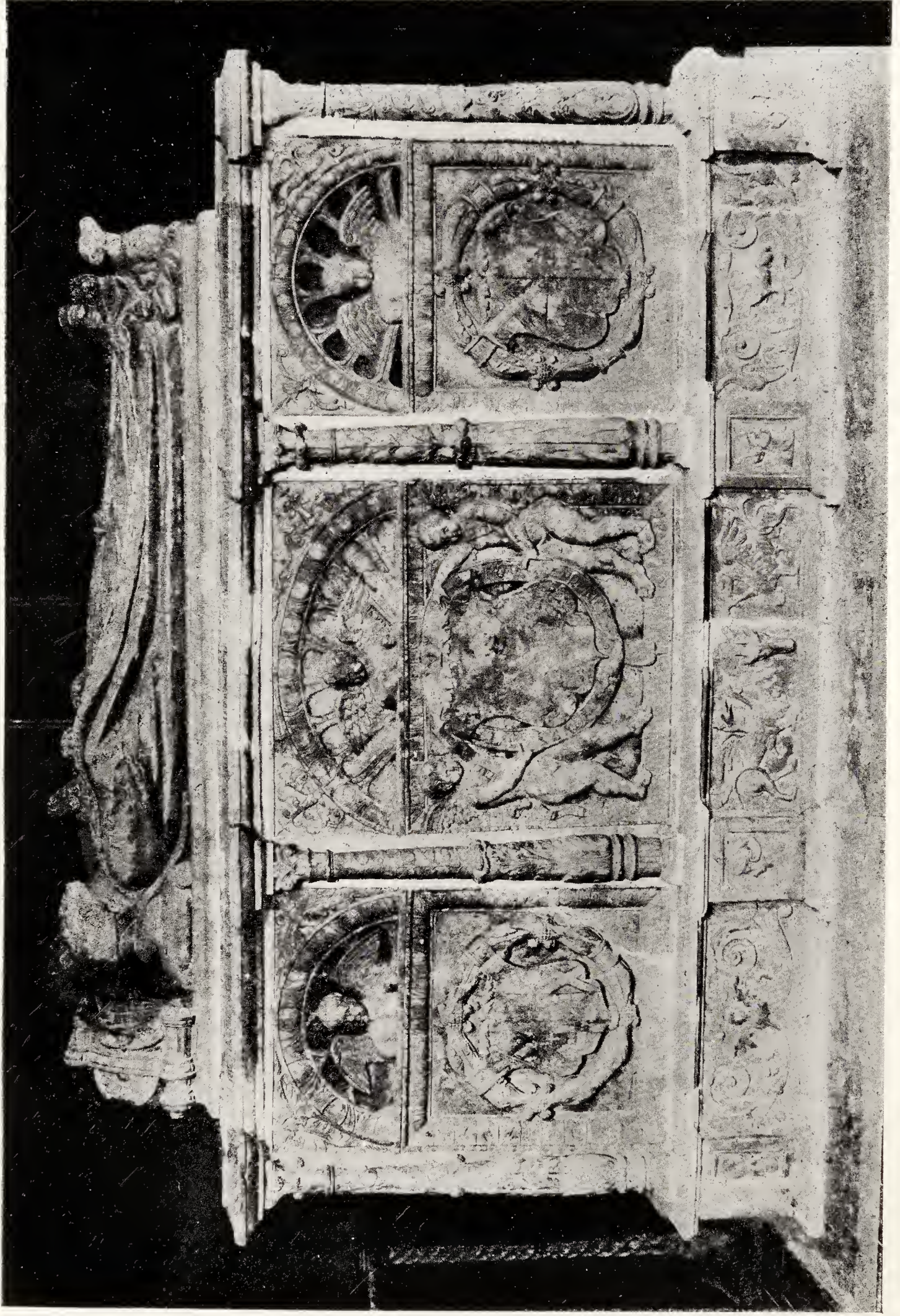
The Battle monument¹ (Plate II) is, I believe, the only one in England which recalls that of Tickhill. It must have been executed some twenty years later (1540-1548) by order of Sir Anthony Browne, son of Sir Anthony Browne and Lucy Nevill. He was born in 1500, and became governor of Queensborough, Lord Lieutenant of Calais, and Master of the Horse to Henry VIII. He bought the grounds of Battle Abbey at the dissolution of the monasteries, and destroyed the Abbey Church and monastic buildings. He was one of the trustees of the will of Henry VIII, who confided to his care the Prince Edward and the Princess Elizabeth; but he survived his royal master only a few months, dying in the year 1548. His tomb in the parish church of Battle was certainly erected between 1540 and 1548. His wife died in 1540, and he himself in 1548, but this date was left blank in the inscription on the monument:—"here liethe the ryght honorable sir antony browne knyght of the gartere master of the kyngs maiestes horcys and one of the honorable prive cowncel of owr most drad soverayne lord and vie . . . ce kyng henry the eyght and dame alis his wiff whiche alis decesid the 31 day of marche

¹ The monument is engraved in Blore's *Monumental Remains*. London, 1826.

PLATE I.



THE TICKHILL MONUMENT—DETAIL.







a dñi 1540 and the sayd sir antony decesid — day of — a dñi 1 — on whois sowls and all cristen iñu have mercy. Amen.”

The sculptures of the Battle monument are very well preserved, and parts of them are still painted and gilt. The alabaster of which they are wrought seems to have come from the same quarry as that of Tickhill. The sides of the socle are richly decorated, and present great analogy with the eastern side of the Tickhill monument. The general plan is identical. The frieze rests upon columns ornamented with arabesques. The arms are surrounded by wreaths of rich foliage and fruit. These *are* supported by “putti”; above are shells, with small angels in their centre. The plinth is enriched with sculptured griffins and other animals, as well as with small helmeted heads. The difference between the reliefs of the Battle monument and those of Tickhill resides chiefly in their execution. At Battle the “putti,” the small helmeted heads, and the foliage, have neither the softness of outline nor the boldness of those of Tickhill (Plate III). The sides of the tomb of Sir Anthony are carved in a manner which is very delicate and dry, but somewhat awkward. They are, I believe, the work of an English sculptor reproducing an Italian model, and still unfamiliar with the nude.

The recumbent figures of Battle differ vastly from those of Tickhill, and are much more beautiful (Plate IV). The costume is similar, but a lovely canopy of Renaissance design is placed over Lady Browne’s head. Sir Anthony wears his armour, and around his neck the collar of the Order of the Garter. But what a difference between the fine head, the beautiful serenity of the eyes, the wavy hair (Plate IV), and the rigid expressionless head of Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam. The former indicates a veritable revival in the art of the sculptor in alabaster, who had once realised such noble types of recumbent effigies as the series of the Chillaston knights. Is this newly-recovered vigour due to the old tree, or is it a graft of the Italian art? I incline to the latter opinion. Lady Browne’s cloak, with its ample and graceful folds, though not so beautiful, recalls the cloak of Queen Elizabeth of York, and the head of Sir Anthony is also after the manner of Torrigiano. In short, the tombs of Tickhill and Battle are works of the Italian Renaissance, less important, it is true, than those of Westminster and Rolls Chapel, but having a common origin with them.

They are an illustration of the slow but effective invasion of the Italian art into the old national workshops.

CONCERNING THE SURNAME AND ARMS OF THE FAMILY OF SAINT PAUL.

BY J. FLETCHER HORNE., M.D., F.R.S.E.

PAUL THE MARTYR has bequeathed to us many memorials in the various nomenclatures of Europe, of the popularity of his memory. Perhaps, the earliest form met with in England would be Paulinus, who was priest to Ethelburga, daughter of Ethelbert, who brought him with her on her marriage with Edwine, King of Northumbria, to the Northumbrian Court. Through the teaching of Paulinus, Edwine and his witan publicly embraced the Christian faith,¹ and were baptized about A.D. 597-600.

Bardsley² suggests, as derivatives of the surname, Pawson, Powlson, and Paulson. In one of these we are reminded of the old pronunciation of this name, and would explain the origin of the diminutives Pauletts, Pouletts, Powletts, and Pollitts.

Piers Plowman styles the surname "Powel," and even as late as 1562 we find Heywood writing the following epigram:—

"Rob Peter and pay Paule, thou sayst I do ;
But thou robst and poulst Peter, and Poule too."

On a tablet in the ancient church of Dives, a small seaport on the coast of Normandy (now almost unknown), that had been the appointed trysting place of the Conqueror's fleet in 1066,—and it was in the church now standing that he offered up his parting prayer,—and from this list, which is entitled "Companions of William the Conqueror at the Conquest of England, 1066," may be found that of Guillaume de Poillei.³ Barber² gives St. Pol de León as a Norman-French local name.

Hunter,⁴ on the authority of Dodsworth, gives a reputed history of the Manor of Todwick, in which we are told that Simon, son of Thorne, was lord of Tadewyke and Elreton before the Conquest, and had three daughters, his co-heirs; Cassandra, the youngest daughter, married by the Lord Lovetot to William de Saint Paul, by whom Nicholas de

¹ *Chronicles of Old Pontefract*. Lorenzo Padgett.

² *English Surnames*. C. W. Bardsley, M.A. 1889.

³ *The Battle Abbey Roll*. Duchess of Cleveland. 1889.

⁴ *Deanery of South Yorkshire*.

⁵ *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. i.

Saint Paul, who gave the grange called Bolyldewell to the Abbey of Roche.

Nicholas had Gilbert de Saint Paul, who enjoyed the inheritance only six years, and died, leaving Alicia, his daughter and heir, wife of Gregory de Tadewyke and mother of William Saint Paul.

The Saint Pauls continued at Todwick at least to the end of the fourteenth century. William Saint Paul, of Tottewyke, by his will, dated 4th of May, 1391, proved 13th June, gave his soul to God and St. Mary, and his body to be buried in the monastery of St. Mary de Rupe.

It is thus possible that the follower of William the Conqueror, Guillaume de Poillei, married Cassandra, daughter of Simon, son of Thorne, and we have corroborative evidence of the presence of the family located in the neighbourhood of Pontefract. In the *Pedes Finium Ebor* (A.D. 1202) we find:—

“Eisdem loco et die, Inter NICOLAUM DE S. PAULO, pet. et GILBERTUM DE BUK, ten. de ix bov. terræ cum pert. in HERTHULL (Harthill). Unde assiza de morte antecessoris &c. Scil. quod predictus Nicholaus remisit &c. totum jus &c. in predictis ix bov. terræ cum pert. de se et her. suis predicto Gilberto et her. suis in perp. Et pro hac quieta clamantia &c. Gillebertus dedit predicto Nicholao ij marcas argenti.”

In 1203-4:—“Eisdem loco et die Inter ALICIAM BRUN pet.; et ROBERTUM DE S. PAULO ten. de j bov. terræ cum pert., et de tertia parte dominici predicti Roberti in KERECROFT,¹ et de tertia parte j^{us} molendini cum pert. in SKELEHALL¹ quæ predicta Alica clamabat esse de rationabili dote sua quæ eam contingebat de libero tenemento, quod fuit Roberti de Kerecroft quondam viri sui in predictis villis. Unde placitum fuit &c., scil. quod idem Robertus concessit eidem Aliciæ quindecim solidos per annum de predicto molendino de Scelehall percipiendos tota vita ipsius Aliciæ per manus molendinarii ejusden molendini nomine dotis. Et si molendinum illud decidat vel deterioretur, ita quod ipsa Alicia inde per annum non possit habere predictos xv sol., ipse Robertus de aliis redditibus suis in loco competenti ei xv^{cim} solidatus redditus perficiet, quia ipsa Alicia nullum custum ponet in predicto molendino reparando, quavis deciderit. Et pro hac concessione &c.—predicta Alicia remisit &c. de se predicta Roberto et her. suis totum jus &c. in predicta bov. terræ cum pert., et in predicta tertia parte dominici ipsius Roberti,

¹ Carcroft and Skellow, in the parish of Owston, near Doncaster.

et in superplusagio predicti molendini. Et sciendum est, quod molendinarius ipsius molendini fidelitatem faciet ipsi Aliciæ de predictis xv^{cim} solidis ei per annum solvendis.”

In Kirkby's Inquests, which is supposed to have been taken A.D. 1285, we find:—Thomas de Sancto Paulo tenet j^o car. terræ in Byrom de eodem feodo. Et dicta villa geldabilis est, et redd. per ann. vicecomiti prædicto pro finibus prædictis ij s. ix d.

In the “Nomina Villarum” for Yorkshire, made in relation to the military levies, 9 Edward II (1316), we find in the Wapentagium de Barkeston, Robertus de sancto Paulo, for Byrom. Hunter considered that the English surname of Saint Paul is possibly derived from the church of Todwick, which is dedicated to St. Paul. He thinks the inference is unavoidable, that such names as Saint Paul were assumed or given, out of regard to residence near to the respective churches of those places, and that this may be the true origin of all surnames of this remarkable class, which were formerly much more numerous than they are now.

Of the chantries in the church of Owston, two were called after Our Lady, St. Mary, the third after St. John the Baptist, which was endowed with 44s. a year, rents of lands in Skellow and Carcroft. This chantry was founded by John de Saint Paul, who was Archbishop of Dublin from 1349 to 1362. It was founded before he attained that high dignity, for as early as 1344 John de Owston was instituted cantarist, and in 16 Edward III, 1342, there was a fine between him, as custos of the chapel of St. John the Baptist on the south side of the church of All Saints at Owston, querent, and Robert son of Thomas de Saint Paul of Byrom, deforciant, of a toft 32 acres and a rood in Skellale, Kercroft, and Owston, the right of the said custos.¹

John de St. Paul, Archbishop of Dublin, was a native of Owston, where he endowed a chaplain to celebrate divine service, for himself, his brother William, and other members of his family. He may have been a son of Thomas, and brother of Robert de St. Paul, on whose behalf he obtained from Edward II the remission of fines imposed on Robert for his adherence to Thomas of Lancaster.²

He was possibly connected with Mary de St. Paul or St. Pol, daughter of Count de St. Pol, who married Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, as she frequently made John de Saint Paul her attorney during her absence from England.

¹ Hunter's *South Yorkshire*.

² *Parl. Writs II*, ii, 1387.

Before 1330, John de St. Paul received a papal dispensation from the disabilities attending illegitimacy, and in 1339 was directed by the Pope to affirm St. Paul's legitimacy, his father and mother having intermarried in the presence of their curate, without publication of banns and not in church.¹

Born probably about 1295, he became a clerk in the Chancery before 1318.² He was rector of Asshely David,³ in the diocese of Lincoln, in 1329, and next year received a licence to hold another benefice with it. He was appointed with two other officers to guard the Great Seal in 1334, during the absence of John de Stratford, the Chancellor; and in 1337 he was made a prebendary of Penkridge, and in 1338 prebendary of Brightling, in Chichester Cathedral. In 1337 he was created Master of the Rolls, and two years later received a grant of the House of Converts, in Chancery Lane, for life. During the period he was Master of the Rolls, he held the post of Keeper of the Great Seal.

In 1339 he was rector of Sutton, in the diocese of Salisbury, and the same year acted as counsel for the priory of Christ Church, Canterbury, which gave him a yearly pension of sixty shillings, in recognition of his services.⁴

Hunter has further shown that in the extents of the honour of Pontefract in 3 Henry VI, Thomas Saint Paul held half a knight's fee. When Burnard's Survey was taken in 1577, it was then possessed by John Saint Paul. This family then resided at Campsal, and we find the following pedigree entered at Glover's Visitation, 1584-5:—

Osgodcross.

St. Paul of Campsall.

Non probavit arma.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Christopherus St. Paule de Carre-croft in comitatu Ebor. armiger, dedi, etc., Thomæ St. Paule fratri meo, et Aliciæ nuper uxori Ricardi Gamuli de Wentbrigg jam defuncto, totum illud tenementum quod prefacto Christohero post decessum Briani St. Paul patris mei jure hereditario decendere debet, etc., profatis Thomæ fratri meo et Aliciæ pro termino vitæ eorundem, reddendis mihi et hæredibus meis annuatim, unam rosam rubram ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptistæ dat. a^o 2 H. VII.

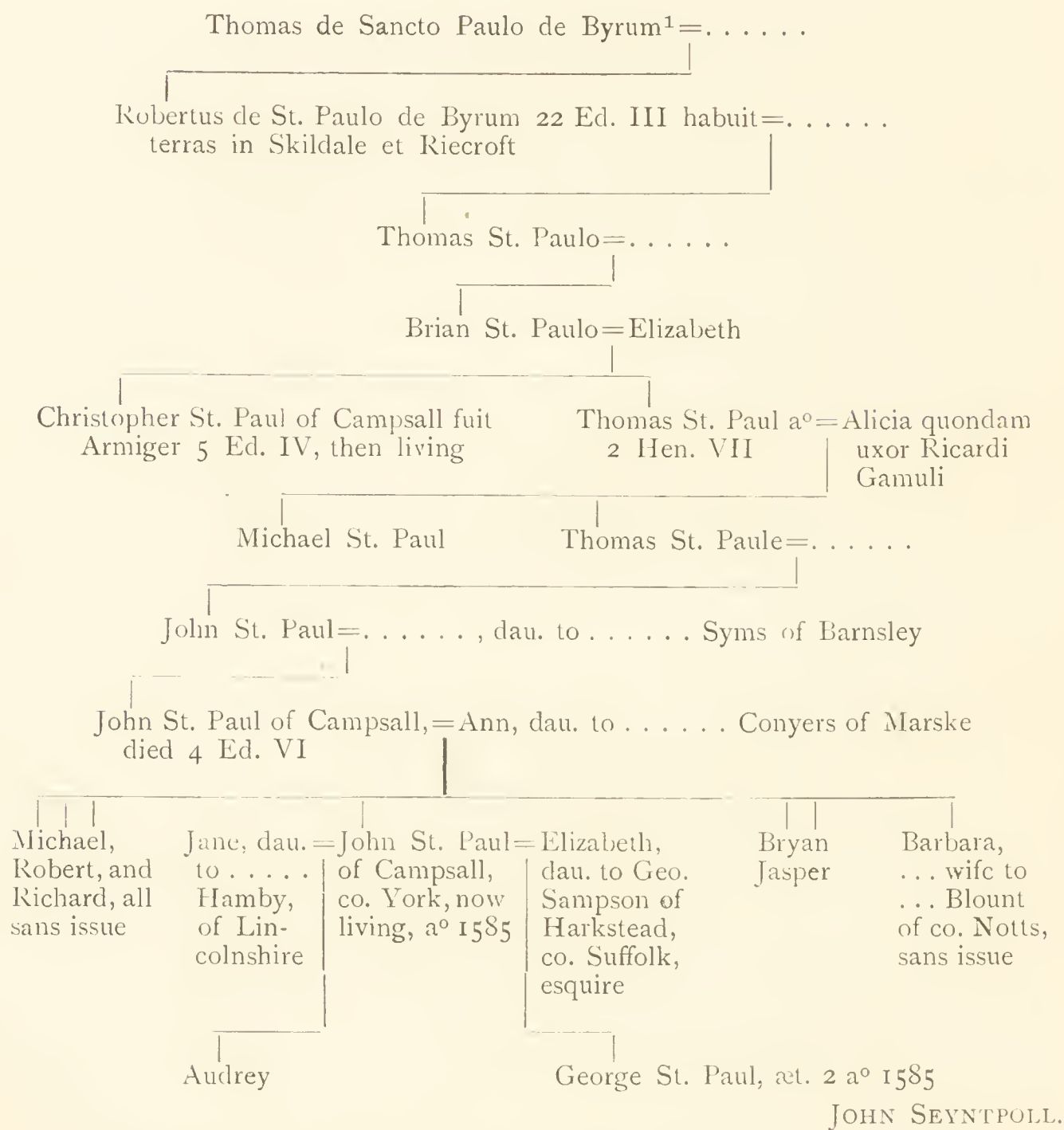
Carta Roberti filii Jacobi de Santo Paulo dat. apud Skellale an. 1349.

¹ Bliss, *Cal. Papal Letters*, ii, 312, 546, 556.

² *Cal. Close Rolls*.

³ ? Ashby cum Fenby.

⁴ *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. 1.



The last-named, George, grew up to be the consumer of his estate and the ruin of his ancient house, and not of this estate only, but Dods-worth informs us, that, having been adopted heir to Sir George Saint Paul, Bart., of Snarford, Lincolnshire, he sold all the estate which he derived from him. He died at Campsal in the year 1644, and his burial is entered in the parish register. As the pedigree is not given in Dugdale's Visitation of the County of Yorke in 1666, and the name does not appear in the list of persons who were con-tumacious and brought under the notice of the High Sheriff, we may presume that his descendants had ceased to hold any high

¹ Hunter considers that he was probably the husband of Lady Elizabeth St. Paul of Campsal, whose will, made in 1434, was proved at York. It appears by it that she was the widow of James Cresacre of Barnborough, and of Peter de la Hay.

Percival Cresacre was her eldest son. She directs that she shall be buried at Barn-borough, but that all funeral rites shall be first performed in the parish church of Campsel.

place in the county. The name certainly continued in the neighbourhood to a much later date.

Sir George Sitwell,¹ in an able paper on "The English Gentleman," shows how Sir Henry Spelman, whose "Aspilogia" was written about 1595, observes that until the age of Henry VI many not ignoble families in our own county were without Court armour. At the Heraldi Visitation in the sixteenth century, the Saint Pauls of Campsal and the Flemings of Wakefield, with pedigrees ranging back to the reign of Edward III, could offer no proof of arms. Their families, at least for some generations, had not found it necessary to use them.

May I suggest that the words should be—*did* not offer proof. It is self-evident that whilst no arms were presented to Glover, yet, at the same Visitation in 1584-5,² he mentions among armes taken out of churches, that he found in the Chapell of St. Giles in Pomfrett, "arms made for John St. Paul, of Campsal, and his wife Ann, daughter of ——— Conyers, of Marske." Quarterly, 1, or a lion rampant gules; 2, argent 3 nails sable, on a chief gules a lion passant guardant or; 3, gules a knight on horseback, brandishing his sword argent; 4, argent a chevron between three magpies; 5, argent 5 fusills in fess gules, in chief 3 bears' heads erased sable. Impaling quarterly 1 and 4 azure a maunche or, an amulet for difference; 2 and 3, 2 bends argent and gules, a canton ermine.

The arms of Conyers of Marske were:—1, 4, Azure a maunche or, charged with an amulet in chief, and an amulet or crescent on the pendant, sable; 2, 3, gules two bends argent, a canton ermine. Impalement argent, three calves passant sable.

It is evident that in the earlier years of the Restoration, the pride of family was not universally prevalent in the county of York. Nearly one-third of the whole number of gentry, whom the herald called upon to appear before him, with proof of their arms and pedigrees, treated the summons with neglect.³

Sir George Saint Paul, of Snarford, was created a baronet 29th June, 1611. Yorke⁴ in the list of the arms of the gentry of Lincolnshire, gives the arms of Saint Paul as—Argent, a Lyon rampant, his taylor double-forked, gules, crowned or.

There is a singular coincidence, that the arms of the English family of Saint Paul coincide with the arms given by Père Anselme, as belonging to the French branches of the mighty house of Luxembourg, which

¹ *The Ancestor*, vol. i.

² *Visitation of Yorkshire*, by Robert Glover. Edited by Joseph Foster. 1875.

³ Preface to the *Visitation of the County*

of York. Publication of the Surtees Society, vol. xxxvi.

⁴ *The Union of Honour*. Collected by James Yorke, Lincolne, Blacksmith. 1640.

mated with the noblest families of the age—d'argent du lion de gueules la queue nouée fourchee, et passée en sautoir armé couronné d'or lampassé d'azur.

In a fifteenth century Book of Arms, possibly of the reign of Henry VI, which has recently been reproduced by Mr. Barron,¹ "Silver, a crowned lion gules, with a forked tale," are given as belonging to Count de Seyntpoule.

Mr. Round,² in answer to the implied question—Why should an Englishman, called St. Paul, obtain arms virtually indistinguishable from those of the house of Luxembourg? Père Anselme points out that a branch of the house of Luxembourg—Ligny—married the heiress of the Count de Saint Paul, and thus acquired that dignity. Thus was founded the house of Luxembourg-St. Paul, which continued to bear the Luxembourg coat, though differenced by a crosslet on the lion's shoulder. That the coat was indistinguishable from that of the house of Luxembourg is proved by *Papworth's Ordinary*, with an entry—Arg: a lion ramp., tail forked gu., crowned or. St. Paul, Snarford, co. Lincoln, Luxembourg. The origin of the bearings seem distinctly French. It would be interesting to know, if the arms taken out of the church of St. Giles, at Pontefract, have descended from the family of Guillaume de Poillei, who came over with the Conqueror.

¹ *The Ancestor*, vol. v.

² T. Horace Round. *English Counts of the Empire*. *Ancestor*, vol. vii.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN YORKSHIRE.

SOME ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.¹

BY MILL STEPHENSON, B.A., F.S.A.

ADLINGFLEET (W.R.)

Correction to vol. xv, p. 2.

The inscription to Christopher Egmonton is in Roman capitals, and is dated 1569. Size of plate $10\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

HEAR . LYETHE . THE . CORPS . OF
XPR . EGMONTON . ESQUIER
LATE . OF . FOCKERBYE . THE
LAST . HEYRE . OF . THAT . NAME
WHO . DIED . THE . SECOND . OF
MARCHE . A^o DNI . 1569 . A^o ÆTAT' SVE 72
HOC . OPVS . FIERI . FECIT . IOHES . SKERNE . DE . ESTOFFT.

ANSTON (W.R.)

Addition to vol. xv, p. 4.

The inscription to Mary Hutton, 1662, reads thus :

HERE LIES THE CABINET OF VERTUES STORE
WHEREIN CHASTE LOUE & CHARITY DIUINE
WITH TRVTH & IUSTICE, PIETY, NAY MORE
CONSTANT OBEDIENCE DID ALWAYES SHINE
THE BEST OF WIUES, OF MOTHERS & OF FRINDS
A IOYFVLL RESVRRECTION HEERE ATTENDS.
MARY HUTTON DAUGHTER AND HERE-
-TRIX OF WILLIAM PEIGHAM THE MOST AN-
-TIENT FAMILY IN THIS PARISH : AND WIFE
TO IOHN HUTTON GËTLEMAN. EXCAN-²
-GED THIS LIFE FOR BLEST ETERNI-
-TY THE 28TH OF MARCH, 1662.

Size of plate 18 by $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

¹ For Bibliography of Yorkshire Brasses see Note XI at page 365 of the present volume.

² *sic* in original.

ASTON (W.R.)

Correction to vol. xv, p. 4.

The inscription to Sir John Melton, 1510, should read thus:

Of go^t charite pray for the soule of s' Johñ
 Melton knyght which decessed the xi day of
 July the yere of o^r lord mⁱ. lxx and the seconde
 yere of the reigne of kyng henry the viii
 On whose soule Jhū haue mercy amen

To the arms of Hilton add, *with a fleur-de-lys . . . in fess for difference*.
 Size of inscription plate 19 by 7½ inches, of shields 6½ by 5½ inches.

BURNBY (E.R.)

THOMAS NORTON, 1632.

Inscription only. Size of plate 13 by 6 inches. Mural, chancel.

HIC IACET THOMAS NORTON
 GENER': QVI OBIIT 8^o DECEM^{BRIS}
 ANNO DñI 1632 ANNOQZ
 ÆTATIS SVÆ 79^o: IN PACE
 REQUIESCAT ANIMA SVA.

BURNESTON (N.R.)

Addition to vol. xvii, p. 267.

II.

MATTHEW ROBINSON, VICAR, 1695.

Inscription with shield. Size of plate 16½ by 18½ inches. Chancel.

Mattheus Robinson

A. M.

*Per 40 annos Pastor ffidus
 Dolibus Gratiae Naturæ ffortunæqz clarus
 Sacrâ Theologiâ Medicinâqz insignis
 Charitatis Monumenta alibi posuit
 Hic corporis Exuvias deposuit
 Anno Ætatis 66
 Annoqz Dōini 95*

Arms: . . . *on a chevron between three bucks statant . . as many trefoils*
 . . . ROBINSON, impaling *Ermine a lion rampant . . crowned . .* Below
 the shield an hour-glass and book, and a seated cherub.

BYLAND ABBEY (N.R.)

Addition to vol. xvii, p. 267.

II.

Another casement, 8 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, representing two abbots, each under a single canopy, with a foot inscription beneath, fifteenth century, is reproduced in the *Portfolio of the Monumental Brass Society*, vol. ii, plate 43.

CATTON (E.R.)

THOMAS TEYLL, 1591.

Inscription only. Size of plate $15\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Probably the work of a York engraver.

Heare lyeth Thomas Teyll who died the xv day of July
Að doñi 1591 in beggning of xxij yeares of his age not
marred sonn of Anthony Teyll gentleman & barbara
his wief who for theire singuler love towards him have
procured him heare to be burged. And this to be
wrytten in memoriall of him.

This inscription was found by the Rev. C. V. Collier, F.S.A., within a comparatively modern oak reading desk which had been presented to Harpham church. Subsequent enquiry proved the plate to have come from Catton, and to this church it has been restored. For a full account and illustration of the brass, see the *Transactions of the East Riding Archæological Society*, vol. x, p. 70. Drake in his *Eboracum*, p. 339, records an inscription to Barbara, wife of Anthony Teyll, gentleman, who died in 1600, in the church of St. Michael-le-Belfry, York.

COPGROVE (W.R.)

Addition to vol. xv, p. 10.

The inscription to John Wincupp, rector, 1637, is as follows :

HIC OBDORMIT IN DOMINO IOHANNES WINCVPP NVPER RECTOR
HVIVS ECCLESIAE, CVI LIIII^{OR} ANNOS INSERVIVIT. CHARITATEM ET
PACEM
CHRISTIANAM RELIGIOSE COLVIT. HOSPITALIS IN OMNES, IN
PAVPERES
BENIGNVS ELEEMOSYNARIVS ERAT. IN NEMINEM VNQVAM MOR-
TALIVM
LITEM INTENTAVIT NEC IPSVM QVISQVAM IN IUS VOCAVIT. PER
ANNOS LII^{OS} SVB ALTISSIMI TVTELA DOMICILIVM CVM FOVERET
AC CONIUGEM, SEX LIBEROS, ET FAMILIAM NVMEROSAM HABERET
NEMO INDE AD SEPVLTVRAM IPSI PRÆIBAT. HUMANITVS ET
CONTIGIT OCTAVO DIE IVLII ANNO DOMINI 1637 ÆTATIS SVÆ 86.

On the south wall of the nave. On the floor, opposite to the door, is a slab inscribed in rather rude Roman capitals, thus :

JOHANNES · WINCUPP
1637
DE · QUO · PAUCA · LEGENDA
IN · ASTANTE · PARIETE.

DONCASTER (W.R.)

Additions and corrections to vol. xv, p. 14.

I.

RICHARD FLOWER, 1662.

Inscription, $12\frac{1}{4}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and achievement of arms on an oval plate, 10 by 8 inches. Now mural, vestry.

OF Richard Flower LATE
OF Impton IN THE COUNTY
OF Radnor ESQ^R WHO WAS
CLERKE OF Y^E CROWNE IN Y^E
NORTHERNE COUNTYES &
HEERE ENDED HIS CIRCUIT Y^E
XIII DAY OF APRILL 1662.

Arms : *Per fess (arg.) and (az.), in chief two fleur-de-lys (gu.), in base one (or)—FLOWER, impaling . . . a chevron . . between three boars' heads erased . .*

Crest : *A stork with wings elevated (ppr.)*

II.

HENRY BRAYLSFORD, 1683.

Inscription and shield of arms. Size of inscription plate 33 by 8 inches, of shield 7 by 7 inches. Mural, vestry.

Here Lyeth y^e body of M^R HEN: BRAYLSFORD of DONCASTER. De-
scended

of y^e Antient family of Derbyshire BRAYLSFORD, Being 2^d son of THO :
BRAYLSFORD of Seynor Gent. & ANN SCARGIL his wife. Who by
FRANCES his 2^d wife Da: of ANDREW BURTON a worthey Alder' of
this Towne, left Issue 3 Sons & a Da :

And humbly calling upon Sweet Iesus to come quickly he patiently
resign'd

his loyall Breath y^e 6^t of Iuly in y^e 36 year of y^e Reigne of King C: II:
Æt. 43.

Arms : (*Or*), *a cinquefoil (sa.), a crescent . . in chief for difference—*
BRAYLSFORD.

III.

JOHN GLENSOEVER, 1695.

Inscription only, the border slightly ornamented. Size of plate $9\frac{1}{2}$ by 10 inches. Mural, vestry.

*Reader farewell prepare thyself to dye
whome Death hath conquer'd here in dust must lye
Untill thy saviour in the Cloudes doe come
with Saints & Angells brighter then the Sun
To judg the World & give Æternall Rest
To those who fear'd him here on earth y^e best
All which believ'd when liveing here like thee
Therefore prepare thyself to follow me
Where Saints & Angells Hallelujah Sing
Holy great God & praises to the King.
Iohn Glensover Appothecary in Doncaster
1695.*

IV.

GEORGE GIBSON, 1699.

Inscription and achievement of arms on a plate 15 by 11 inches. Mural, vestry, the upper part of the plate covered by a pipe.

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF
GEORGE GIBSON GENT.
WHOE DEPARTED THIS
LIFE THE 21TH DAY OF
DECEMBER ANN^O DO^M
1699 IN THE 41TH YEARE
OF HIS AGE

Arms: (*Az.*), *three storks rising (ppr.)*—GIBSON, impaling . . . *a saltire . . . between four cinquefoils . . .*

ESCRICK (E.R.)

I.

JOHN PALER, 1613, AND WIFE KATHERINE.

Inscription on a large grey marble slab on the floor of the baptistry. Above the inscription are indents for two small figures and for two shields. Size of inscription plate 24 by 6 inches.

*Here lieth the bodie of John Paler esquier sonne & heire of Willm
Paler late of the Cittie of Yorke esquier deceased he married Kat
herane y^e daughter of Edward Greaves of Shenley in y^e countie of Her*

further gentleman & had issue by her 6 sonnes & twoo daughters viz'
Edward, Willm, John, Hen, George, Jane, and Susan. he dep'ted this
life y^e xvi of Apr' ANNO DN̄I 1613^o ÆTATIS SVÆ 40

This inscription, except for the last few words, is in very debased black letter, and is the work of a local, probably York, engraver.

II.

SHIELDS. ROBINSON-GARRARD, 1636.

Achievement of arms on an oval plate 17 by 13 inches, and two shields, each 8½ by 7 inches, now inlaid in a large grey marble slab, and partly covering the indents for two figures and a small inscription, but most probably from a stone recorded by Gent¹ as "opposite the altar," and bearing the following inscription:—

"Here lieth the body of Dame Jane Robinson, fourth daughter of John Garrett of London, some time lord mayor of the same, second wife to Arthur Robinson of Deighton of the county of York, who had issue by her two sons, John and Arthur, and three daughters, Jane, Mary, and Jane, and with him she lived 26 years. She departed this life in the . . . year of her age, and in the year of our lord 1636."

There is now no trace of this stone either in the church or churchyard.

The achievement contains the arms of Robinson impaling Garrard, surmounted by helmet, crest, and mantling. The arms are:—(*Vert*), *on a chevron between three stags trippant (or) as many cinquefoils (gu.)*, *in chief a mullet . . for difference*—ROBINSON, impaling (*Arg.*), *on a fess (sa.) a lion passant (of the first)*—GARRARD.

Crest: *A stag trippant (vert), attired (or), bezanty, wreathed round the neck . . for ROBINSON.*

The dexter shield bears the arms of Robinson, and the sinister those of Garrard.

The stone with these shields is now on the floor of the baptistry.

HALIFAX (W.R.)²

Corrections and additions to vol. xv, p. 17.

CORRECTIONS.

I.

The pieces are now fixed to the end of the thirteenth pew from the east, on the south side of the middle aisle.

¹ *History of Rippon*, Appendix, p. 59.

² For these additions and corrections

the Society is indebted to Mr. E. W. Crossley, of Halifax.

No. 1. At the commencement of the fifth line read “ix.” These figures are quite as clear as the rest of the inscription, and it is remarkable that all the Halifax historians, who have evidently copied from each other, should have omitted the commencement of this line. The register confirms the corrected date: “1539. Johannes Waterhowse de Halifax sepultus fuit xxviii^o die mensis ejusdem (Jan.).”

No. 2. For “*Miserere me*” read “*Miserere mei.*”

No. 3. For “*scd'm magna misericordia tua*” read “*scd'm magnā misericordiā tuā.*”

II.

There is no such brass now, although it is mentioned in all the histories. If there ever was one, it must have been replaced at a very early date by the present inscription, painted on slate within a frame of alabaster.

III.

This brass, which measures $14\frac{1}{4}$ by $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches, is now on the floor of the middle aisle (west end). The inscription in full is:

Here lyeth the body
OF HVGH FAVCIT, OF
HALIFAX, BURIED
THE 8th DAY OF APRIL
A.D. 1641.
AND ALSO HVGH FAVCIT,
HIS SON, WAS BURIED Y'
19th DAY OF AVGUST 1668.

*Vt enim per Adamum omnes moriun-
tur sic per Christum omnes reviviscent.*

ADDITIONS.

IV.

TOBY BARRACLOUGH, 1671, AND WIFE IANE, 1668.

Inscription with two shields of arms. Size of plate $15\frac{1}{4}$ by $10\frac{5}{8}$ inches. On floor of south aisle.

Vltima cuivis expectanda dies.
Here lyeth the body of M^{rs}
Iane Barraclough, wife of
Mr Toby Barraclough, of
Halyfax, who departed
out of this life Iuly the 25th
(at 9 at night) & buried 28th day 1668

Also Mr Toby Barraclough¹
(her husband) who was buried
Aprill 4th Año Doñ 1671

ANTE TEMPUS NIHIL JUDICATO

Arms: 1., *on a fess between three birds, three fleurs-de-lys.*—

2. (*Argent*), *on a bend (gules) three antelopes passant of the first, attired (or).*—HALLIWELL OF PIKEHOUSE.

V.

JOSEPH FOURNES, 1676.

Inscription only. On a brass plate, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, within a narrow black wooden frame, fixed to the south wall of the tower.

M^R IOSEPH FOVRNES² DEPARTED
THIS LIFE THE 3^D DAY OF MARCH
1676 AGED 73 YEARES.

HANNAH FOVRNES HIS DAUGHTER
WAS BORNE THE 7TH DAY OF AVGVST
1666 DEPARTED THIS LIFE Y^E 27TH OF
APRILL 1680.

IOHN FOVRNES HIS SONN WAS BORNE
THE 8TH DAY OF IANVARY 1664 AND
DEPARTED THIS LIFE Y^E 29TH OF OCT^{BR} 1683.

SAMVELL FOVRNES HIS SONN WAS
BORNE Y^E 7TH OF DECEMB^R 1662 & DEPARTE^D
THIS LIFE THE 20TH DAY OF FEBRVARY 1687.

PHEBE DAUGHTER OF MR. S. FOURNES
WAS BORN OCT^{BR} THE 14 1687
AND DIED THE 21 OF MARCH 1699

VI.

JAMES MITCHELL, 1679.

Inscription only. Size of plate 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 10 inches. On north-east pier of the tower.³

¹ In his will, dated 25 March, 1671, he refers to his moiety of the manor[s] of Southowram and Cromwelbotham. Mentions his daughters Jane and Anna, minors (*Reg. Test.*, lii, 91).

² The son of William Fourness. He married (1) by licence at Halifax Church, 7 June, 1637, Effam, widow of John Mitchell, of Boothtown, Halifax, to whose husband he had been apprenticed; (2) Phebe, widow of James Oates, of Landshhead in Northowram, and daughter of

James Dickenson. He became a wealthy man, and was a strong supporter of the Parliamentarians. A feoffee of the Waterhouse Charity, a Governor of Heath School, and a member of the Pious Uses Commission. In 1654 he was Chief Constable of Agbrigg and Morley (*Halifax Church Inscriptions*, 12n).

³ This plate was formerly on a grave-stone near the font (*Halifax Church Inscriptions*, 27n).

Here resteth the body of
James Mitchell Late of Crow
Nest in Hiperholme. He was
Buried the 1st day of October

A.D. 1679

And also 3 of his Children.
Ann was buried the 3^d of April
1668. Elizabeth was buried 29th
of May 1676. Samuel, He was
buried January 30th 1676.

Non abiit, sed obiit modo rediturus

VII.

JOSHUA DUN, 1715, AND WIFE ELIZABETH, 1680.

Inscription only. Size of plate $19\frac{1}{4}$ by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches. On the first pillar from the west in the south arcade of the nave.¹

Here lyeth y^e body of Elizabeth
y^e wife of Ioshua Dun, of Hali-
fax, who was buried Novem-
ber y^e 24th 1680. Also Ioshua Dun²
her Husband. Died Aug: 7th 1715. Aged 80.

VIII.

JEREMIAH ROSSENDALL, 1696.

Inscription only. Oblong plate, with scalloped upper border, measuring 20 by $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches at its greatest depth. On first pillar from the west in the south arcade of the nave.³

And also y^e Body of *Mr Jeremiah Rossendall*⁴
his Father, who departed this life *MAY* 17th
and was Interred *MAY* 27th 1696.

HEMINGBOROUGH (E.R.)

MRS. JANE SMITH, 1674.

Inscription only. Size of plate $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Chancel floor.

¹ This plate was formerly on a grave-stone in the middle aisle of the chancel (*Ibid.*, 8n).

² The death of Joshua Dun is also recorded on a white marble monument on the south wall of the church (*Ibid.*, 9).

³ This plate was formerly on a grave-stone in the middle aisle of the chancel (*Ibid.*, 37n).

⁴ He was of Shawhill in Skircoat. His messuage and lands at Shawhill he bequeathed to his daughter Grace, who married Mr. Rawson, the attorney, of Bradford, in 1707; the remainder of his lands he left equally to his two daughters, Grace and Mary, the latter of whom became the wife of Isaac Hollings, of Shipley (*Ibid.*, 37n).

*Here lieth the body
of Mrs Iane Smith
who departed this
life April the 27th 1674.*

ILKLEY (W.R.)

Correction to vol. xv, p. 25.

The date of Master Reginald Heber (No. vi) should be 1653 and his age 73.

KIRKBY MALZEARD (W.R.)

Additions and correction to vol. xv, p. 27.

I.

WILLIAM MANN, 1594, AND WIFE FRANCIS, 1604.

Small kneeling figures, with a prayer desk between them. William Mann is represented in ruff, doublet, and gown with long false sleeves; his wife Francis in a gown with long peaked waist and a large calash or hood. Below is the following inscription, in very debased black letter, with the exception of the last four words, which are in Roman capitals:

*Here lieth the bodies of William Mann of Bramley grange and of
Francis his wife he dep'ted this life y^e x of Febr: anno D'ni 1594 beinge
of the age of lxxii & she dep'ted this life the xxvi of December 1604
beinge of y^e age of lxxvii yeaere VIVAT POST FVNERA VIRTVS.*

The figures, the background round which has not been cut away, measure 6 inches in height, with a total width in the widest part of 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The inscription plate measures 22 by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The brass, which is much worn, is now on the nave wall. It is the work of a local, probably York, engraver.

II.

WILLIAM DAWSON, 1640.

Inscription and achievement of arms. Size of inscription plate 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 inches, of arms plate 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. North aisle floor.

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE BODYE OF
M^R WILLIAM DAWSON OF AZERLEY
QVI OBIIT VICESSIMO NONO DIES (*sic*)
MARTII ANNO DMI 1640. *Annoqz
ætatis sue quinquagesimo septimo*

Arms and crest: DAWSON, of Azerley.

III.

GEORGE DAWSON, 1653.

Inscription only, the border on three sides slightly ornamented with leaves. Size of plate $18\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 inches. Floor of north aisle, on same slab as No. IV.

HERE LIETH INTERRED THE BODY
OF GEORGE DAWSON OF AZERLEY ESQ
QVI OBIIT DECIMO QVINTO DIE IVLII
ANNO DOMINI 1653 ANNOQ' ÆTATIS
SVÆ TRICESSIMO NONO.

IV.

ANTHONY DAWSON, 1735.

Inscription, with achievement of arms. Size of plate $7\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 inches. Floor of north aisle, on same slab as No. III.

*Here lieth the Body of Anthony Dawson Esq^r.
(eldest Son of Sir William Dawson of
Aserley Knight) who died upon y^e 11th Day of
May 1735 Aged 63 Years.*

Arms : Quarterly I and IV, *Erm.*, on a canton (*az.*) a stag lodged (*or*)—DAWSON, of Azerley. II and III, (*Az.*), a chevron *erm.*, between three arrows (*or*), feathered and barbed (*arg.*), on a chief (of the last) three *daws* (*sa.*), a canton (*gu.*) charged with a mullet (*gold*)—DAWSON, of Spaldington.

Crest : *On a mound (vert) a hound (sa.).*

Motto : NIL CONSCIRE SIBI.

V.

MRS. DOROTHY BECKWITH, 1745.

Inscription, on a shield-shaped plate $12\frac{1}{2}$ by 10 inches. Floor of north aisle.

ALSO

HERE LYETH IN HOPES OF A
GLORIOUS RESURRECTION THE
BODY OF M^{RS}. DOROTHY BECK
WITH OWN SISTER TO THE
ABOVE MENTIONED AND SE
COND WIFE UNTO WILLIAM
BECKWITH OF LAMB-HILL
GENTLEMAN WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE DECEMBER THE
THIRD 1745. *Aged 70.*

On the same stone is cut the following inscription:—Depositum Johannis Pickersgill de Mickley qui obiit 8^o die Januarii anno domini 1715 et ætatis suæ 42^o hic requiescit in spe beatæ resurrectionis.

This church was destroyed by fire in February, 1908. The Rev. O. J. Davis, curate in charge, reports that the brasses fortunately escaped destruction.

KIRKBY MOORSIDE (N.R.)

Correction to vol. xvii, p. 295.

Mr. J. Challenor Smith, F.S.A., again in December, 1903, searched the register of All Saints, Pavement, York, and found the entry of the burial of Lady Jane Brooke, the widow of Robert Brooke, Lord Mayor of York. The entry is thus: 1604 "Ladie Jane Brooke was buried the 12 of July."

KIRKBY WHARFE (W.R.)

Correction to vol. xv, p. 27.

The inscription to Richard Colholme (No. 1) is complete.

KIRKBY WISKE (N.R.)

Inscription only. Mural; at east end of south aisle.

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF MR CRISTOPHER CARTER THE
HVS BAND OF ISABELL CARTER OF KIRBY WISK WHO DIED IN
CHRIST THE 5 DAY OF IVNE IN THE YEARE OF OVR LORD GOD 1688

This stone Must lie till I his Wife doe Dye

LARTINGTON, *see* ROMALDKIRK.

LEDHAM (W.R.)

Correction to vol. xv, p. 31.

JANE, WIFE OF PETER FOLJAMBE, 1658.

Inscription 13½ by 7¾ inches.

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE
MOST VERTVOVS GENTLWOMAN
IANE LATE WIFE OF PETER
FOLIAMBE OF STEETON ESQ
WHO LIVED A GODLY LIFE &
DYED THE 4TH OF SEPTEMB. 1658.

The shield of arms, 9 by 8 inches, is a modern restoration.

MIDDLES Moor (W.R.)

SIR JOHN YORKE, 1663.

Inscription $23\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; above is an indent for an oval plate $12\frac{1}{2}$ by 10 inches, probably for an achievement of arms. Chancel floor, partly covered by hot water pipes.

HIC IACET IOHANNES YORKE DE GOWTHWAITE
EQVES AVRATVS PRO ANTIQVISSIMO RICHMONDIÆ
MVNICIPIO IN COMITIIS PARLIAMENTI S ILLVS
TRISSIMO REGE CAROLO SECVNDO LEGATVS
PRIMARIVS OBIT APVD LONDINVM TEMPORE
COMITIORVM TERTIO DIE APRILIS ANN° DOMINI
1663 ÆTATISQ SVÆ VIGESIMO NONO CVI SVPER
ERANT VNICVS FILIVS THOMAS ET VNICA FILIA

HOC MONVMENTVM IN PERPETVAM EIVS MEMORIAM
FIDELISSIMA CONIVX MARIA MÆRENS POSVIT
REQVIESCAT IN PACE.

Sir John Yorke, of Goulthwayt, represented Richmond in the Parliament of 1661-3, and died in London during the session, on the 3rd of April, 1663. By will, dated 7 February, 1662-3, and proved at York 15 July, 1663, he desires to be buried at Middlesmoor. He married Mary, daughter of Maulger Norton, of St. Nicholas, near Richmond, and had issue, Thomas, who succeeded him, Mary, aged eight in 1665, who subsequently married Sir Edward Blackett, and twin sons, John and Edward, baptised at Richmond 2 February, 1653-4.¹

For a rubbing of this brass the writer is indebted to Mr. W. J. Kaye, F.S.A.

MOOR MONKTON (W.R.)

I.

CUTHBERT HESKETH, RECTOR, 1665.

Inscription and shield. Size of plate 16 by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of shield $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Chancel floor.

VNDER THIS STONE RESTETH IN HOPE
OF A IOYFVLL RESVRRECTIÖ Y^E BODY
OF CVTHBERT HESKETH BATCHLOR IN
DIVINITY ONE OF Y^E SONNES OF THOMAS
HESKETH OF HESLINGTON ESQ. A FAITH-
FVLL MEMBE^R OF Y^E CHVRCH OF ENGLAND &

¹ See Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, with additions, edited by J. W. Clay, F.S.A., vol. ii, p. 281.

EVER LOYALL TO HIS PRINCE HE DIED REC-
TO^R OF MOORE MONCKTON SEPTEM' THE 14
AN^O 1665. ÆTAT SVÆ 52.

Arms: *Arg. on a bend sa. three garbs or, in chief a crescent . .
for difference.*

II.

DOROTHY SLINGESBY, 1667.

Inscription only. Size of plate $21\frac{1}{2}$ by $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Chancel floor.

HIC IACIT DOROTHEA FILIA DOMINI
THOMÆ SLINGESBY BARONETTI
QVÆ OBYT VICESSIMO PRIMO
DIE MENSIS IANVARY 1667
ÆTATIS SVÆ SECVNDO
VITA CADVCA VALE SALVETO VITA PERENNIS
CORPVS TERRA TEGIT SPIRITVS ALTA PETIT.
(*a hand*) ECCE (*skull and crossbones*)

PATRICK BROMPTON (N.R.)

THOMAS LOWDEN, 1666.

Inscription only. Size of plate $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Chancel.

HIC IACET CORPUS
THOMÆ LOWDEN DE
BRUNTON IN COMIT
EBOR LEGUM ATTOR-
NATI QUI OBIIT
OCTAVO DIE DECEM-
BRIS ANNO D^O 1666
NON MORITUR SED
DORMITAT EXPECTANS
VIM VOCIS A CÆLO
LAMITANTIS.
Surgite et Venite Ad Iudicium

RAWMARSH (W.R.)

Correction to vol. xv, p. 39.

The brass to John Darley, 1616, wife and children, is in the south aisle.

•his nature wild his mind devoot.

•his wealth the pore well fed sod

•he lyves in pite of death

•and grave his fabled

•whom late by cheere & marchante

•the yorke walt he cite had; and

•farmer cheife of rippon church

•now rippon world hath clad

ROBERT DAWSON, 1603.

RIPON MINSTER.

(About one-sixth full size.)

RICALL (E.R.)

MAUD KELSY AND SON ROBERT, c. 1500.

Inscription only. Size of plate $12\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Chancel floor.

Orate pro Ai'abz Matild'
Kelsy & Rob'ti filii q'r'
corpora hic requiescunt.

The work of a York engraver.

RIPON MINSTER (W.R.)

Additions to vol. xv, p. 41.

I.

JOHN DEEN, CANON OF RIPON AND PREBENDARY OF
STANWIGGS, 1435.

A much worn inscription, 27 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Loose in the library in July, 1905, formerly in the choir.

hic iacet dñs Joh'es Deen quondam canōicu' ecci'ie collegiat'
Riponie ac p'bendarius p'bend' de Stanwyggg qui obiit
dic Aº d'ni MCCCC cui' aie p'picietur d's amen

Apparently laid down during his lifetime, as the dates of death are blank, and have never been filled in. The will of John Dene, or Deen, canon of St. Peter's, Ripon, prebendary of Stanwigg, and rector of Lynton-in-Craven, is dated 15 March, 1433, and was proved at York on 11 April, 1435. It is printed in *Test. Ebor.*, vol. ii, p. 43.

II.

ROBERT DAWSON, 1603.

Eight strips of a marginal inscription, varying from 20 to 23 inches in length by 2 inches in width. The lettering is large and coarse, being the work of a local, probably York, engraver. Loose in the library in 1905.

his . nature . mild . his . mind . debout
his . wealth . the . poore . well . fed . so . d(ead)
he . lybes . in . spite . of . death
and . grabe . his . fatall . bed
whom . lately . sherefe . & . marchante
free . yorke . wealthie . citie . had ; and
farmer . cheife . of . rippon . church
now . rippon . mould . hath . clad

Gent¹ thus notices this monument: "On a stone, in the choir, was formerly affix'd a bust or resemblance of M^r Robert Dawson (under which was mention'd the time of his death) who was sheriff of York, Anno 1592. But, now, only these lines about the stone, scarce legible, are happily redeem'd from obscurity." He then gives the lines as above.

Robert Dawson died in 1603; his will, preserved at York, bears date 21 May in that year, and was proved 30 July following.

III.

SIR JORDAN CROSLAND, 1670.

Inscription with achievement of arms. Size of plate 32 by 18 inches. Now on the west wall of the south transept, but formerly "in the south cross on the ground."¹ The original stone has disappeared.

D. O. M.

Iordanus Crosland de Nubie

Miles

Constabularius de Scarborough

&

Custos ejusdem Castri

Chiliarchus a Carolo Primo & Secundo

Magna cum laude vixit

&

Pari cum gloria obiit

XX Augusti An a partu Virginis

MDCLXX

Ætatis suæ LIII.

Deo Pius, Regi Fidelis, Patriæ Fidus.

Firmior ad Patriæ Nullus vel fortior armis

Ad sacra Regalis jura tuenda domus.

Sæpe Rebellantis media inter prælia gentis

Intrepidum exposuit Regis amore latus.

Nemo magè in bello tonuit, magè Pace quievit.

Terribilis galeâ, mitis et ille togâ

Integer is vitæ fama, clarumque perenni

Illustris decorat Mortis honore rogum.

Arms much worn and illegible.

Sir Jordan Crosland, of Newby, in the liberty of Ripon, eldest son of John Crosland, of Helmsley, by Jane, daughter of Henry Atkinson, of Little Cattall, was baptised at Helmsley 31 December, 1618,

¹ Gent's *History of Rippon*, p. 124.

knighted at Lincoln 14 July, 1642, constable of Scarborough Castle 1665-6, represented the town of Scarborough in the second parliament of Charles II, and died 20 August, 1670, aged 53. He married Bridget, eldest daughter of John Fleming, of Rydale, co. Westmorland, and sister and coheiress to her brother William. By her he had a numerous family.

His arms are given in Dugdale's Visitation as—*Quarterly arg. and gu., a cross botonnée counterchanged, a crescent for difference; an escutcheon of pretence: gu., a fret arg.* (FLEMING, of Rydale).¹

IV.

JOHN WAYT, VICAR-CHORAL AND SUCCE~~N~~TOR, 1678.

Inscription only. Size of plate 16½ by 6¼ inches. Loose in library in 1905; formerly in the north aisle of the choir.

IOHANNES WAYT.

A.M. & ECCLESIAE COLLEGIATÆ DE RIPON VICARIVS CHORALIS SVC-
CENTOR VIR PROBVS SACRORVM FAMVLVS DILIGENS & DEVOTVS ÆG-
RIS CHARVS ET NECESSARIVS ANIMO LENI & ERGA SVPERIORES MORIGI-
OR & IN LIBERIS (QVIBVS DEVS PROVIDEBIT) EDVCANDIS SOLLICIT-
TVS PATER, SEXAGENARIVS OBIIT IANV 16 ANNO DI 1678
SVPERFLVVM ANIMÆ HIC RECONDITVR.

V.

WILLIAM GIBSON, ALDERMAN, 1680.

Inscription, 11¼ by 10 inches, within a border ornamented with hourglasses, skulls, bones, and coffins. On the wall of the north transept. Much worn.

HIC IACET GULIELMUS GIB-
SON DE RIPON ALDERMANVS &
SEMEL PRÆTOR DEO & REGI
FIDELIS ANTIQVVS MORIBVS
RELIGIONI & ALLEGIANTIAE
ADDICTISSIMVS FUIT PATRIÆ
AMANS & ZELO ERGA BONVM
PVBLICVM SINCERO AFFECTVS
NEMINI PROBITATE SECUNDVS
& AMICVS SI QVISQVAM FIDVS
OBYT 4 DIE OCTOBRIS &
6 SEPVLTVS ANNO ÆTATIS 47
ANNO DÑI 1680.

¹ See Dugdale's *Visitation*, with additions, edited by J. W. Clay, F.S.A., vol. i, pp. 184-5.

VI.

WALTER LISTER, 1682.

Inscription within an ornamental border. Size of plate $16\frac{3}{4}$ by 8 inches. Loose in the library in 1905.

*Here lyeth the body of M^r WALTER LISTER
the 6th son of S^r IOHN LISTER late of
KINGSTON upon HVLL knight who departed
this life the 13th day of December in the yeare
of our Lord 1682 being aged 54 yeares.*

Walter Lister, the sixth son of Sir John Lister, of Kingston-upon-Hull, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Hugh Armyne, was baptised at Hull on 15 October, 1628, and died on 13 December, 1682, aged 54. He was mayor of Ripon in 1666.¹

VII.

EDWARD HODGSON, 1705.

Inscription, 13 by 13 inches, enclosed within an ornamental border, with a skull in the left-hand corner and crossed thigh bones in the right. On floor of south aisle.

Subtus jacet
Quicquid mortale fuit
Euardi Hodgson de Ripon gen'
Qui cum LXVII Annos
Patriæ Ecclesiæ ac nativo municipio
Fidelis atqz utilis vixisset
Suis bonisqz omnibus desideratissimus
Obiit xvii die Martii
Anno Dom' 1705.

VIII.

CHRISTOPHER WYVILL, DEAN, 1710.

Inscription plate with rounded top, 11 by 11 inches. Loose in the library in 1905, formerly "on the ground near the altar rails."

*Here lyes the Body of Chr Wyvill
D.D. youngest son of S^r Chr Wyvill
of Constable Burton Bart by Dame Ursula
his Wife Eldest Daughter of Conyers
Earl of Holderness he was Dean
of this Church of Ripon 24 Years and
Departed this Life y^e 7th of Jan: A^o
Dom 1710 in y^e 59 year of his Age.*

¹ See Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, with additions, edited by J. W. Clay, F.S.A., vol. ii, p. 342.

The top and bottom of the plate is ornamented with scroll work.

Christopher Wyvill, seventh and youngest son of Sir Christopher Wyvill, of Constable Burton, by Ursula, daughter of Conyers, Lord Darcy and Conyers, first Earl of Holderness, was dean of Ripon from 1686 to 1710.

ROMALDKIRK (N.R.)

Additions and correction to vol. xvii, p. 304.

The figure of John Lewelyne, rector, does not appear to be in the chapel of Lartington Hall, but the following inscriptions, removed from Romaldkirk Church, are now preserved on the west wall of this chapel. For notice of and for rubbings of the inscriptions, the writer is indebted to Mr. William Brown, F.S.A.

I.

THOMAS APELBY, 1623.

Inscription, 17 by 14½ inches, with shield of arms on a small rectangular plate, 6¾ by 5¾ inches, above. The arms are: (*Az.*), *six martlets, 3, 2, and 1 (or)*, for APELBY.

D. O. M. S.

DNO THOMÆ APELBY

VIRO PRISCA FIDE CANDORE MORVMQ' PROBITATE
GENEROSISS. QVI VITÆ SPATIO BONO PVBLICO DECVRSO

1º APR. Aº DÑI 1623. ÆTAT. 79º

LEGES HVMANITATIS EXPLEVIT.

A ILLIVS P. D.

SED ET DOROTHEÆ CON. CASTISS. OPT.

CVIVS ANIMAM SEXTO PVERPERIO ÌMORTALITATE PIE

PARTA CHRISTVS CÆLO ADSCRIPSIT 3º DEC. 1591.

NEC NON FRATERNÆ MEMORIÆ

CHRISTOPHERI ET BRIANI

HOS ÆTATEM HEV FLORESCENTEM NONDV̄ EGRESSOS
SVI ET VIRTVTV̄ DESIDERIO ÌMENSV̄ QVANTVM RELICTO

MATVRA SVORVM EXPECTATIO PERDIDIT

VIXERVNT ANNOS, ILLE 25, HIC 28.

INDVLGENTISS. PAR DVLCISS. FR.

& SIBI & SVIS SERISQ' EOR' VTINĀ PIIS & BONIS NEPOTIB'

HVMANÆ FRAGILITATIS ARAM

AMBR. ET FRANC. FILIJ SVP'ST MÆSTISS.

C. I. P.

Aº DÑI 1624.

Thomas Apelby, who died 1 April, 1623, aged 79, married Dorothy, daughter of Christopher Smithson. She died 3 December, 1591. The inscription, which was laid down by the surviving sons, Ambrose and Francis, in 1624, mentions also their brothers Christopher and Brian, the former dying at the age of 25, the latter at the age of 28.

II.

FRANCIS APELBY, 1647.

Inscription only. Size of plate 10 by 7½ inches.

*Dormit sub Marmore isto Franciscus
Apelby generosus patris sui Thomæ Apelby
cui a latere lævo sepultus jacet filius natu
minimus. Qui Mariam sororem Gulielmi
Ingilby de Ripley Militis et Baronetti uxorem duxit
ac superstitem reliquit sed prolem nullam
vir integer vitæ morum probitate singularis
Bonarum literarum fautor, Egregius Patronus denique
Rectoriæ hujus Ecclesiæ Obiit vicesimo nono die Martii
Ætatis 58. Anno Dñi 1647*

Francis Apelby, youngest son of Thomas and Dorothy Apelby, died 29 March, 1647, aged 58. He married Mary, sister of Sir William Ingilby, of Ripley.

III.

AMBROSE APELBY, 1649 (?)

Inscription only. Size of plate 8 by 9½ inches.

*Humanæ mortalitatis officio functus hic requiescit
Ambrosius Apelby de Linton vir virtutum doctorum
Fautor Patronus Piorum pauperum parens natus
In ætatis hujus exemplum fuit enim sapiens
Et Justus obiit senex deliriorum expers
In ipsa morte vivax Qui dum vivus
Suorum meruit desiderium et abiisdem
Mortuus Pietatis et Luctus hoc sustinet monimentum.*

Probably Ambrose, the eldest surviving son of Thomas and Dorothy Apelby. He died in 1649.

IV.

FRANCIS APELBY, 1664.

Inscription only. Much worn.

*Nobilissimus dominus Franciscus Apelby
de Lartington patruo ejusdem nominis
fortunarum virtutumqz ha . . . es illas*

adauxit has non minuit feli(ce) conju(ge)
Margarita ex antiquissima Salvinorum de
Croxdale familia uxore feli(ce) quoque
quina sobole pater ex qua Ambrosius
Maria et Margarita parentes in cælo
stipant Franciscus et Jarrardus sangui-
nis spem sustentant ipse cum quatuor
annos uxori superstes utriusqz parenti
munera implesset ecclesie hujus patronus
illi seipsum heu munus nimis pretiosum
legavit 28 die Julii an^o dom. 1664 Ætatis 42.
Divitum decus pauperumqz parens
Legum Lycurgus si demas severum
Pietate Numa moribus Cato
Sed Cristianus Nester¹ eloquio
Adde et annos sæculum beabis
At dum virtute avara computat
Lachesis eriat¹ atque senem credit
Qui sicens¹ legis hæce quando flebis

Francis Apelby, who died 28 July, 1664, aged 42, married Margaret Salvin, of Croxdale.

RYTHER (W.R.)

Correction to vol. xv, p. 45.

I.

Inscription, 23 by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, one achievement of arms on an oblong plate, $9\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches, and two shields, $7\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. South aisle.

John Robinson, Esq., of Ryther, 1619, aged 53 years and 6 months, and wives, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Rogers, by whom he had no issue, and Susan, daughter of Sir Edward Holmden, by whom he had issue John, Henry, James, Mary, Ann, and Susan.

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF IOHN ROBINSON LATE OF RYTHER ESQ^R
 WHO MARRIED ELIZABETH DAUGHTER TO S^R RICHARD ROGERS
 IN DORSETSHIRE KNIG^T: SHE DIED W^TH^OVT ISSVE: AFTER HE MARYED
 SVZAN DAUGHTER TO S^R EDWARD HOLMDEN IN MIDDLESEX KNIG^T
 AND HAD ISSVE 3 SOÑES & 3 DAUGHTERS, IOHN, HENRYE, AND
 IAMES, MARYE, ANN, AND SVZAN. HE DEPARTED THIS
 LIFE THE 13TH OF APRILL. 1619. AGED 53
 YEARES AND 6 MONETHES.

¹ *sic* in original.

Arms: centre achievement, (*Vert*), on a chevron between three stags trippant (*or*) as many cinquefoils (*gu.*)—ROBINSON.

Crest: *A stag trippant (vert), attired (or), bezanty and wreathed round the neck.*

(Dexter shield) ROBINSON impaling Quarterly I and IV, (*Arg.*), a mullet (*sa.*), on a chief (*or*) a fleur-de-lys (*gu.*)—ROGERS. II and III, (*Arg.*), a fret (*sa.*) and a chief (*gu.*).

(Sinister shield) ROBINSON impaling (*Sa.*), a fess between two chevrons (*erm.*), a crescent . . for difference—HOLMDEN.

II.

Inscription, $19\frac{1}{2}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, one achievement of arms on an oval plate, $14\frac{1}{4}$ by 10 inches, and two shields, 7 by $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. South aisle.

Henry Robinson, of the Inner Temple, son of No. 1, 1636, aged 26 years and 10 months.

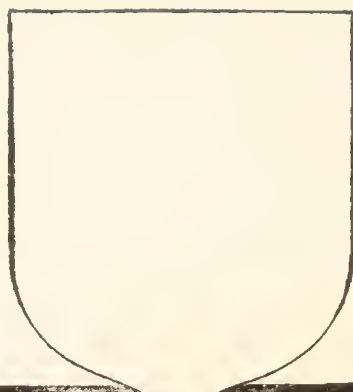
HERE LYETH YE BODY OF HENRY ROBINSON OF YE INNER
TEMPLE LONDON GENTLEMAN : SONNE OF IOHN ROBINSON
OF RITHER ESQ^R WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 20TH
OF OCTO^{BR} 1636 AGED 26 YEARES AND 10 MONTHES
WHOSE SHORT TIME HERE HE IMPLYED MVCH TO YE
HONOVR OF HIS GOD & TO YE GREATE GOOD BOTH OF CHVRCH^H
& COMON WEALTH : & WHOSE MOST PIOVS DEATH ANSWE-
REING HIS RELIGIOVS LIFE IS GREATLY LAMENTED OF ALL
THAT DID KNOWE HIM : ESPECIALLY OF HIS DEAR & AGED MO-
THER TO WHOM HE P'FORMED SVCH DVTYFVLL RESPECT AND
CARE, BOTH IN HIS LIFE & AT HIS DEATH AS THAT HE HATH
LEFT BEHIND HIM A RARE EXAMPLE, OF CHILDRENS OBEDIENCE
VNTO THERE PARENTS, TO SVCCEDINGE GENERATIONS.

Arms as before, but the Robinson coat on the achievement charged with a crescent for difference. The two shields bear no marks of difference either on the Robinson or Holmden coats, probably an oversight on the part of the engraver.

SANDAL PARVA OR KIRK SANDAL (W.R.)

Correction to vol. xv, p. 46.

There is also an indent for a small figure of Our Lord in glory. The figure of the archbishop was $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, the inscription plate measures 23 by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the scrolls $7\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches, the mouth scroll 9 by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and the indent of Our Lord 7 by 6



Resti matrem qui in dno morantur

Quiescit hic nobilis domina d. Lucia Gate, charissima coniux preclari huius
Henrici Gate Equitis sacri, filius Caroli Kneveti filii primogeniti Guilelmi
Kneveti Equitis, et huius coniugis Jane filie Humfridi Staffordii primi Ducis
Buthinghamie, et anime consortis huius filie Radulphi primi Comitis Here-
landie, sororis domine Cecilie matris potentissimi Regis Edwardi quarti,
patris Regine Elizabethae, matris invictissimi Regis Henrici Octavi, et huius
Humfridi Buthinghamie Ducis mater Anna, filia fuit et ex alio heres
Thome plantagenite de Woodstock Ducis Gloucestrie, unius filii
magni Regis Edwardi Tertii, progenita ex Almona consorte sua, filia
et una hereditum Humfridi de cum de Bohun, Comitis Herefordie, Essexie,
et Northamptonie, Consabularii Anglie. Femina quidem, non solum
Regali prosapia, et antiquo stemmate nobilis, sed quod magis laudandum,
virtutibus, pudicitia, verecundia, constantia, pietate, et amore coniugali,
sane nobilissima: quae primo die octobris Anno Christi servatoris, m.
D. lxxvii. in arboribus semeris, pie ac iucunditer in domino obdormivit.
Eius memorie, meritis amantissimis monumentum hoc non honoris ergo,
quo abundavit vita, et floruit mortua, sed amoris causa, consecravimus.

Placeat ut caelis, quae nuper lucida terris
huxerat, ascendat Lucia morte potum.
Lucia Gatei coniux, quae morte vocata
paruit, ut summi possit adire deum.
Non generis splendor, Kneveti sanguine nata,
Non hic Gatei nobilitata thoro.
Non spes, non solus, non raris gratia formae,
Amicere moras, mater sibi, vita fuit.

DAME LUCY GATE, 1577.

SEAMER.

(About one-fifth full size.)

inches. The whole slab is about 44 by 24 inches. In the second line of the inscription, for "Et" read "Ac."

The plate ($16\frac{1}{2}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches) bearing the verses, "Heccine qui transis," etc., was loose in the church chest in April, 1903. The verses are in black letter.

SEAMER (N.R.)

I.

DAME LUCY GATE, 1577.

Inscription, 21 by $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with a narrow fillet, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 inch, bearing the words, "Beati mortui," etc., and the indent for a shield, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, attached to the top, and another plate, $15\frac{3}{4}$ by $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, bearing eight Latin verses, attached to the bottom. Now on the wall in the organ chamber.

Beati mortui qui in Dño moriuntur.

Quiescit hic nobilis domina. d. Lucia Gate, charissima coniux præclari viri
Henrici Gate Equitis aurati, filia Caroli Knevetti filii primogeniti
Guilelmi

Knevetti Equitis, et suæ coniugis Janæ filæ Humfridi Staffordii primi
ducis

Buchinghamiæ, et Annæ consortis suæ filæ Radulphi primi Comitis
Westmer-

landiæ, sororis domine Cecilie matris potentissimi Regis Edouardi quarti,
patris Regine Elizabethæ, matris invictissimi Regis Henrici Octavi, Cuius
Humfridi Buchinghamiæ ducis mater Anna, filia fuit et ex asse hæres
Thomæ Plantagenistæ de Woodstoch ducis Gloucestriæ, iunioris filii
magni Regis Edouardi Tertii, progenita ex Aleonora consorte sua, filia
et una hæredum Humfridi decimi de Bohun, Comitis Herefordiæ Estsexiæ
et Northamptoniæ Constabularii Angliæ. Fæmina quidem, non solum
Regali prosapia, et antiquo stemmate nobilis, sed quod magis laudandu',
virtutibus, pudicitia, verecundia, constantia, pietate, et amore coniugali,
sane nobilissima: quæ primo die octobris Anno Christi Servatoris M
D lxxvii. in ædibus Semeris, pie ac suaviter in domino obdormiuit.

Cuius memoriæ, maritus amantissimus, monumentum hoc, non honoris ergo,
quo abundavit viua, et florescit mortua, sed amoris causa, consecrauit.

Luceat ut cælis, quæ nuper lucida terris
vixerat, ascendit Lucia morte polum.

Lucia Gataei coniux, quæ morte vocata
paruit, ut sūmum possit adire deum.

Non generis splendor, Knevetti sanguine nata,
Non vir, Gataei nobilitata thoro.

Non spes, non soboles, non raræ gratia formæ
Kniecere moras, mors sibi vita fuit.

A neat and well-cut inscription.

Dame Lucy Gate, whose royal descent is fully set out in the inscription, was a daughter of Charles, eldest son of Sir William Knevett, knight, by Jane, daughter of Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. She was the first wife of Sir Henry Gate, knight, by whom she had several sons and daughters, and died in the manor house at Seamer on 1 October, 1577. Sir Henry, who was a member of the Council in the North, died 7 April, 1589, having married as his second wife Katherine, daughter of Watkin, of Bradwarden. She was living in 1588, but without issue. The pedigree of the family is given in the Visitations of Yorkshire, 1584, and 1612, p. 60; and in Hunter's *Familiæ Minorum Gentium*, p. 995. There are some curious notes on the births of Sir Henry Gate's children in *Collectanea Topog. et Geneal.*, i, 396.

II.

JOHN LISLE, VICAR, 1694.

Inscription with achievement of arms. Size of plate 16 by 12½ inches. Chancel floor.

Hoc in sepulcro
Conditus Iacet Johannes Lisle
Artium Magister
Hujus Ecclesiæ Nuper Vicarius
Qui
Vigesimo Nono Die Maii
Anno Dⁿⁱ 1694 Ætatis Suæ 65
Animam Efflavit
Speqz Beatæ Immortalitatis plenus
Pie et Placide in Dominó
obdormivit.

Arms: . . . a lion rampant . . .

Crest: A swan's head and neck erased.

III.

CASEMENT.

On the floor of the organ chamber is a large slab, 9 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches, showing indents for a figure 4 feet 4 inches in length, under a single canopy with shields, 6½ by 5½ inches, between the finials, and a foot inscription, 37 by 9½ inches. Probable date early fifteenth century.

SLINGSBY (N.R.)

SIR JOHN FONS, RECTOR, 1509.

On the chancel floor is an almost obliterated inscription on a plate measuring 15 by 4 inches. It contains a black letter inscription in three lines. Of the first line only the letters "on of" can now be made out, of the second the letters "of Nor," the third line is entirely worn out. A curious feature in the plate is that the inscription only extends about three-quarters of the way across, the remaining portion being filled up with words "virt' Justic'," which are still to be read quite plainly, and serve to identify the plate with an inscription recorded by Dodsworth as follows:—"On a plate of brass in the quyer, Pray for the soule of Sir John Fons person of this church and chaplaine to th'Erll of Northumberland the iiij. Anno Domini 1508. Virtus justicia."¹

There must be an error in the date here given, unless one is to suppose that Fons had the plate laid down in his lifetime. His will, which is preserved at York, bears date 27 July, 1509, and was proved — August in the same year. He is therein described as "rector of Slyngesby."

TADCASTER (W.R.)

Inscription only. Arthur Burton, 1608. Size of plate 17 by 5 inches. Tower.

HERE · LYETH · THE · BODY · OF · ARTHUR · BVRTON ·
 LAIT · OF · TADCASTER · BVCHAR · WHO · DEPARTED ·
 OVT · OF · THIS · LYFE · TO · THE · MARCIE · OF ·
 GOD · THE · THIRD · DAYE · OF · NOVEMBER · IN ·
 THE · FYFT · YERE · OF · THE · REIGNE · OF · OVR ·
 GRACIOVS · SOVEREIGNE · KYNG · IAMES ·

ANNO DOII · 1608 ·

Very coarse lettering, the work of a local engraver.

There are also inscriptions to Lucy, wife of William Brown, 1784, aged 48; Henry Noble, 1779, aged 55, and wife Elizabeth, 1786, aged 55, "R. Holborn Sculp."; and Elizabeth, daughter of William Rowe, Esq., of Higham Hall, Essex, and widow of Edward Marshall, gent., of Tadcaster, 1788, aged 83. All in tower.

¹ See Dodsworth's *Church Notes*, Record Series, vol. xxxiv, pp. 174, 177. Dodsworth appears to have visited the church twice, the first time on 1 July, 1619, when he calls him "Sir John

Stone," but gives the words "virtus justicia." The second on 25 October, 1627, when he gives the name rightly, but omits the "virtus justicia."

THWING (E.R.)

ROBERT STAFFORD, 1671.

Inscription and achievement of arms. Size of plate $12\frac{3}{4}$ by 10 inches. Mural.

*Here Lyeth y^e Body of Rob^t Stafford
Esq^r A saruant of y^e Lord who Departed
this life the 27 day of September ni¹
the year of our Lord 1671.*

A border of leaves encloses the inscription.

Arms: . . . a chevron . . . impaling *Erm.*, a chevron . . . between two coupleclooses and three birds . . .

Crest: Out of a ducal coronet a swan rising.

TICKHILL (W.R.)

Addition to vol. xv, p. 56.

II.

ROBERT VESCY AND WIFE ELIZABETH, c. 1500.

Inscription only. Size of plate $17\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches. Floor of north chapel.

*Hic iacent Rob'tus Vescy et Elizabeth uxor eius
quorum ai'abus propicietur deus Amen*

TODWICK (W.R.)

Correction to vol. xv, p. 57.

I.

The small brass to Thomas Garland, 1609, is affixed to the nave wall. The plate measures 11 by 7 inches.

II.

The plate bearing the inscription to Elizabeth Wrightson, 1664, was loose in its slab on the chancel floor in April, 1903. The inscription is as follows:

SVB HOC LAPIDE IACET CORPVS
ELIZABETHÆ VXORIS ROBERTI
WRIGHTSON GENEROSI OBIIT
QUARTO DIE APRILIIS 1664 ETATIS
SVÆ 27 (*skull and*
crossbones) VIVIT POST FVNERA VIRTVS.

¹ *sic* in original. An error for "in."

TOO SOONE SHEE FLED FROM HENCE TO THAT FAIRE PLACE
THE HAPPIE PERIOD OF A WELL RVNN RACE
HER LOVE BEAVTIE AND MODESTIE WAS SVCH
AS MAKE HER FREINDS LAMENT HER ABSENCE MVCH.

For most of the notes and rubbings from which these additions and corrections have been made, the writer is indebted to Mr. J. Challenor Smith, F.S.A., and to Mr. W. J. Kaye, F.S.A., to both of whom he desires to express his obligations.

POLL TAX RETURNS FOR THE EAST RIDING 4 RIC. II.

BY ELEANOR LLOYD.

AMONGST the Lay Subsidy Rolls in the Public Record Office there are four belonging to the East Riding of Yorkshire for the Poll Tax of 4 Ric. II (1381), viz. detailed rolls of the wapentakes of Harthill, Buckrose, and Ouse and Derwent, and "view of account" of Hull. The rolls are all incomplete, but those for Harthill give the returns for forty-one villages out of ninety-four, besides Beverley and its immediate neighbourhood. Roll $\frac{202}{71}$ consists of seven membranes, but the first membrane, which is detached from the rest, belongs rightly to Ouse and Derwent, being the return for Wheldrake and Cottingwith. Membrane 2 has been torn at the top, and the place name is missing. "? Pickering and ? Beverley" has been written on it, but there is no doubt at all that it is the return for Beverley, followed by "Cotyngnam cum toto dominio," "Hugate," "North Burton," and "Wyghton."

Roll $\frac{202}{72}$ consists of three membranes, two relating to villages in Ouse and Derwent, as Heslington, Fulford, Naburn, Kelfield, and three or four others, and the third giving the list of names for North Ferriby and another unnamed place, and is seemingly a duplicate of part of the account in Roll $\frac{202}{74}$. This consists of fourteen membranes written on both sides, and is the return for part of the wapentake of Harthill, but has no heading, and the first place name is wanting. Roll $\frac{202}{73}$ consists of seven membranes, and is the return for the wapentake of Buckrose.

The Poll Tax granted by Parliament to Ric. II in 1380 was on a different scale from the previous levies of 1377 and 1379. "It was provided," writes Professor Oman (*The Great Revolt of 1381*, p. 25), "that every lay person in the realm, above the age of fifteen years, save beggars, should pay three groats; but that the distribution of the whole sum of one shilling per head should be so graduated that in each township the wealthy should aid the poor, on the scale that the richest person should not pay more than sixty groats (£1) for himself and his wife, nor the poorest less than one groat for himself and his wife. This was a very different and much more onerous affair than the two previous Poll Taxes which the realm had paid. In 1377, the sum raised had been only a single groat all round the

nation. In 1379, the levy had been carefully graduated from one groat on the ordinary labourer up to £6 13s. 4d. on the Duke of Lancaster. On neither occasion had more than the fourpence a head been raised from the poorest classes. But in 1381, the form of the grant was such that in many places the whole shilling had to be extracted from the most indigent persons, and that even in those where some graduation turned out to be possible, the number of individuals who got off with a payment of fourpence or sixpence a head was comparatively small. This form of levy bore most hardly on the poorest places."

Professor Oman goes on to show that the temptation to evade this inequitable taxation by making false returns was irresistible. When the returns were sent in, so great a diminution of population seemed to have taken place since the last Poll Tax, that the Government appointed Commissioners to examine into the lists of inhabitants returned from the counties, and compel payment from all who had evaded the tax. The Commissioners had hardly got fairly to work before the great revolt, known as Wat Tyler's rebellion, broke out. The riots which then took place in Beverley appear to have been caused by purely local grievances, and as the East Riding of Yorkshire was not one of the fifteen counties named in the Commission, there was probably no revision of the return. We cannot tell whether the existing Poll Tax Roll is even partially complete as to the number of the inhabitants or the sum of money levied. The fragmentary membrane with which the account begins has only thirty names left out of one hundred and eleven; the number of the whole adult population paying the tax comes to 1,275. In 1377, the population of Beverley above the age of fourteen was counted as 2,663. The 1381 return is therefore incomplete, or there were many evaders.

Lay Subsidy ²⁰/₇₁. 4 Ric. II.

Ebor. East Riding. Wapentake of Harthill. Account of the collection of the Poll Tax, granted 4 Ric. II, from the inhabitants there. A roll of seven narrow consecutive membranes, written on both sides. [Membrane 1 relates to the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent.]

BEVERLEY.		Robertus Chaumypeny et uxor ejus	
.			ijs ijd
(membrane 2).		Willelmus de Swaton et uxor ejus	ijs
[ij ^s vj ^d	Adam Coppandale	xij ^d
[xij ^d	Thomas	iiij ^d
Agnes	xij ^d	Willelmus serviens Thome Santon	iiij ^d
Johannes Homylton	vj ^s viij ^d	Johannes	iiij ^d

Johannes	iiij ^d	Ricardus Lumbarde	xij ^d
Margareta serviens de P . . . otby	iiij ^d	Johannes Whyte et uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Alicia	iiij ^d	Willelmus Waynfflete et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Alicia serviens Ricardi Castell	iiij ^d	Johannes Waghen et uxor ejus	xviiij ^d
Robertus	iiij ^d	Simon de Berswyk et uxor ejus	ij ^s
Isabella serviens Thome Ryse	iiij ^d	Johannes Jakson et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Agnes Northfolk	iiij ^d	Willelmus Saunderson et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Margareta at lane	viiij ^d	Johannes Wyte et uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Robertus	iiij ^d	Johanna Lumbarde	viiij ^d
Johannes serviens Henrici Lycester	iiij ^d	Johannes Barton et uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Thomas	xij ^d	Robertus West et uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Johanna serviens Margerie at Lane	iiij ^d	Petrus Wyte et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Beatrix serviens Roberti Rolston	iiij ^d	Johannes Webster et uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Agnes serviens Johannis Dryffeld	iiij ^d	Willelmus Potter et uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Petrus serviens Johannis Locynfeld	viiij ^d	Johannes Belsun et uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Margareta	iiij ^d	Elena serviens Rogeri Wynkton	iiij ^d
Alicia filia Roberti Ryston	iiij ^d	Johanna serviens Thome Tyrwhite	iiij ^d
Johanna serviens Willelmi Cok	iiij ^d	Margareta serviens Johannis Lyndlow	iiij ^d
Agnes serviens Margarete Wystow	iiij ^d		
Johanna Breuster	iiij ^d	Elena serviens Ceorlie Twyer	iiij ^d
Summa personarum cxj		Isabella serviens Thome Beverley	iiij ^d
Summa denarium cxj ^s	incr' iiij ^s viij ^d	Margareta serviens Alicie Tyrwhyte	iiij ^d
CONSTABULARIA PREPOSITURA DE LA BEK.			
Thomas Whyte et uxor ejus	ij ^s	Katerina serviens Willelmi Rolston	iiij ^d
Petrus Long et uxor ejus	ij ^s	Elena serviens Simonis Berswyk	iiij ^d
Adam Barkar et uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Avicia serviens Johannis Jakson	iiij ^d
Johannes Hummylton et uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Alicia serviens Johannis Humylton	iiij ^d
Willelmus Rolston et uxor ejus	v ^s	Beatrix serviens Johannis Wyte	iiij ^d
Rogerus Wynkton et uxor ejus	v ^s	Thomas de Kyghyn	iiij ^d
Adam Coppandale et uxor ejus	ij ^s	Summa personarum iiij ^{xx} iiij	
Willelmus Tyler et uxor ejus	xiiij ^d	Summa denariorum iiij ^{li} iiij ^s	
Johannes Potter et uxor ejus	viiij ^d	NORWODE.	
Johannes Kymbok et uxor ejus	viiij ^d	Willelmus Purser' et uxor ejus	ij ^s
Petrus de Burton et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Jur' Johannes Kelt et uxor ejus	vj ^s iiij ^d
Willelmus de Lunde et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Jur' Robertus Cotyngham et uxor ejus	iii ^s iiij ^d
Willelmus Putlok et uxor ejus	viii ^d		
Johannes Bell et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Jur' Johannes Douyour et uxor ejus	ij ^s
Johanna Boynton, vidua	iiij ^d	Ricardus Bostan et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Thomas Tyrwhyte	vj ^s	Thomas Kelt et uxor ejus	v ^s iiij ^d
Johannes Lyndlow et uxor ejus	ij ^s	(membrane 3)	
Domina Cecilia de Twyer	iiij ^s	Agnes Toller	viiij ^d
Thomas de Beverley et uxor ejus	vj ^s viij ^d	Robertus Palisour	viiij ^d
		Robertus Smyth	viiij ^d
Robertus Holme et uxor ejus	ij ^s	Adam Sledmar' et uxor ejus	ij ^s
Johannes Rayner et uxor ejus	viiij ^d	Mebota de Waghen	xij ^d
Alicia Tyrwhyte	viiij ^d	Willelmus Cartwryght et uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Johannes Lycster et uxor ejus	viiij ^d	Johannes Raper	iiij ^d
Agnes Lumbarde	xij ^d	Johannes Milner	vj ^d
Johannes Lumbarde	xij ^d	Juliana de Conyngeston	iiij ^d
		Johannes Weston et uxor ejus	xij ^d

Ricardus Cartwryght et uxor ejus	xvii ^d
Willelmus Sledmar' et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Robertus Akebarugh et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Staynton	xii ^d
Adam Chymilby et uxor ejus	ij ^s
Beatrix Purter	xij ^d
Johanna ffeg'	xvii ^d
Johannes Harpham et uxor ejus	xvii ^d
Johanna serviens Thome Kelt	iiij ^d
Agnes serviens Thome Kelt	iiij ^d
Adam Milner	vi ^d
Ricardus Barett	vi ^d
Summa personarum xlij	
Summa denariorum xlijs	

Henricus Basyn et uxor ejus	ij ^s
Willelmus Essyngwald et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Ricardus Milner	xij ^d
Ricardus Bonde	iiij ^d
Johanna serviens Willelmi Essynwald	
	xij ^d
Agnes serviens Luke Taillour	vj ^d
Willelmus serviens Willelmi Dryffeld	xij ^d
Willelmus serviens Semanni	xij ^d
Willelmus Weng	xij ^d
Ricardus Sparow	xij ^d
Summa personarum lxxiiij	
Summa denariorum lxxiijs	

LAYTHGATE.

CONSTABULARIA EXTRA NORTH BAR.

Johannes Melton et uxor ejus	iijs
Willelmus Dryffeld et uxor ejus	iijs
Johannes Luk et uxor ejus	ijs
Semannus Cartwryght et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Margareta Sutheby	xij ^d
Robertus Sledmar' et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes Clاربurgh et uxor ejus	iijs
Johannes Cutbeyrd et uxor ejus	iijs
Rogerus Netehyrd et uxor ejus	ijs
Johannes Borard et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Arnald et uxor ejus	iijs
Willelmus Webster et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Willelmus Milson et uxor ejus	iijs
Austin Cowemar' et uxor ejus	ijs
Radulphus Baynton et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Willelmus Wressyll et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Alman et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Thomas Cryspyn et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Thomas Lambe et uxor ejus	ijs
Willelmus Werkman	xij ^d
Johannes Lenton	xij ^d
Stephanus Matfray et uxor ejus	ijs
Simon de Easter et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Matilda Hothome	xij ^d
Agnes filia ejus	iiij ^d
Willelmus Hugate	xij ^d
Johannes Marton et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Matfray et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Willelmus Wynnes et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Thomas Raper et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Thomas Mawen et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Willelmus Norase et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes ffrankysch et uxor ejus	ijs
Johannes de Brun	iiij ^d

Jur' Johannes Paynethorp et uxor ejus	ijs
Henricus Scoter et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Thomas Etton et uxor ejus	iijs
Jur' Johannes Walkyngton et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Thomas Potter et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Simon Ellerker et uxor ejus	iijs
Willelmus Byrd et uxor ejus	v ^s
Avicia ffrost	xij ^d
Ricardus Agyllyon et uxor ejus	vj ^s
Stephanus de Schaw et uxor ejus	ijs
Johannes Garton et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Johannes Carlton, senior	ii ^s vj ^d
Thomas Humbercolt et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Carlton, junior, et uxor ejus	vi ^s vj ^d
Willelmus Carlton	iijs
Johannes Mayr' et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Johannes Skyrlagh et uxor ejus	iijs
Johannes Troll et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Johannes Walkington et uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Thomas Belman et uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Willelmus Nesse et uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Willelmus Holme et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Robertus Schyrburn et uxor ejus	ijs
Thomas Bersët et uxor ejus	xii ^d
Robertus Crauncewyk et uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Alicia Welwyk	iiij ^d
Johannes Whytelafe	iiij ^d
Johannes Cambre et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Chester et uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Robertus Hardy et uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Rogerus Norwych et uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Thomas Ryston et uxor ejus	ijs
Ricardus Webster et uxor ejus	ijs
Agnes serviens Thome Etton	iiij ^d

Margareta serviens Avicia ffrost	iiij ^d
Johanna serviens Ricardi Agyllyon	iiij ^d
Beatrix serviens Stephani Shaw	iiij ^d
Beatrix serviens Johannis Garton	iiij ^d
Margareta serviens Johannis Carlton	iiij ^d
Margareta filia Johannis Skyrlagh	iiij ^d
Johanna serviens Henrici Scother	iiij ^d
Summa personarum lxix	
Summa denariorum lxix ^s	

CONSTABULARIA DE FEODO CAPITULI.

(membrane 4)

Johannes Lokyngton et uxor ejus	iijs
Robertus Bukmund et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Lekyngfeld	xij ^d
Willelmus Barton	ijs
Willelmus Cartwryght et uxor ejus	ijs
Johanna uxor Johannis Williamson	xij ^d
Johannes Skoreby et uxor ejus	iis
Adam Brydlington et uxor ejus	iis
Heuot Jervayse	xiiij ^d
Johannes Williamson et uxor ejus	iijs
Johannes Almot	iiij ^d
Ricardus Plommer et uxor ejus	iiis iiij ^d
Henricus Breukyll et uxor ejus	ijs
Johannes Coke et uxor ejus	ijs
Adam Coke et uxor ejus	ijs
Petrus Keswyk	iiij ^d
Walterus Hosyer et uxor ejus	iis
Johannes Gerlthorp et uxor ejus	iis
Henricus Mason et uxor ejus	iijs
Thomas Gewe et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Yngillbod	xij ^d
Margareta Merse	iiij ^d
Johannes Spicer et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Willelmus Yorke et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes de Alton	xii ^d
Willelmus Crak et uxor ejus	viii ^d
Johannes Watton et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Petrus Catwyk et uxor ejus	vjs
Willelmus Stoffer'	ijs
Johannes Huntington	xii ^d
Johanna Bell	iiij ^d
Willelmus Otringham	x ^d
Willelmus serviens Johannis Lokyngton	iiij ^d
Willelmus serviens Willelmi Cartwryght	iiij ^d
Willelmus ffletcher	vi ^d
Margareta Coke	xii ^d

Summa personarum lv

Summa denariorum lv^s

CONSTABULARIA DE WALKERGATE.

Jur' Johannes Tailliour et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Ake et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Bitte et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Besford et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Jur' Thomas del hyll et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Rogerus Potter et uxor ejus	xii ^d
Willelmus Colynson et uxor ejus	xii ^d
Ricardus ffrost Tewar'	xii ^d
Johannes Sledmar	iiij ^d
Thomas Bedforth et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Adam Copandale	xiiij ^s
Johannes Lyster de Dryffeld et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Rothewell et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Petrus Matrysmaker et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Thomas Catour et uxor ejus	iiis iiij ^d
Rogerus Bedfforth et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Emma de ffreres	iiij ^d
Rogerus Sympell	iiij ^d
Stephanus de Well et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Garton et uxor ejus	iijs iiij ^d
Alicia Lokyngton	iiis iiij ^d
Robertus de Colton et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Simon serviens Johannis Gillyng	iiij ^d
Thomas Stepyng	xij ^d
Johannes ffletcher et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Kerby et uxor ejus	iiis iiij ^d
Johannes Neswyk et uxor ejus	iijs
Johannes Barbour et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Thomas Brunhom et uxor ejus	iijs
Johannes Nutte et uxor ejus	ijs
Johannes Clyff et uxor ejus	iiis iiij ^d
Johannes Erwom et uxor ejus	v ^s
Johannes Bande et uxor ejus	iijs iiij ^d
Walterus Rasket	iiij ^d
Nicholaus ffauconer et uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Walterus Barbour et uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Willelmus Emmotson et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Caldwellman et uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Ricardus Cauldwell et uxor ejus	iiis
Willelmus Hodulstow	iiij ^d
Radulphus Walker et uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Robertus Aylsy et uxor ejus	xii ^d
Willelmus Jonman de Skoreby	iiij ^d
Willelmus Rolston et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Thomas Gysburgh	iiij ^d

Willelmus Hobard et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Thomas Bladesmyth	xij ^d
Thomas Snayth et uxor ejus	v ^s	Petrus Craunsewyk et uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Robertus Balelyff et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Stephanus Glover et uxor ejus	ii ^s viiiij ^d
Robertus Onggilby et uxor ejus	iii ^s iiiij ^d	Robertus Steward et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Staynton et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Johannes Warton et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Wythornwyk et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Agnes serviens ejus	vi ^d
Rogerus Skareburgh	iii ^s iiiij ^d	Ricardus Clay et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Penryth et uxor ejus	iiiij ^d	Willelmus serviens de ejus	vi ^d
Cecilia de Barton	xii ^d	Margareta Osbarne	vj ^d
Alicia Aylesy	iiiij ^d	Robertus Cuttylar et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Alicia Colby	iiiij ^d	Thomas Lorymar et uxor ejus	iii ^s iiiij ^d
Thomas ffynnell et uxor ejus	viiij ^d	Rogerus serviens ejus	vi ^d
Johannes Swan et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Ricardus serviens ejus	vi ^d
Johannes Ca [<i>sic</i>]	iiiij ^d	Margareta serviens Johannis Gervays	iiiij ^d
Margareta serviens de Ade Coppendale		Galfridus Brydon et uxor ejus	iii ^s ii ^d
	xij ^d	Matilda serviens ejus	vi ^d
Alicia serviens ejusdem	iiiij ^d	Matilda serviens ejusdem	vi ^d
Alicia serviens Thome Catour	iiiij ^d	Willelmus Brewom et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Robertus ffauconer et uxor ejus	ij ^s	Johannes Cotyngham et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Alicia serviens ejusdem	iiiij ^d	Johannes Loksmyth et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Alicia serviens Johannis Careby	iiiij ^d	Johannes Parsmener et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Cecilia filia Johannis Clyff	iiiij ^d	Isabella Adwyk	vi ^d
Willelmus Redeker	xij ^d	Willelmus Cotyngham et uxor ejus	ii ^s ii ^d
Thomas Otlay	viiij ^d	Robertus Holdernesse et uxor ejus	
Beatrix filia Thome del Hill	iiiij ^d		iiij ^s iiiij ^d
Johannes serviens Ricardi Cauldwell	iiiij ^d	Ricardus serviens ejus	vi ^d
Agnes serviens Thome Snayth	iiiij ^d	Johannes Botel maker	vi ^d
Johannes serviens Roberti Ongilby	iiiij ^d	Willelmus Tailliour	vi ^d
Terry serviens Galfridi Howell	xij ^d	Ricardus Steward et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Agnes filia Johannis Swan	iiiij ^d	Willelmus Payntur et uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Simon Caulwelman	iiiij ^d	Willelmus Hawardyn	xviiij ^d
Summa personarum cxviiij		Thomas Joynour	xii ^d
Summa denariorum cxviiij ^s	in ^{cr} iiiij ^s iiiij ^d	Robertus Mekesburgh et uxor ejus	xij ^d
CONSTABULARIA KUTSTNLPYT (<i>sic</i>) USQUE		Willelmus Bladesmyth et uxor ejus	ii ^s
CROSBY.		Robertus Loksmyth et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Jur' Robertus Hylton et uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Johannes Hernns	iiiij ^s iiiij ^d
Ricardus ffurbysour et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Henricus serviens ejus	iiiij ^d
Johannes Jervayse et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Willelmus serviens Johannes de Rygton	
Johannes Rygton et uxor ejus	iiiij ^s iiiij ^d	et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Walterus Wauchew et uxor ejus	iiiij ^s viij	Agnes Grymmesby	xii ^d
Jur' Johannes Wewhom et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Thomas Waynsmyth et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Lorymar et uxor ejus	iiij ^s iiiij ^d	Cecilia serviens Johannis Bewom	iiiij ^d
Johannes serviens ejus	vi ^d	Walterus de Swyne et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Thomas Atlyff et uxor ejus	iii ^s iiiij ^d	Johannes serviens ejus	viii ^d
Willelmus serviens ejus	iiiij ^d	Emma Hugster	xii ^d
Thomas serviens ejusdem	xii ^d	Maria serviens Walteri Wanthew	iiiij ^d
(<i>membrane 5</i>)		Elena serviens ejusdem	vi ^d
Johannes Brawer et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Rogerus de Brenyston et uxor ejus	iii ^s
Robertus ffayrebarne et uxor ejus	viiij ^d	Emma serviens ejus	vi ^d
		Elizabet serviens ejusdem	vi ^d

Ricardus serviens Ricardi Steward	vi ^d	Willelmus Merfflete et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Summa personarum iiij ^{xx} xv		Alexander Harwod et uxor ejus	iiij ^s vj ^d
Summa denariorum iiij ^{li} xv ^s	incr' xij ^d	Johannes Brun serviens ejus	iiij ^d
CONSTABULARIA CIRCA FFORUM		Robertus serviens ejus	iiij ^d
VENALE.		Alicia ancilla ejus	iiij ^d
Jur' Johannes Ake et uxor ejus	iiij ^s vj ^d	Alicia ancilla ejusdem	iiij ^d
Thomas Yole	v ^s	Henricus Whyte et uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Thomas Jervasse et uxor ejus	vi ^s	Walterus Coke et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Jur' Ricardus Langstroye et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Isabella filia ejus	iiij ^d
Ricardus Medilton et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Beatrix ancilla Ricardi Langstroye	iiij ^d
Johannes Nafferton et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Robertus Hundeslay et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Johannes serviens ejusdem	iiij ^d	Ricardus serviens ejus	vij ^d
Margareta serviens Johannis Ake	iiij ^d	Elena Yole	vi ^d
Willelmus Jervayse et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Beatrix Coltard	iiij ^d
Johannes serviens ejus	iiij ^d	(membrane 6)	
Willelmus Croxton et uxor ejus	xii ^d	Adam Waltham et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Johannes Pouchemaker et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johanna Seward	iiij ^d
Nicholaus Sadyler	xii ^d	Johannes Gillyng et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Chamberlayne	ii ^s iiij ^d	Willelmus Toll et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes serviens ejus	iiij ^d	Thomas Chermar et uxor ejus	xii ^d
Matilda ancilla ejus	iiij ^d	Margareta de Eston	vi ^d
Johannes Barton et uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Willelmus Basyn et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes filia ejus	iiij ^d	Nicholaus Sereby et uxor ejus	vi ^d
Johannes Page	vi ^d	Johannes Basyn et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Bery et uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Robertus Skoreburgh et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Johannes Wyntryngham et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Isabella ancilla ejus	iiij ^d
Simon Scherman et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes serviens Willelmi Basyn	viii ^d
Stephanus Barbour	vi ^d	Mayster Johannes Mason et uxor ejus	iii ^s
Johanna serviens Thome Yole	iiij ^d	Alicia ancilla ejus	iiii ^d
Ricardus serviens ejusdem	iiij ^d	Thomas Downe et uxor ejus	v ^s
Johanna ancilla ejusdem	iiij ^d	Alicia ancilla ejus	iiij ^d
Johannes Wryght Draper	ii ^s	Thomas Pultrell et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Ricardus Vesey et uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Maria ancilla ejus	iiij ^d
Isabella ancilla ejus	xii ^d	Willelmus Pykeryng et uxor ejus	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Robertus serviens ejus	vi ^d	Christana ancilla ejus	iiij ^d
Johannes Barbour et uxor ejus	ii ^s vi ^d	Beatrix ancilla ejus	viii ^d
Robertus Scherman et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Robertus Burthan et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Walterus de Ake et uxor ejus	xii ^d	Emma ancilla ejus	iiij ^d
Willelmus Byry et uxor ejus	xii ^d	Johanna ancilla ejusdem	iiij ^d
Willelmus famulus ejus	iiij ^d	Thomas Preston et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Ricardus serviens ejusdem	iiij ^d	Johannes Lorymar et uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Wymerk ancilla Thome Jervase	iiij ^d	Alanus famulus ejus	iiij ^d
Thomas Chaundelar et uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Rogerus famulus ejusdem	iiij ^d
Thomas Browne et uxor ejus	iiij ^d	Willelmus filius Ricardi Medylton	iiij ^d
Johanna ancilla ejus	iiij ^d	Thomas Medylton et uxor ejus	iii ^s vj ^d
Willelmus Burthan	iii ^s iiij ^d	Johannes Brantyngham et uxor ejus	
Alanus Chaumberlayne et uxor ejus			ii ^s vj ^d
	iii ^s iiij ^d	Agnes ancilla ejus	iiij ^d
Matilda ancilla ejus	iiij ^d	Robertus Marschal et uxor ejus	xii ^d
		Robertus Houeden et uxor ejus	ii ^s

Johannes famulus ejus	iiij ^d	Radulphus Newerk et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Alanus Marschal et uxor ejus	iijs	Johannes de Stoke et uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Galfridus Walker et uxor ejusdem	xii ^d	Radulphus Barbour et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Alicia filia ejus	iiij ^d	Johannes Schether et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Thomas Smyth et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Watton Tyler et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes famulus ejus	iiij ^d	Willelmus Rydyngs et uxor ejus	xii ^d
Walterus Luddesforthe et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Reginaldus Baxster et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Nicholaus Bower et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Robertus Chapman et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Johannes famulus ejus	iiij ^d	Andrew Tailliour et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Ricardus Ebson et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Cotyngham et uxor ejus	xii ^d
Cecilia ancilla ejus	iiij ^d	(membrane 7)	
Johannes Chaundelar et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Ricardus Twhayte et uxor ejus	vi ^s viij ^d
Johannes Emelton et uxor ejus	viiij ^d	Thomas Goldsmyth et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Lesset et uxor ejus	iijs	Thomas Gemlyng et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Alicia ancilla ejus	iiij ^d	Johannes Burbryg' et uxor ejus	xvi ^d
Johannes Brade et uxor ejus	v ^s	Johanna Blyth	xviiij ^d
Thomas filius ejus	iiij ^d	Johannes Harrauld et uxor ejus	iii ^s vj ^d
Johannes Cotyngham et uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Robertus Houeden et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Barton et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Robertus Takell et uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Thomas filius ejus	iiij ^d	Robertus Tawar' et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Dowthorp et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Johannes Bedale et uxor ejus	xviiij ^d
Ricardus Smyth et uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Isabella [?] Ayre	iiij ^d
Ricardus Jervaseman	iiij ^d	Thomas Mustardmaker et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Summa personarum clx xij		Johannes Lambe et uxor ejus	iijs
Summa denariorum viij ^{li} xij ^s	incr' viijs	Willelmus Thornom et uxor ejus	ii ^s
CONSTABULARIA DE FFYSHMARKETGATE.		Johannes Adam et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Jur' Johannes Coldon et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Willelmus Ayredy et uxor ejus	iii ^s iiij ^d
Johannes Berkotes et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Christiana Bower	vj ^d
Henricus Newerk et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Nicholaus Tailliour et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Jur' Johannes Williamson et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Willelmus Bruchemaker et uxor ejus	iii ^s iiij ^d
Johannes Kyrchman et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Johannes Barbour et uxor ejus	ii ^s iiij ^d
Ricardus Lokyngton	ii ^s vj ^d	Isabella Sole	iiij ^d
Adam Belson et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Willelmus Harwode et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Thomas ffyrsinersk et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Lund et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Robertus Tropyuell et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Ricardus Sawer et uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Radulphus de Marham et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Josl Mercer et uxor ejus	iii ^s iiij ^d
Johanna de Hull	xij ^d	Johannes Yngrame et uxor ejus	iii ^s iiij ^d
Henricus Tawar et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Ricardus Watton et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes Sewster	xii ^d	Johannes Bolton et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Beatrix Holme	v ^s viij ^d	Isabella de Poklynton	viii ^d
Willelmus Barton et uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Beatrix Blaclow	viii ^d
Galfridus Ufforth et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Agnes Estgate	ii ^s
Johannes Thornton et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Johannes Styllington et uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Rogerus Spofforth et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Petrus fletcher et uxor ejus	viii ^d
Henricus Estryngton et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Ricardus Tailliour et uxor ejus	ii ^s ij ^d
Robertus Sprotley et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Robertus Tykton et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Lunde et uxor ejus	xii ^d	Hugo Mody et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Watson et uxor ejus	iijs	Alice Poleyn	vj ^d

Hugo Spencer et uxor ejus	ii ^s iiij ^d	Henricus Watton et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Willelmus Legeard et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Wellyng' et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Webster et uxor ejus	xiiij ^d	Willelmus Darcy et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Augerus Smyth et uxor ejus	ij ^s	Ricardus Couper	xviiij ^d
Robertus Warter et uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Alicia Wylton	xviiij ^d
Robertus Payntour et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Christiana Cartwright	xvi ^d
Thomas Snayth Barker et uxor ejus	viiij ^d	Johannes Tailliour et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Ricardus Ayles et uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Johannes Broune et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Hull	iiij ^d	Johannes Mollescroft et uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Margareta Holme	xij ^d	Thomas Proude et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johanna serviens Beatrice Holme	iiij ^d	Robertus at Bulryng et uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Johanna serviens ejusdem	iiij ^d	Thomas Chaloner et uxor ejus	ii ^s ij ^d
Agnes serviens Galfridi Ufforth	vi ^d	Thomas Skorburgh et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Cecilia Spofforth	iiij ^d	Johannes Gete et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Robertus Watton	vi ^d	Alicia Lokyngton	iiij ^s
Johanna serviens Radulphi Baxster	iiij ^d	Walterus Chaloner et uxor ejus	xii ^d
Margareta serviens Roberti Chapman	iiij ^d	Agnes Williamwyf Smyth	viiij ^d
Johanna serviens Andree Tailliour	vi ^d	Stephanus Graybarne et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Cecilia filia Ricardi Twhayte	xii ^d	Johannes Milner et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Agnes serviens Johannis Blythe	xij ^d	Johannes Lenyntort et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Robertus serviens Johannis Harrauld	iiij ^d	Thomas Godmaker	ii ^s
Johannes serviens ejusdem	iiij ^d	Ricardus Wodmanse et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Isabella filia Henrici Newerk	iiij ^d	Thomas Wryght et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Johanna serviens ejusdem	iiij ^d	Johannes Stawer' et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Matilda serviens Johannis Lambe	iiij ^d	Johannes Spicer et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Beatrix serviens Willelmi Thornom	iiij ^d	Willelmus Ythorne et uxor ejus	vij ^s ii ^d
Elena serviens Johannis Adam	iiij ^d	Robertus Styse et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Johanna serviens Willelmi Ayredy	vj ^d	Willelmus Moubray et uxor ejus	viii ^d
Katerina Kewnytt'	vj ^d	<i>(verte indorso, membrane 7 dors.)</i>	
Nicholaus serviens Johannis Barbour	iiij ^d	Willelmus Chaumberlayne et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Johannes serviens Willelmi Lygeard	iiij ^d	Johannes Skarburgh et uxor ejus	iiij ^s vj ^d
Summa personarum clx vj		Johannes Wodmanse	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Summa denariorum viij ^{li} vj ^s	decr' ix ^s ii ^d	Johannes Corne	xviiij ^d
CONSTABULARIA INFRA BARR' BOREALIS.			
Jur' Johannes Pykeryng et uxor ejus		Elena Ryshton	xij ^d
	iiij ^s viij ^d	Johanna Breustir	xij ^d
Robertus Aldgate et uxor ejus	iiij ^s ij ^d	Johannes Myrre et uxor ejus	xviiij ^d
Johannes Gowth et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Thomas Teb et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Jur' Johannes Chaumberlayne et uxor		Johannes Rudstan et uxor ejus	xij ^d
ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Johannes Bolton et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Johannes Spicer et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Johannes Schupton et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Robertus Yorke et uxor ejus	iiij ^s vj ^d	Nicholaus Bucher et uxor ejus	v ^s
Johannes Lorymer et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Walterus Lyn et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Potter et uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Katerina Skareburgh	xij ^d
Willelmus fflyxton et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Elisabet Burton	vj ^d
Matilda Banbery	vi ^d	Ysand filius Johannis Pykeryng	viii ^d
Johannes Hornby et uxor ejus	vi ^d	Isabella Vesty serviens Roberti Aldgate	viii ^d
Robertus Couper et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Margareta Thurnef ancilla ejusdem	vj ^d
Willelmus Dynore et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Johannes Elvelay	xij ^d
		Robertus Rud	xij ^d

Margareta Tanne	viiij ^d	Galfridus Santon et uxor ejus	viii ^d
Simon Tailliour et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Summa personarum clxvij	
Johannes Penreth	xij ^d	Summa denariorum viij ^{li} vijs	decr' ijs x ^d
Johannes Braklay	vj ^d		
Thomas Bydyng' et uxor ejus	xvj ^d	CONSTABULARIA DE BARLIHOLME.	
Johannes Burwell	viiij ^d	Jur' Willelmus Slefford et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Rotse	iiij ^d	Jur' Johannes Bryddlyngton et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Agnes Malson	iiij ^d	Willelmus Spede et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johanna Sunderlangwyk	iiij ^d	Adam ffendyke et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Alicia Burton	vj ^d	Ricardus Leynk	xii ^d
Johannes Burton	xij ^d	Isabella Hauton	xii ^d
Katerina Coupermayden	iiij ^d	Johannes Skoter' et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Thomas Nowre	iiij ^d	Adam Graybeyrd et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Cartwryght et uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Johannes Tryppok et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Bonet	viiij ^d	Willelmus Stuoll et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Robertus Hode et uxor ejus	viiij ^d	Domina Abbray Cunstabill	xii ^d
Johannes Waldby et uxor ejus	xviiij ^d	Radulphus serviens ejus	vj ^d
Willelmus Milner et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Holand et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Stephanus Langtofft et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Willelmus Tyrwhyte et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Hugo Murton et uxor ejus	viiij ^d	Ricardus Walkynton et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Margareta Horsard	xij ^d	Johannes Snell et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johanna Lowth et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Rogerus Snayth	xij ^d
Agnes Hasgar'	xij ^d	Robertus Toffay et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Elena Hasgar'	viiij ^d	Stephanus Burton et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Elena Garton	iiij ^d	Johannes Holme et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johanna Wallay	iiij ^d	Adam Milner et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Langstroye	iiij ^d	Gilbertus Crelar' et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Stryvelyn	iiij ^d	Willelmus Tomson et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Agnes Browne	iiij ^d	Willelmus Brygham et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johanna Ulsby	iiij ^d	Willelmus Marcam et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Thomas Trownay	vj ^d	Willelmus Vachery et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Alicia de Yorke	iiij ^d	Stephanus Curlasse et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Loversall	viiij ^d	Thomas Snell et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Bryddlyngton	viiij ^d	Nicholaus de Louth	xii ^d
Agnes Skoreburgh	viiij ^d	Thomas Jolyf et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johanna Dalton	iiij ^d	Isabella Walkynton	xii ^d
Alicia Mollescroft	vj ^d	Johannes Grouall et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Isabella Axsay	xij ^d	Johannes Wythornwyk et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Emma Rogerdoghter	xij ^d	Willelmus Hyrd et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Isabella de Skarburgh	iiij ^d	Stephanus Coppandale et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Thomas serviens Ricardi Wodmanse	xij ^d	Thomas Manby et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Johannes serviens ejusdem	viiij ^d	Johannes Spencer et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Alicia Bosse	viiij ^d	Johannes Ressaynour et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Margareta Prest	vi ^d	(membrane 6 dors.)	
Matilda — Ython	viii ^d	Agnes Wragby	xii ^d
Alicia Neuby	vj ^d	Johannes Houeden et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Alicia Bilay	iiij ^d	Petrus Bryddlyngton et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Elena Baxster	viiij ^d	Johannes Seme	xii ^d
Alicia ancilla Johannis Breuster	viiij ^d	Johannes Ake et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Smyth	vi ^d	Willelmus fflaynburgh et uxor ejus	ii ^s

Thomas Stawer' et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Tomson et uxor ejus	iii ^s
Johannes Garton et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Simon Jonson et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Clok et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Hugo Stevenson et uxor ejus	iii ^j ^s
Isabella Skynner	xii ^d	Henricus Nauendyk et uxor ejus	iii ^j ^s
Johannes Creler et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Thomas Kyng' et uxor ejus	iii ^j ^s
Johannes Braken et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Stephanus Jonson Rayn' et uxor ejus	ii ^j ^s
Thomas Tyrwhyte et uxor ejus	ii ^j ^s	Robertus Strok et uxor ejus	ii ^j ^s
Thomas Couper et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Day del West greyne et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Ricardus Smyth et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Thomas Rayner et uxor ejus	iii ^s
Johannes Langton et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Willelmus Nauendyk et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Thomas Drax et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Simon Tynwell et uxor ejus	ii ^j ^s
Robertus fforster et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Willelmus del More et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Petrus Spede	vii ^j ^d	Thomas Cartwryght	ii ^s vj ^d
Alicia Graybeyrd	viii ^d	Ricardus Kytson et uxor ejus	ii ^j ^s
Beatrix Tryppok	xii ^d	Hugo Wilkynson et uxor ejus	ii ^j ^s
Elena Tyrwhyte	xii ^d	Johannes Raulynson et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johanna serviens Watkynson	viii ^d	Thomas Hoghill et uxor ejus	ii ^j ^s
Alicia serviens Johannis Holme	vii ^j ^d	Nicholaus Northouse et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Margareta Jolyffe	xii ^d	Johannes Raspyng' et uxor ejus	ii ^s iii ^j ^d
Alicia serviens Adam Tundew	vii ^j ^d	Robertus Wyton et uxor ejus	ii ^j ^s
Elizabet Coppandale	xii ^d	Nicholaus de Wyton et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Isabella serviens ejusdem	vii ^j ^d	Robertus Rayner et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Matilda serviens ejusdem	vii ^j ^d	Stephanus Wilkynson et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus serviens Thome Manby	vii ^j ^d	Ricardus de Howlin et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Alicia serviens ejusdem	vii ^j ^d	Ricardus Jonson Nicolson et uxor ejus	ii ^j ^s
Agnes serviens ejusdem	vii ^j ^d	Johannes Watson et uxor ejus	ii ^j ^s
Juliana serviens Johannis Ressaynour	vii ^j ^d	<i>(membrane 5 dors.)</i>	
Ricardus serviens Johannis Houeden	x ^d	Thomas Watson et uxor ejus	ii ^j ^s
Thomas serviens Thome Couper	viii ^d	Thomas Smyth et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Katerina Walkyngton	xii ^d	Ricardus Palmer et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Thomas Chapman et uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Willelmus Haldan et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Summa personarum cxxv		Johannes Hude et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Summa denariorum vi ^{li} v ^s		Robertus Tomson et uxor ejus	ii ^s
COTYNGHAM CUM TOTO DOMINIO.		Hugo Bell et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Jur' Johannes Spaygner et uxor ejus	v ^s	Henricus Tryg' et uxor ejus	iii ^s
Johannes Whyte et uxor ejus	iii ^j ^s	Willelmus Day et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Thomas Tone et uxor ejus	iii ^j ^s	Robertus Nauedyk et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Stevenson et uxor ejus	v ^s	Johannes Norwod et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Zong' et uxor ejus	ii ^j ^s	Thomas Baspyn et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Jur' Robertus Ker' et uxor ejus	iii ^j ^s	Radulphus Robynson et uxor ejus	ii ^j ^s
Johannes Bylton et uxor ejus	ii ^j ^s	Willelmus Smyth et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Edmundus de Brygham et uxor ejus	ii ^j ^s	Willelmus Jonson et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes Kyng et uxor ejus	ii ^j ^s	Petrus Jonson et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes et Bryg' et uxor ejus	iii ^j ^s	Johannes Haldan et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes Rayner' et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Thomas Jonson et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Johannes Brattelby et uxor ejus	ii ^j ^s	Radulphus Breuster et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Stephanus Jonson et uxor ejus	ij ^s	Henricus Watman et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Stephanus Tomson et uxor ejus	iii ^j ^s	Robertus Reyner et uxor ejus	ii ^s
		Adam Colson et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d

Johannes Palmer et uxor ejus	iii ^s	Ricardus Valet et uxor ejus	xii ^d
Johannes Waryn et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Thomas Ledale et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Watson et uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Edmundus fflescheuer et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Johannes Tomson et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Robertus Hayward et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Colson et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Brese	xii ^d
Willelmus Day et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Bedale et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Stephanus Wilson	vi ^d	Johannes Cartwryght	xij ^d
Willelmus Wydouson et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Johannes Landmonte et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Watson et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Thomas Haukyn et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Willelmus Naudyk et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Walterus de Lyn	vi ^d
Thomas Palmer et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Robertus Couper	vj ^d
Thomas Weel et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Webster et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Henricus Ybotson et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Thomas Laborer et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Skyrtyby et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Walterus Tailliour et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Adam Jenkynson et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Johannes Patryk et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Berewald et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Nicholaus Lembald et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Thomas West et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Nicholaus Patryk et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Walterus Nicolson et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Ricardus Barlycorn	xij ^d
Willelmus Stevenson et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Thomas Tailliour et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Symson Rayner et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Robertus Selborn et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Rayner et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Walterus Homylton et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Robertus Jonson et uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Johannes Chaloner et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Thomas at Lane et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Cok et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Raulynson et uxor ejus	xii ^d	Johannes Theker	xij ^d
Johannes Nauendyk	xii ^d	Robertus del Pantry et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Johannes Yorke	viiij ^d	Johannes Har' et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Bilton Tailliour et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Thomas Morton	xij ^d
Willelmus Jervayse et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Johannes Braban	xij ^d
Thomas Couper et uxor ejus	ij ^s	Andrew Craunswyk et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Alanus Wryghte et uxor ejus	ij ^s	Johannes Henryson Day et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Hardlad	vi ^d	Johannes Malton et uxor ejus	xii ^d
Thomas Cade et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Wilkynson	xij ^d
Thomas Hobson et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Ricall et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Raspyn	xii ^d	Thomas Raulynson et uxor ejus	xii ^d
Nicholaus Kyng' et uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Johannes Day Walker et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Thomas Willy	xij ^d	Johannes Tomson Hudson	xij ^d
Thomas Vesty	xij ^d	Ricardus Clok et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Nicholaus Day et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Robertus Tomson Watson et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Robertus Hatton	iiij ^s	Johannes Cade	xij ^d
Johannes Ybotson et uxor ejus	xviii ^d	(membrane 4 dors.)	
Johannes Waghen et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Rogerus Wryght	xij ^d
Semannus Chapman et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Johannes Tone, junior	xij ^d
Thomas Yneson et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Willelmus ffrankysch et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Robertus Watson	vj ^d	Ricardus del More	xij ^d
Radulphus Topsall et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Henricus Wybbe	xij ^d
Johannes Tomson Wryght et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Thomas Cok	xij ^d
Johannes Clerk et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Johannes Abraham	xij ^d
Johannes Tone et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Nicholaus Henryson et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Thomas Leg' et uxor ejus	xii ^d	Johannes Clerk et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
		Willelmus Richardson et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d

Johannes Pownmfrayth et uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Johannes Low	iiij ^d
Willelmus West et uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Johannes Skynner	iiij ^d
Johannes Hudson	xij ^d	Ricardus at Well	iiij ^d
Willelmus Tomson Wilkynson	xij ^d	Johannes Hogill	iiij ^d
Johannes Richardson et uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Willelmus Beryar'	iiij ^d
Willelmus Tomson et uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Elena Godffray	iiij ^d
Robertus Richardson	xij ^d	Johannes at Lane et uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Thomas Colynson et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Whitby	iiij ^d
Johannes Watman	xij ^d	Alicia Low	iiij ^d
Johannes Kyng'	xij ^d	Johannes Maysemaker	iiij ^d
Johannes Bayn' junior	xij ^d	Johanna Gowsyl	iiij ^d
Johannes Takell et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Ricardus Barry et uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Willelmus Raulynson et uxor ejus	xviiij ^d	Agnes Senstor	iiij ^d
Johannes Burton	xii ^d	Alicia Skate	iiij ^d
Willelmus Jonson de Greyne et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Johannes Tannour	iiij ^d
Robertus Stevenson Henry	xviiij ^d	Robertus Howetson	iiij ^d
Thomas Cartwryght et uxor ejus	xii ^d	Johannes Rycher	iiij ^d
Walterus Megsón et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Willelmus Vasour	iiij ^d
Stephanus Cartwryght et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johanna Jakdoghter	iiij ^d
Thomas Waryn et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Nicholaus parsonman	iiij ^d
Robertus Waryn	xij ^d	Margareta Smyth	iiij ^d
Robertus Stevenson Malynson	xij ^d	Blaunchia	iiij ^d
Beatrix Palmer	xij ^d	Johanna Busse	iiij ^d
Beatrix Jonwyff Jonyson	ii ^s	Thomas ffletcher	iiij ^d
Alicia Waryn	ii ^s	Thomas Tailliour	iiij ^d
Alicia Raspyn	ii ^s	Johannes Raynald	iiij ^d
Agnes Jonwyff Henryson	xij ^d	Johannes Glenham	iiij ^d
Marjoria Awmfray	iiij ^s	Ricardus Pynder	iiij ^d
Alicia Barny	ii ^s	Johannes Ricall, junior	iiij ^d
Johanna Todde	vj ^d	Robertus Brakken	iiij ^d
Cecilia fforster	vj ^d	Walterus Wryght	iiij ^d
Isabella Jonwyff Jobynson	xii ^d	Johannes Palmer Wryght	iiij ^d
Cecilia Redde	xij ^d	Johanna Robdoghter	iiij ^d
Matilda Clerk	xij ^d	Robertus West	iiij ^d
Elena Palmer	xij ^d	Radulphus Wederby	iiij ^d
Elena Blown	xij ^d	Petrus Nutbrown	iiij ^d
Alicia filia Margarete	xij ^d	Summa personarum iiij ^e iiij ^{xx} xij	
Alicia Northwod	xij ^d	Summa denariorum xix ^{li} xij	incr' ij ^s x ^d
Johanna at Mar	xij ^d	HUGATE.	
Agnes Howet	xij ^d	Thomas Tokwych et uxor ejus	iiij ^s vj ^d
Johanna Palmer	vj ^d	Willelmus Vause et uxor ejus	iiij ^s vj ^d
Elena Jonwyff Gybson	xij ^d	Johannes ffrethyngam et uxor ejus	iiij ^s vj ^d
Radulphus Hoghull et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Twapens et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Thomas Robynson Richardson	xij ^d	Willelmus Vause et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes Robynson Rayner et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Agnes Gorge	iiij ^s
Johanna Bradan	iiij ^d	Johannes Wetwang et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus del Hill	iiij ^d	Johannes at Mar' et uxor ejus	iiij ^s iiij ^d
		Johannes Burnby et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d

Willelmus Anlaby et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes Everard et uxor ejus	iiij ^s vj ^d
Johannes Thornton et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Henricus Everard et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Adam Cokburn et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Willelmus Hemilsay et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Hugo Everard et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Willelmus Baynton et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Johannes Teppying et uxor ejus	xx ^d
Johannes Sourby et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Beryar' et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Willelmus Sourby et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Robertus Cobryngton et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Rogerus Curtasse et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Thomas Bilby et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Robertus Byrd et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Kynge et uxor ejus	xviiij ^d
Willelmus Burnby et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Ambauld senior et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Willelmus Smyth et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Thomas Milner et uxor ejus	xvj ^d
Willelmus Dalton	viiij ^d
<i>(membrane 3 dors.)</i>	
Johanna Marschall	vj ^d
Elena Wake	vj ^d
Johanna Martin	xij ^d
Willelmus Schayte et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes ffreman et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Ricardus Beryar' et uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Nicholaus Clerk et uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Ricardus Gayton et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Willelmus Hawen	iiij ^d
Elena in le Dyke	vj ^d
Thomas Vause	iiij ^d
Johannes Schayte	iiij ^d
Johanna Gerwardly	iiij ^d
Thomas Hert et uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Johannes Bentley	iiij ^d
Thomas Beryar'	iiij ^d
Ricardus de Wattongarth et uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Johannes de Dalton	vj ^d
Emma Curtasse	iiij ^d
Agnes Anlaby	iiij ^d
Johannes Anlaby	iiij ^d
Elena Vause	iiij ^d

Summa personarum iiij^{xx} xjInde subsidium iiij^{li} xj^s

NORTH BURTON.

Jur' Petrus Webster et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Burton et uxor ejus	vs ob
Jur' Robertus Lyolf et uxor ejus	vs ob
Johannes Lyndale et uxor ejus	vs ob
Johannes Westby et uxor ejus	vs ob
Willelmus Aubry et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Yngham Batte et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Cecilia Burge	xij ^d
Johannes Batte	viiij ^d
Willelmus Crake	iiij ^d
Hugo de Watton	vj ^d
Robertus Stokeslay	iiij ^d
Willelmus Day et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Rogerus Beryar' et uxor ejus	vi ^d
Johanna Hunt	viiij ^d
Johannes Tailliour et uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Thomas Gerthom et uxor ejus	vj ^d
Johannes Chapman et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Beatrix Kyreby	viiij ^d
Johannes Belle et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Coke et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Robertus Gudechaunce et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Ake et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus at Crosse et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Hewet	xij ^d
Ricardus Hornse	xij ^d
Johannes Proktour	xij ^d
Willelmus Brynkyll et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Egidius	xij ^d
Thomas Breton	iiij ^d
Ricardus Chapman et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Madour	xij ^d
Willelmus Spede et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Simon parsonman	viii ^d
Johanna Hobwyff	xii ^d
Thomas Rittour et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Bretoñ et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johanna Bukebynder	vj ^d
Robertus Douce et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Douce	iiij ^d
Johanna de Anlaby	vi ^d
Willelmus de Brown et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Smyth	viiij ^d
Summa personarum lxxvj	
Inde subsidium lxxvj ^s	
decr' ij ^s	Summa denariorum lxxvj ^s

WYUGHTON.

Jur' Johannes Stramy et uxor ejus	ii ^s
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Rogerus ffranklayn et uxor ejus	iijs	Ydonia serviens Willelmi Kydlam	iiij ^d
Willelmus Day et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Isabella Cave	iiij ^d
Robertus Ger' et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Margareta Buttarwyk	xij ^d
Willelmus Page et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Matilda Day	vj ^d
Willelmus Rynoway et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Samon	xii ^d
Johannes Milner et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Agnes ffranklayne	iiij ^d
Ricardus Awburn et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Walker et uxor ejus	xii ^d
Robertus Collum et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Cecilia Walker	xij ^d
Willelmus Nyghtgale et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Hildston et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Ricardus Symson et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Thomas Typpyng et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Jur' Willelmus Baker et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Johannes Coluell et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Ricardus Spede et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Johannes Gilmyn et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Stephanus Buntynge et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Johannes Myr' et uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Page et uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Johannes Erghes et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Esbald et uxor ejus	iijs	Matilda Warter	ii ^s
Ricardus Helbould et uxor ejus	iijs	Isabella filia ejus	vi ^d
Ricardus Warter et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Matild fferroure	xviii ^d
Johannes Raper et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Johannes Barnby junior	xij ^d
Avicia de Cave	ii ^s vj ^d	Agnes soror ejus	xij ^d
Willelmus Kydlam et uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Willelmus Walker et uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Thomas Henrison et uxor ejus	iijs	Johannes Milner et uxor ejus	ij ^s
Johannes Buttowyk et uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Willelmus Banberg et uxor ejus	ij ^s
Stephanus Ben et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Elena Milner	iijs
Johannes Barnby et uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Johannes Towton et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Bek et uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Johannes Sheperd et uxor ejus	ij ^s
Johanna Stevenwyff	xviii ^d	Alicia Lag'	vj ^d
Robertus filius ejus	vj ^d	Beatrix Westoby	xviiij ^d
Thomas Well et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Ricardus Gylmyn et uxor ejus	ij ^s
Ricardus Burton et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Couper et uxor ejus	ij ^s
Willelmus Coke et uxor ejus	xx ^d	Robertus Barnby	xij ^d
Johannes Gonne et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Willelmus Typpyng et uxor ejus	xviiij ^d
Johannes Whitelaffe et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Ricardus Wyrthorp et uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Johannes Bredon et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Alan et uxor ejus	ij ^s
Robertus Baker	xij ^d	Agnes Raspoyn	iiij ^d
Petrus Tailliour et uxor ejus	xii ^d	Johanna Wyle	vj ^d
Elena Pynder	xii ^d	Johannes Baldrugh	vj ^d
(membrane 2 dors.)		Willelmus Wauterson et uxor ejus	ij ^s
Johannes Ca et uxor ejus	xii ^d	Robertus Pulter et uxor ejus	xx ^d
Agnes Page	vj ^d	Ricardus Gannon (?) et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Elena Page	iiij ^d	Ricardus Bron et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Margareta filia Ricardi Symson	vj ^d	Willelmus Konyrthorp et uxor ejus	ii ^s
Agnes Baddy	xij ^d	Willelmus Pye et uxor ejus	ij ^s
Johannes Naburn et uxor ejus	xviiij ^d	Stephanus Hykson et uxor ejus	xx ^d
Thomas del Bryg et uxor ejus	ii ^s	Adam Seward et uxor ejus	iijs
Alicia serviens Johannis Sourhappell	xij ^d	Ricardus Tailliour et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Ricardus Thornton	vj ^d	Johannes Spede et uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Johannes Wy'rk et uxor ejus	ii ^d	Agnes Gemlyng	ii ^d
Ricardus Gotte	vj ^d	Alicia Daynell	xij ^d
Emma serviens Avicie	vj ^d	Elena Whytelaffe	vj ^d
Alicia fferroure	viiij ^d	Ricardus Pye et uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d

Willelmus Mabbot et uxor ejus	xii ^d	Isabella Bet	vj ^d
Agnes Collom	xviii ^d	Willelmus Ca et uxor ejus	ij ^s
Agnes Ellerton	xij ^d	Robertus Dalton	ij ^s
Adam Schephyrd et uxor ejus	ij ^s	Isabella Barnby	xij ^d
Ricardus Lowrans et uxor ejus	ij ^s	Willelmus Skyme et uxor ejus	ij ^s
Willelmus Ger' et uxor ejus	xij ^d	Willelmus Ben' et uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Johannes Mason et uxor ejus	xviiij ^d	Petrus Ger'	xij ^d
Johannes Whytelaff	iiij ^d	Johannes Baynton	xij ^d
Johannes Clerk	xij ^d	Rogerus Raper	viiij ^d
Robertus Cartwryght et uxor ejus	ij ^s	Margareta Stramy	iiij ^d
Johanna filia ejusdem	vj ^d		
Willelmus Whytetop	xij ^d	Summa personarum c iiij ^{xx} xviiij	
Henricus Smyth et uxor ejus	ij ^s	Summa denariorum ix ^{li} xix (<i>sic in MS.</i>)	
Johannes Gotson et uxor ejus	ij ^s	decr' ij ^s vj ^d	

Poll Tax Return for the Wapentake of Harthill,
East Riding of Yorkshire, 4 Ric. II. [Lay Subsidy $\frac{202}{74}$].

[The membranes are sewn together, and written on both sides. The first one is imperfect at the top, perhaps four entries are missing. The notes of "incr'" or "decr'" at the end of some of the returns lead one to think that this is one of the revised accounts rendered to the Commissioners whom the Government appointed to examine into the lists of inhabitants, and compel payment from all evaders of the tax.]

(membrane 1)

. M . . . uxor ejus		Johannes Cuke uxor ejus	xxx ^d
. Moger uxor ejus		Willelmus Lamberd uxor ejus	iiij ^s
. at kyrc uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Katerina Tothe	xviiij ^d
. at Priours uxor ejus	vj ^d	Alicia Clerc	xviii ^d
Ricardus Cobbe uxor ejus	iii ^s	Johannes Ryse uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Chapman uxor ejus	xxxij ^d	Hugonis Wryght uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Baynton uxor ejus	xxxij ^d	Simon Olyuer uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Johannes Tonken uxor ejus	iii ^s	Thomas Smyth uxor ejus	ii ^s
Cok uxor ejus	xxxii ^d	Johannes Dalton uxor ejus	ii ^s
Thomas Selybarne uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Bakester	xii ^d
Willelmus Hude uxor ejus	xxx ^d	Johannes Blythe uxor ejus	xii ^d
Ricardus Halbarn	iii ^s	Johannes Nunfote uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Robertus Hude	xxx ^d	Margareta Welwyke	xviii ^d
Johannes Southeray	xxx ^d	Johannes Gayte uxor ejus	xx ^d
Datricius Dukkan uxor ejus	xxx ^d	Willelmus Bosyar uxor ejus	ii ^s
Robertus Keswyk uxor ejus	xxvi ^d	Johannes Gerthome uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Willelmus at Kel' uxor ejus	ii ^s	Robertus Gruke uxor ejus	vi ^d
Robertus Campyon uxor ejus	xxx ^d	Johannes Bour uxor ejus	xvi ^d
Johanna Baker	xii ^d	Ricardus Collum uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Thomas Cuke uxor ejus	xxx ^d	Hugo fforster uxor ejus	xx ^d
Johannes Scharpe uxor ejus	ii ^s iiij ^d	Alicia at Kurc	vi ^d
		Robertus fferiby uxor ejus	xviii ^d

Thomas Sparow	xviii ^d
Johannes famulus Nicholai	vi ^d
Agnes Kyllom	xii ^d
Agnes Buk	iiij ^d
Johanna Buk	iiij ^d
Robertus Huntman	vi ^d

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ERGHES.

Jur' Nicholaus Hothome uxor ejus	iijs
Jur' Stephanus Erghes uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Jur' Robertus filius Hugonis uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Jur' Stephanus Nicolson	iiij ^s
Stephanus Watteson uxor ejus	iijs
Jur' Willelmus Graveson uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Stevenson uxor ejus	xij ^d
Nicolaus Jonson uxor ejus	iijs
Willelmus Milner uxor ejus	xii ^d
Johannes Milner uxor ejus	xii ^d
Jur' Thomas Richmonde uxor ejus	xii ^d
Willelmus filius Willelmi uxor ejus	xii ^d
Isabella ffranklay	iiij ^d
Johannes filius Roberti uxor ejus	xii ^d
Johannes filius Willelmi	iiij ^d
Robertus filius Stephani	iiij ^d

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HUNDESLAY.

Jur' Johannes Cawode uxor ejus	iijs
Jur' Johannes Elynor uxor ejus	iijs
(membrane 3)	
Isabella Elynor uxor ejus	xii ^d
Robertus Elynor	xii ^d
Robertus Lewyn uxor ejus	iijs
Robertus Lawys uxor ejus	iijs
Ricardus Ridalle uxor ejus	ij ^s
Thomas Galway uxor ejus	xvi ^d
Agnes ffrankysch	iijs
Robertus filius ejusdem	xij ^d
Robertus Cawod uxor ejus	xvj ^d
Adam Hundeslay uxor ejus	xij ^d
Willelmus Lewys	vj ^d
Johannes Lewyn	vj ^d
Elizabeth Schephyrd	xii ^d
Elena Ybson	xij ^d
Willelmus serviens Agnes ffrankish	iiij ^d
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EVERTHORPE.

Willelmus ffrankysch uxor ejus	iijs vj ^d
Jur' Johannes at pytte uxor ejus	iijs vi ^d
Thomas Mawer uxor ejus	iijs vj ^d
Johannes Derlyng uxor ejus	iijs
Adam Burne uxor ejus	iijs ij ^d
Johannes Symson uxor ejus	iijs
Rogerus Derlyng uxor ejus	ij ^s
Johannes Schepchyrde uxor ejus	iijs ij ^d
Adam Crase uxor ejus	ij ^s
Willelmus West uxor ejus	ij ^s
Ricardus Mawer	iiij ^d
Dionisia Mawer	iiij ^d
Johannes Couper	xij ^d
Johanna fferiby	xij ^d
Diota serviens Johannis Pytte	vj ^d
Katerina Preston	xij ^d

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WILLARDBY.

Johannes Waldbby uxor ejus	iijs
Rogerus Whyte uxor ejus	iijs vj ^d
Hugo Waldbby uxor ejus	iijs
Adam Hull uxor ejus	iijs
Robertus filius Margarete uxor ejus	iijs
Adam Schalcok uxor ejus	iijs vj ^d
Ricardus Blawattole uxor ejus	iijs
Willelmus Smyth uxor ejus	ij ^s viij ^d
Robertus Wyb' uxor ejus	ij ^s vj ^d
Thomas Raper uxor ejus	xviij ^d
Petrus Raper uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Willelmus Seton uxor ejus	xii ^d
Hugo Erlthorpe uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Thomas Warter uxor ejus	xviij ^d
Thomas Smyth uxor ejus	iijs
Johannes Mayne uxor ejus	xii ^d
Radulphus Raper uxor ejus	iijs
Willelmus Har' uxor ejus	iijs
Thomas Watson uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Willelmus Carter uxor ejus	iijs
Johannes ffyddler uxor ejus	iijs
Stephanus Day uxor ejus	iijs
Ricardus Beryg uxor ejus	iijs vj ^d
Johannes Alas uxor ejus	iijs
Johannes Couper uxor ejus	iijs
Johannes filius Roberti	xij ^d
Willelmus Valcok	xij ^d
Lete Bakar	xij ^d
Agnes filia ejus	vj ^d

Elena filia Hugonis	vj ^d	Johannes Wilson uxor ejus	ii ^s ij ^d
Robertus Emson uxor ejus	xij ^d	Willelmus Mounkton uxor ejus	ii ^s
Katrina Waldby	xij ^d	Petrus Hobson Watson uxor ejus	xii ^d
Elisot serviens ejus	xij ^d	Thomas Bradbe uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Schawe	viiij ^d	Petrus Dudyng uxor ejus	xii ^d
Willelmus Ruston	iiij ^d	Willelmus Rayner uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Whyte	viiij ^d	Johanna Brereslay	xviii ^d
Margareta Hull	viiij ^d	Summa personarum lxij	
Alicia Raper	xj ^d	Inde subsidium lxij ^s	incr' ij ^s iiij ^d
<i>(membrane 4)</i>			
Alumnus Schawe	xij ^d	RYPPLYNGHAM.	
Johannes Wyb'	xii ^d	Radolphus Rypplyngham uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Greyne	xij ^d	Jur' Simon Rypplyngham uxor ejus	ij ^s
Johannes Carter uxor ejus	xij ^d	Jur' Johannes Richmonde uxor ejus	ii ^s
Petrus Anlaby	iiij ^s	Jur' Robertus Rypplyngham uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Nicolson	iiij ^s	Jur' Johannes Shirwode uxor ejus	ij ^s
Laurancius Dudman	xviiij ^d	Willelmus Wyton uxor ejus	ij ^s
Johanne Day et Alicia filia ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Barton uxor ejus	ij ^s
Ricardus Hayles	xviii ^d	Willelmus de Brewhous uxor ejus	ij ^s
Summa personarum lxxiiij		Walterus Sawdane uxor ejus	ij ^s
Indi subsidium lxxiiij ^s	incr' iiij ^d	Thomas Bynglay uxor ejus	ij ^s
BROWNFLEETE.			
Jur' Petrus Browneffleyte uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Johannes Mawyman uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Coll' uxor ejus	ii ^s ij ^d	Johanna Browne	xij ^d
Colet filius ejus	xij ^d	Willelmus Mundy	xij ^d
Jur' Robertus Hobson uxor ejus	ii ^s	Willelmus Rypplyngham man	xij ^d
Willelmus Spyser uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Garnet uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Caduay uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Summa personarum xxvij	
Johannes Mariot uxor ejus	ii ^s	Inde subsidium xxvij ^s	
Thomas Byschope uxor ejus	xij ^d	FFAXFFLEYTE.	
Johannes Godeman uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Jur' Willelmus Cave uxor ejus	xx ^d
Agnes Rounde	xij ^d	Jur' Ricardus Lene uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Emson uxor ejus	ii ^s	Jur' Robertus Braam uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Crase	ij ^s	Jur' Willelmus Carter	iii ^s
Agnes at flett	ii ^s	Jur' Johannes Robynson	ij ^s
Johannes filius ejus	ii ^s	<i>(membrane 5)</i>	
Jur' Robertus Watson uxor ejus	vj ^s vj ^d	Ricardus Cokson uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Robertus Jonson uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Johannes Cokson uxor ejus	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Johannes Sandholme uxor ejus	iii ^s iiij ^d	Willelmus Bukden uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Johannes Howne uxor ejus	ii ^s iiij ^d	Willelmus Adam uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Johannes Chapman uxor ejus	ii ^s	Willelmus Cokson uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Robertus Hobson uxor ejus	xii ^d	Robertus Latymer uxor ejus	ii ^s
Simon Jonson uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Johannes Tyenson uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Willelmus Dudyng uxor ejus	ii ^s	Robertus Belyngham uxor ejus	ij ^s
Johannes Sandholme uxor ejus	ii ^s	Margareta Ythone' et Alicia filia ejus	
Thomas Dudyng uxor ejus	xviii ^d		xviiij ^d
Robertus Midlaine uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Rogerus ffrawnck uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Whitelafe uxor ejus	ii ^s	Robertus Cokson uxor ejus	vj ^d
Johannes Tailliour uxor ejus	ii ^s	Thomas Vier' uxor ejus	ii ^s
		Johannes Hesyll uxor ejus	xij ^d

Johannes filius Willelmi uxor ejus xvij^d
 Willelmus Gunson uxor ejus ij^s
 Willelmus Rypon uxor ejus ij^s
 Robertus Ketyll uxor ejus xij^d
 Johannes Wydowson uxor ejus xvij^d
 Johannes Whyte uxor ejus ij^s
 Robertus Wale uxor ejus xij^d
 Henricus Chapman uxor ejus xij^d
 Ricardus ffote uxor ejus ii^s
 Robertus Halome uxor ejus ii^s
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SANTON CUM HOWTON.

Leticia Howton v^s
 Jur' Ricardus Ragodby uxor ejus ii^s vj^d
 Jur' Robertus Smyth uxor ejus ij^s
 Willelmus Santon xij^d
 Thomas Kytte uxor ejus ij^s
 Willelmus Page uxor ejus ij^s
 Walterus Lepar' uxor ejus ii^s
 Nicholaus Kytte uxor ejus ij^s
 Willelmus Cave uxor ejus ij^s vj^d
 Johannes Vicarson uxor ejus ij^s
 Nicholaus ffrawnclayn uxor ejus ij^s
 Thomas Schephyrd uxor ejus ij^s
 Johannes Clerc uxor ejus ij^s
 Walterus Erghes uxor ejus xx^d
 Johannes Gybson uxor ejus xvij^d
 Johannes Grome uxor ejus ij^s vj^d
 Walterus Etton uxor ejus ij^s
 Thomas Parych uxor ejus xviii^d
 Rogerus Raper uxor ejus xvij^d
 Nicholaus Smyth iiij^d
 Johannes ffrawnclayne xij^d
 Johannes Presson xij^d

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Johannes Cave uxor ejus xij^d
 Robertus Tailliour uxor ejus xij^d
 Johanna Swanne viij^d
 Thomas filius Matild' xij^d
 Henricus Hervy uxor ejus xxij^d
 Johannes Clerc uxor ejus xviii^d
 Margareta Howton xij^d
 Johannes filius Alani vj^d
 Ricardus filius Alani vj^d
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LOWNSEBURGH.

Jur' Johannes Prudhome vi^s
 Jur' Edwardus Strude uxor ejus xx^d
 Jur' Robertus Kneton uxor ejus ii^s
 Jur' Thomas Roffe uxor ejus xx^d
 Willelmus Golle uxor ejus xx^d
 Willelmus Lowell uxor ejus ii^s
 Willelmus Lambard uxor ejus ii^s
 Johannes Kempe uxor ejus xviii^d
 Thomas Howner uxor ejus ii^s
 Johannes Clerc uxor ejus xvij^d
 Henricus Smyth uxor ejus ii^s
 Johannes Schepehyrd uxor ejus ij^s
 Willelmus Dogilby uxor ejus viij^d
 Willelmus Paternoster iiij^d
 Ricardus Woluen uxor ejus iiij^s iiij^d
 Johanna Pruddome vj^d
 Johanna serviens Ricardi Woluen viij^d
 Ricardus Billynge uxor ejus vj^d
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WYTON.

Johannes Cotom uxor ejus iiij^s
 Margareta Ynond uxor Nicholai Cotom ii^s
 Jur' Robertus ffoston uxor ejus iiij^s iiij^d
 Jur' Johannes Thorne junior uxor ejus iiij^s vj^d
 Jur' Johannes Thorne junior uxor ejus ij^s vj^d
 Jur' Johannes Drye uxor ejus iiij^s iiij^d
 Johannes Hundeslay uxor ejus ii^s
 Simon Ryall uxor ejus ii^s
 Nicholaus Symson uxor ejus ii^s
 Johannes Roberdson uxor ejus ii^s
 Simon at Town end uxor ejus ii^s
 Thomas Smythe uxor ejus ii^s vj^d
 Johannes Carlele uxor ejus ii^s
 Ricardus Carter uxor ejus xvij^d
 Ricardus Prestman uxor ejus xij^d
 Thomas Schephyrd viij^d
 Thomas Colson iiij^d
 Willelmus Lutton iiij^d
 Johanna serviens Roberti ffoston viij^d
 Johannes serviens ejusdem viij^d
 Robertus Drye xij^d
 Margareta Thymler xij^d
 Johanna Thorne xij^d
 Willelmus Beverlay viij^d
 Emma at Town end vj^d

Willelmus Clerk	viiij ^d	Johannes filius Roberti uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Roberdson	xij ^d	Johannes ffreman uxor ejus	ii ^s
Margareta Skrot	xij ^d	Johannes Bernard uxor ejus	ii ^s
Rogerus serviens Roberti Skrot	xij ^d	Matilda Symwyff	vi ^d
Ricardus serviens ejusdem	xij ^d	Johannes ffenton	xij ^d
Margareta Hardy	xij ^d	Elena serviens Willelmi Waldby	xij ^d
Johannes Beverlay	xij ^d	Ricardus Andrewe uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Johannes Nicolson	viiij ^d	Johannes Marschal uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Johannes Carlele	viiij ^d	Johanna filia Johannis Robardson	vj ^d
Thomas Stagg	viiij ^d	Summa personarum xxiiiij	
Thomas filius Elynore	viiij ^d	Inde subsidium xxiiiij ^s	
Margareta filia Johannis	vj ^d		
Alicia Clerc	vi ^d		

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NORTH CLYFFE.

Galfridus Byrsay uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Jur' Robertus Gose uxor ejus	ii ^s
Jur' Petrus Benne uxor ejus	ii ^s
<i>(membrane 7)</i>	
Adynet ffraunser uxor ejus	ii ^s
Petrus ffraunse uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Herg	xij ^d
Johannes Sekkar uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Ricardus Byrsay uxor ejus	ii ^s
Elizabeth Clyff	xii ^d
Alicia filia ejusdem	xij ^d
Beatrix filia Juliane	xij ^d
Elena in le Wylows	xij ^d
Johannes Mauldson	xij ^d
Juliana Holom	xij ^d
Agnes ancilla ejus	xij ^d
Willelmus Sekkar	xij ^d
Adam Hobson	xij ^d
Matilda soror ejusdem	xij ^d
Willelmus Helbauld	vj ^d
Alicia Lownseburgh	vj ^d
Willelmus Byrsay	xij ^d
Ricardus Ireland uxor ejus	ii ^s

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WALDBY.

Nicholaus Greyne uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Jur' Willelmus Gemlyne uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Jur' Thomas Joneson uxor ejus	xii ^d
Jur' Willelmus Lathom uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Robertus Osgot	ii ^s
Willelmus Dyot uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d

HOLME IN SPALDYNGMORE.

Jur' Ricardus Lelome uxor ejus	iiiij ^s
Jur' Thomas Bradlay uxor ejus	ii ^s
Jur' Willelmus Thornton uxor ejus	ii ^s
Jur' Johannes Milner uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Willelmus Tage uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Wryght uxor ejus	ii ^s
Rogerus ffaucownberge uxor ejus	v ^s
Thomas Bouer' uxor ejus	iiij ^s iiiij ^d
Johannes Hastyngs uxor ejus	iiij ^s iiiij ^d
Walterus Swanne uxor ejus	ij ^s
Robertus Sunholf uxor ejus	ij ^s
Ricardus Tebson uxor ejus	ii ^s
Petrus Chaumpnays uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Radulphus Jakson uxor ejus	ii ^s
Robertus Couper uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Thomas Thex uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes Takyll uxor ejus	ii ^s

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Willelmus Holgate uxor ejus	ii ^s
Ricardus Wragby uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Johannes German uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes Dolffyn uxor ejus	ii ^s
Ricardus Hermot uxor ejus	ij ^s vj ^d
Johannes Coke uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus German uxor ejus	ij ^s
Ricardus Mauldson uxor ejus	ij ^s
Johannes Swanne uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Pynder' uxor ejus	ij ^s
Adam filius Roberti uxor ejus	ij ^s
Robertus filius Thomæ uxor ejus	ij ^s
Johannes Colson uxor ejus	ij ^s
Johannes Gybson uxor ejus	ij ^s
Johannes Hornse uxor ejus	ij ^s
Thomas Gybson uxor ejus	ij ^s
Rogerus Lelomman uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Thomas Webster uxor ejus	xij ^d
Willelmus Germanne uxor ejus	xviii ^d

Willelmus Sowter uxor ejus	xii ^d	Johannes Dobson uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Elyot uxor ejus	xij ^d	Thomas Baddy uxor ejus	xij ^d
Thomas Thex uxor ejus	xii ^d	Thomas Bate uxor ejus	ii ^s
Robertus German uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Alicia Holtby	viiij ^d
Ricardus Nicoll uxor ejus	xij ^d	Adam Moreby	viiij ^d
Willelmus Howgate uxor ejus	xvi ^d	Thomas Westmerlande	xij ^d
Petrus Carter uxor ejus	xij ^d	Henricus Gunneys	viii ^d
Johannes Couper uxor ejus	xviiij ^d	Thomas Houeden	viiij ^d
Robertus Gotte uxor ejus	xviiij ^d	Johannes Bossall	viiij ^d
Johannes filius Johannis uxor ejus	xviiij ^d	Willelmus Baxter	vj ^d
Robertus Wragby	xij ^d	Johannes Clerc	viiij ^d
Johannes Tag	xij ^d	Johannes Tygton uxor ejus	ii ^s
Alicia Thornton	xij ^d	Johannes ffoukbryg	viii ^d
Alicia Saule	xij ^d	Thomas Edison	viiij ^d
Thomas Annyson	xij ^d	Robertus Bossall	viiij ^d
Johannes Stevenson	xij ^d	Robertus Colson	viiij ^d
Thomas Mason	xij ^d	Johannes filius Johannis	xij ^d
Johannes Seton	xij ^d	Cecilia Vicar woman	viiij ^d
Ricardus Dolfyn	xij ^d	Summa personarum lxix	
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ELVELAY.

HAYTON.		Jur' Willelmus Gylyot uxor ejus	ii ^s viiiij ^d
Robert Gunneys uxor ejus	iii ^s iiij ^d	Jur' Johannes Godyson uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Walterus Rudstane uxor ejus	iiij ^s iiij ^d	Jur' Johannes Thweng uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes Hayton uxor ejus	iiij ^s iiij ^d	Jur' Robertus Gerthom uxor ejus	xiiii ^d
Jur' Willelmus Grace uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Willelmus Bradan uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Jur' Ricardus Gerardson uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Nicholaus Kyrman uxor ejus	ii ^s
Jur' Willelmus Gunneys uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Thomas Rowlay uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Ricardus Clyffe uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Willelmus fferiby	xviii ^d
Robertus Milner uxor ejus	ii ^s viiiij ^d	Henricus Rowlay	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes Grace uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Johannes Smyth uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes Setell uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Johannes Colynson uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Adam Milner uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Ricardus Gardyner	iiij ^d
Alicia Marschall	xij ^d	Johannes Skate	xviiij ^d
Johannes Brade uxor ejus	ij ^s	Willelmus Cusson uxor ejus	xij ^d
Ricardus at Kyrestyle uxor ejus	ii ^s	Agnes Colynson	viiij ^d
Thomas Cleuyng uxor ejus	ii ^s	Willelmus Milner uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Dalton uxor ejus	ii ^s	Thomas Godyson	xij ^d
Thomas Dalton uxor ejus	ii ^s	David Webster uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Cleuyng uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Saltmersh uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Johannes Bossall uxor ejus	ii ^s	Robertus Danson uxor ejus	xx ^d
(membrane 9)		Robertus Waldbby uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Thomasson uxor ejus	xij ^d	Johannes Hardyng uxor ejus	iii ^s iiij ^d
Johannes Bell uxor ejus	xij ^d	Adam Aslot uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes ffurnays uxor ejus	xij ^d	Hugo Aslot uxor ejus	xviiij ^d
Robertus Jolybeyrd	viiij ^d	Robertus Wormeslay	vj ^d
Robertus Beryer'	viiij ^d	Willelmus Colynson	xiiiij ^d
Johannes Eslerton	viiij ^d	Alicia Colynwyffe	xij ^d
Thomas Gunneys	xij ^d	Adam Ireland uxor ejus	xviiij ^d

Nicholaus Hardyng	xij ^d
Robertus Aslot	iiij ^d
Isabella Smyth	vj ^d
Willelmus Rogerson	xij ^d
Johannes ffrancheman uxor ejus	x ^d
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SOUTHBURTON.

Jur' Willelmus Suthiby uxor ejus	iiij ^s vj ^d
Jur' Robertus Bonde uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Jur' Johannes Northiby uxor ejus	ij ^s iiij ^d
Jur' Johannes Walkynton	iiij ^s
Thomas Paternoster uxor ejus	ii ^s
Elena Sutheby	xviii ^d
Thomas Wryde uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Pryde uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Ricardus Walsch uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Clere uxor ejus	ii ^s

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Johannes Skotard uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Adam Rygton uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Welton uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Henricus Gyllyot uxor ejus	ii ^s
Cecilia Tathewell	xii ^d
Johannes Smyth uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Petrus de Hyll uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johanna Burton	xij ^d
Robertus Sutheby uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Johannes Baxter uxor ejus	ii ^s
Thomas Rogerson uxor ejus	ii ^s
Thomas Pryde uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Petrus Chapman uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Thomas Bonde uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Willelmus Hundeslay uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Heryng uxor ejus	ii ^s
Cecilia Hyne	vj ^d
Agnes Phillipwyffe	viiij ^d
Henricus Day uxor ejus	ii ^s
Robertus ffyscher uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Lambhyrd uxor ejus	xij ^d
Thomas Nutte uxor ejus	vj ^d
Thomas Homylton uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Hundeslay uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes ffosse	xii ^d
Johanna Cust daughter	xii ^d
Cecilia Chapman	xii ^d
Johanna Pryde	xij ^d
Thomas Malton	xii ^d
Willelmus filius Johannis	viiij ^d

Ricardus Powe	xij ^d
Johannes Tomson	xij ^d
Agnes Colwyff	xij ^d
Willelmus Malton	iiij ^d
Johannes Peyrche uxor ejus	xij ^d
Robertus Webster	xij ^d
Robertus Walkyngton	xij ^d
Alicia Walkyngton	xij ^d
Thomas Sowrby	xij ^d
Robertus Scutter'	xij ^d
Agnes Rygton	vj ^d
Johanna Welton	xij ^d
Alicia del Hyll	xij ^d
Alicia Burton	xij ^d
Thomas Proktor	xij ^d
Elizabeth serviens Rectori	xij ^d
Johannes Burton uxor ejus	ii ^d
Johannes Cauell uxor ejus	xij ^d
Matilda Brun	xij ^d
Cecilia Walkyngton	xij ^d
Johanna Suthiby	vj ^d
Isabella Chapman	xij ^d
Agnes Skuttard	xij ^d
Robertus Carter	xij ^d
Elena Pryde	xij ^d
Summa personarum iiij ^{xx} xvj	
Inde subsidium iiij ^{li} xvj ^s	

ELYTON CUM BURGH.

Robertus ffymm'	iiij ^s
Johannes Martyn uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes filius Alicie uxor ejus	ii ^s
Nicholaus Bauchomme uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Willelmus Alanson uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes Medylton uxor ejus	iiij ^s
<i>(membrane 11)</i>	
Johannes Rogerson uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Alanson uxor ejus	ii ^s
Simon Donyby uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Walterus Picard uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes ffoster uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Knoute uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Johannes Cok uxor ejus	xij ^d
Willelmus Bute uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Robertus Denys uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Willelmus Hudson uxor ejus	ii ^s
Ricardus Gale uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Robertus Zong uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Patryk uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Henricus Kelfeld uxor ejus	ii ^s

Willelmus at Kyrce uxor ejus	xij ^d	Johannes Couper uxor ejus	xvj ^d
Rogerus in y ^e Bour uxor ejus	xij ^d	Johannes Paty uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Tod uxor ejus	xij ^d	Johannes Gayne uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Nicholaus at Kyrce uxor ejus	ii ^s	Nicholaus Canon uxor ejus	ii ^s ij ^d
Johannes Huthon uxor ejus	ii ^s	Willelmus Jonson uxor ejus	iii ^s viij ^d
Johannes Williamson uxor ejus	xij ^d	Isabella filia ejusdem	iiij ^d
Ricardus Rugecok uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes serviens ejusdem	iiij ^d
Robertus Hudson uxor ejus	ii ^s	Robertus filius Rogeri	iiij ^d
Johannes Rogerson	xij ^d	Summa personarum xxxiiij	
Johannes Colynson	xij ^d	Inde subsidium xxxiiij ^s	
Johannes Heslyngton uxor ejus	xij ^d		
Willelmus ffymm' uxor ejus	ii ^s	ANLABY CUM WOLFFORTON.	
Johannes Moreby uxor ejus	xij ^d	Margareta Lygearde	ij ^s
Ricardus at Kyrce uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Lygearde uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Stephanus Ouenay uxor ejus	xij ^d	Johannes at Wels uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Simon Prest uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johanna Anlaby	ii ^s
Ricardus Donyby uxor ejus	ii ^s	Petrus Lygearde	xij ^d
Johannes Canon uxor ejus	ij ^s	Johannes Alanson uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Curor uxor ejus	ij ^s	Willelmus at Well	x ^d
Johannes Webster uxor ejus	ij ^s	Johannes ffoule uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes Carlton uxor ejus	ij ^s	Johannes Robynson uxor ejus	ii ^s
Robertus Butler uxor ejus	xij ^d	(<i>membrane</i> 13)	
Rogerus Lylburne uxor ejus	ii ^s	Robertus Schephyrde uxor ejus	xii ^d
Willelmus at Hale uxor ejus	ij ^s	Cecilia Southgate	xij ^d
Robertus Raper uxor ejus	ij ^s	Avicia Senster	xij ^d
Willelmus Ger'	xij ^d	Johannes Milner uxor ejus	ii ^s
Adam Alanson	xij ^d	Johannes Wryght uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Robertus Skytby uxor ejus	ii ^s	Willelmus Sympell uxor ejus	ii ^s
Jur' Willelmus Tod uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Petrus Chapman	iiij ^d
Jur' Henricus Haldynby uxor ejus	ii ^s	Isabella serviens Margarete Lygearde	vj ^d
Jur' Robertus Symson uxor ejus	ii ^s	Isabella serviens Johanni Lygearde	vj ^d
Summa personarum iiij ^{xx} xix		Thomas Weghton uxor ejus	ii ^s
Inde subsidium iiij ^{li} xix ^s		Johannis Colynson uxor ejus	ii ^s

THORPE JUXTA BRANTYNGHAM.

Jur' Robertus Wryght uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Hugo Kyrceman uxor ejus	ij ^s
Jur' Ricardus Holme uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Matilda Buntynge	vj ^d
Johannes serviens ejusdem	ii ^s	Elena Andrew	vj ^d
Cecilia serviens ejusdem	iiij ^d	Ricardus Burwyn	xij ^d
Johanna Hamunde	xii ^d	Petrus Beconson uxor ejus	ii ^s
(<i>membrane</i> 12)		Margareta at Well	xij ^d
Thomas Houeden	xviii ^d	Thomas Andrew	vj ^d
Margareta Picarde	iiij ^d	Willelmus Schephyrd	xviii ^d
Robertus Balton uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Skyrlok uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Carter uxor ejus	ij ^s	Johannes del more	xii ^d
Thomas Usgode uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Robertus Roblot uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johanna serviens ejusdem	viij ^d	Petrus Roblot	x ^d
Isabella Zong	iiij ^d	Johannes Roblot	xij ^d
Johannes Hedon uxor ejus	xij ^d	Christiana Kyrceman	xij ^d
Willelmus fforsett uxor ejus	ii ^s	Alicia filia ejusdem	viij ^d
		Alicia Day	xij ^d

Robertus Schephyrd	viiij ^d	Willelmus Pert uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Elena Brouster	xij ^d	Ricardus Kesteven uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannis Appylwyth uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Johannes Wryght uxor ejus	ii ^s
Ricardus Dawson uxor ejus	ii ^s	(membrane 14)	
Johannes Tyng	vj ^d	Johannes Bryggeslay uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Petrus Wilkynson uxor ejus	ii ^s	Willelmus Austiby uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Willelmus Dyotson uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^s	Willelmus Coke uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Willelmus serviens ejusdem	viiij ^d	Juliana serviens ejusdem	vj ^d
Robertus ffrer' uxor ejus	xii ^d	Johannes ffepeyrs	xii ^d
Willelmus ffoughler	xij ^d	Johannes serviens ejusdem	vj ^d
Willelmus Fythyng uxor ejus	ii ^s	Alicia Batall	xviii ^d
Robertus Coupland uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Willelmus serviens ejusdem	vj ^d
Rogerus Gryndall uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Haytefeld uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Wryght uxor ejus	ii ^s	Willelmus Knaresburgh	xii ^d
Willelmus Coletson uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Johanna Bouth	vj ^d
Johannes Porter uxor ejus	ii ^s	Rogerus del Greyne	vj ^d
Andrew Takyll uxor ejus	ii ^s	Margareta Tailliour	xii ^d
Johannes Couper uxor ejus	ii ^s	Margareta Nayr'	xij ^d
Simon Skypse uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Katrina Clyffe	ii ^s
Ricardus Rowleyman uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Alicia serviens ejusdem	vi ^d
Robertus Seton	vj	Simon Mawer uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Summa personarum iiij ^{xx} viij		Margareta Jonewyffe	xij ^d
Inde subsidium iiij ^{li} viij ^s		Ricardus Pynder uxor ejus	ii ^s

NORTH CAVE.

Nicholaus Clyffe uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Nickolaus Bocher	ii ^s
Robertus Lychffeylde uxor ejus	ii ^s	Katerina ffepeyrs	viiij ^d
Ricardus Rypplay uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Dalby uxor ejus	xii ^d
Robertus Danthorpe uxor ejus	iii ^s viij ^d	Willelmus Bylton uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Johannes Clerke uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Willelmus Warde uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Jur' Johannes Tailliour' uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Ricardus Wryght uxor ejus	xviiij ^d
Jur' Willelmus Pay uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Thomas Banbery	xii ^d
Jur' Johannes Prestman uxor ejus	ii ^s	Alanus Croxy uxor ejus	xij ^d
Agnes Danthorpe	iiij ^d	Matilda Benet	ii ^s
Johannes Pay uxor ejus	iiij ^d	Johannas Nele uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Peyrson mater ejus	ii ^s	Stephanus Wryght uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Willelmus Ayr' uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Walkynton uxor ejus	iii ^s
Johannes Hothome uxor ejus	ii ^s	Alicia Gonson	xviii ^d
Simon Doubenay uxor ejus	ii ^s	Elena Usburne	xii ^d
Johannis Webster uxor ejus	ii ^s	Matilda juxta ecclesiam	xii ^d
Willelmus Clercson	vj ^d	Johannes Carter	xii ^d
Willelmus Whalsay uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Mason uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Johanna serviens ejusdem	iiij ^d	Willelmus Clerc uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Santon uxor ejus	vj ^d	Johannes Gonson uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Ricardus Smyth uxor ejus	iiij ^d	Thomas Croxy uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Ricardus serviens ejusdem	iiij ^d	Johannes Wranby uxor ejus	ij ^s
Willelmus Nayr' uxor ejus	ii ^s	Robertus Lytster uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Johannes Warde uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Ricardus Hyll	iiij ^d
Robertus Doubenay uxor ejus	ii ^s viii ^d	Summa personarum cxv	
Beatrix serviens ejusdem	iiij ^d	Inde subsidium cxv ^s	

GUTHMUNDHAM.

Henricus Colvyll uxor ejus	iii ^s vj ^d
Jur' Thomas Colvil uxor ejus	iii ^s vj ^d
Jur' Ricardus Helperby uxor ejus	ii ^s x ^d
Jur' Johannes Smyth uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Jur' Johannes Sauser uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes Coue uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes Gybson uxor ejus	ii ^s
Thomas Grome uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Roffe uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Rofe uxor ejus	iii ^s
Johannes Wynteringham uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Thorpe uxor ejus	ii ^s
Rogerus Bras uxor ejus	ii ^s
Robertus Person uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Gylyot uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Ricardus Thorley uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johanna Ruland	xij ^d
Ricardus Rulande	xij ^d
Johanna Stabeler	xij ^d
Willelmus Cone uxor ejus	xij ^d
Willelmus Crok uxor ejus	xvi ^d
Johanna Wynteringham	xij ^d
Johannes Hothome uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Cok Tailliour uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Kydlame uxor ejus	xii ^d
Johanna Kydlame	xij ^d
Johannes Schephyrd	iiij ^d
Thomas Carter uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Alicia Helperby	vi ^d
Thomas Curtays	xii ^d
Ricardus ffysch uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Summa personarum	liiij
Inde subsidium	liiij ^s

[Here the roll ends]

(con. membrane 14 dors.)

SOUTH CAVE.

Nicholaus Broune uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Willelmus Broune uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Clerc uxor ejus	ii ^s vi ^d
Jur' Rogerus Dowsyng uxor ejus	ii ^s
Jur' Walterus Layburne uxor ejus	ii ^s iiij ^d
Johannes Wythornwyk uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Daynell	iiij ^s
Petrus Santon uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Ricardus Graynesby uxor ejus	iii ^s iiij ^d
Johannes ffoughill	iiij ^s
Thomas at Cros uxor ejus	ii ^s
Ricardus Wychclay uxor ejus	ii ^s

Johannes Holdernesse	ii ^s vj ^d
Robertus Weton uxor ejus	ii ^s
Agnes Weton	xviii ^d
Johanna Estrynton uxor ejus	ii ^s
Isabella Baynton	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes Brydde uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Pylmer uxor ejus	xij ^d
Adam Rypplyngham uxor ejus	iii ^s
Johannes Route uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Matilda Vause	xviii ^d
Johannes Broune uxor ejus	ii ^s viiij ^d
Elena at Cros	xii ^d
Simon Grynne uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Ricardus Maysterman uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Derkyng uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Willelmus Irenmonger uxor ejus	ii ^s iiij ^d
Hugo filius Ricardi uxor ejus	ii ^s
Henricus Banaster uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Willelmus Smyth uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Everarde uxor ejus	xvj ^d
Ricardus Means uxor ejus	ij ^s
Johannes Richardson uxor ejus	ij ^s
Johannes Walker uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes Sylemaker uxor ejus	xx ^d
Robertus Marjoryson	xviii ^d
Robertus Tailliour uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Hugo Grayne uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Thomas Rayner uxor ejus	ii ^s
Robertus Engedyk	xviii ^d
Ricardus Stryng' uxor ejus	ii ^s
Joannes Thornton uxor ejus	xii ^d
Willelmus ffleschewer uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Petrus ffoughyll uxor ejus	xvj ^d
Simon Braban uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Bonde uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Derlyngman uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Lowe uxor ejus	vj ^d
Thomas Vicarcosin uxor ejus	ii ^s
Robertus Byrstow	xij ^d
Alicia Gernyngham	xij ^d
Willelmus Stag uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Dekyn uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Dudyll uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Rypplyngham uxor ejus	ii ^s iiij ^d
Johannes Bene	xij ^d
Nicholaus Daynell	xij ^d
Margareta Daynell	iiij ^d
Agnes Daynyl woman	xii ^d
Johannes Graynesby uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Petrenilla Estryngton	iiij ^d

Johanna Hallegarth	xij ^d	Petrus Hughcregth uxor ejus	iijs ^s iiij ^d
Johannes Thorp	iiij ^d	Willelmus Langdale uxor ejus	iijs ^s iiij ^d
Simon Broune uxor ejus	xij ^d	Elena Langdale	xvj ^d
Robertus Lytster uxor ejus	xij ^d	Alicia filia ejus	xij ^d
Robertus Redeheyde	iiij ^d	Elizabeth filia ejusdem	xij ^d
Robertus Graunt	iiij ^d	Ricardus Proctour	xij ^d
Emma Anot	xii ^d	Willelmus Jaklyne uxor ejus	iijs ^s iiij ^d
Simoni Derlyng uxor ejus	ii ^s	Thomas Barry uxor ejus	iijs ^s iiij ^d
Ricardus Ronyng uxor ejus	xii ^d	Ricardus Smyth uxor ejus	iijs ^s iiij ^d
Matilda Caduay	xii ^d	Johannes Baslake uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johanna Couper	iiij ^d	Johannes Haland uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Dunbar	iiij ^d	Willelmus Yole senior uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Cecillia Barton	vj ^d	Willelmus Yole junior uxor ejus	ii ^s
Agnes at Townend	vj ^d	Johannes Schaffeylde uxor ejus	ii ^s
(membrane 13 dors.)		Thomas Gunnays uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Schepehyrd uxor ejus	ii ^s	Thomas Chaumberlayne	xviij ^d
Johannes Pilmer	iiij ^d	Johannes Ser' uxor ejus	iijs ^s iiij ^d
Johannes Barne	vj ^d	Johannes Watton uxor ejus	iijs ^s iiij ^d
Hawys Couper	vj ^d	Thomas Abby uxor ejus	ij ^s
Willelmus Daynyll junior	iiij ^d	Willelmus Ploughwryght uxor ejus	ij ^s
Summa personarum vj ^{xx} ix		Johannes Loksmyth uxor ejus	xij ^d
Inde subsidium vj ^{li} ix ^s		Robertus Anabill uxor ejus	xviij ^d
		Robertus Deniase uxor ejus	xviii ^d
		Robertus Bysseby	xij ^d
		Alicia Jaklyn	xij ^d
		Henricus Collom uxor ejus	ii ^s
		Johannes Rose	xii ^d
		Johannes Nicoll uxor ejus	xij ^d
		Willelmus Ser'	xij ^d
		Petrus Gerthom uxor ejus	xii ^d
		Johannes Yole uxor ejus	xii ^d
		Thomas Schefeld	vj ^d
		Johannes Synger uxor ejus	xij ^d
		Johanna Lylyng	iiij ^d
		Willelmus Tomson	xii ^d
		Willelmus at Hall	xij ^d
		Patricius Coke	iiij ^d
		Willelmus Lerynasse uxor ejus	xij ^d
		Thomas Smyth	xij ^d
		Johanna Watton	xij ^d
		Thomas Ryell	xviii ^d
		Alicia Perryn	ii ^s
		Margareta serviens ejusdem	iiij ^d
		Johannes Baronne	xij ^d
		Thomas Meleton uxor ejus	iiij ^d
		Willelmus Knyght	vj ^d
		(membrane 12 dors.)	
		Thomas Grayston uxor ejus	xij ^d
		Ricardus Rysseby uxor ejus	vj ^d
		Johannes Greyne	xii ^d

DE FEODO SANCTI CUDBERTI
SKOREBURGH.

Willelmus Longstroth uxor ejus	ii ^s
Agnes Baker	xij ^d
Johannes Betson uxor ejus	ii ^s ij ^d
Johannes Wodman uxor ejus	ii ^s
Robertus Dukan uxor ejus	viijs ^s
Robertus filius Willelmi	vj ^d
Johannes Smyth uxor ejus	ii ^s
Emma Spencer	viii ^d
Robertus Wryght uxor ejus	ii ^s
Thomas Cotes	xij ^d
Johannes Cuthar'	iiij ^d
Johannes del Ake	xij ^d
Nicholaus Mason uxor ejus	ii ^s ij ^d
Simon Sesay uxor ejus	ii ^s ij ^d
Jur' Johannes Mody uxor ejus	ii ^s viij ^d
Jur' Johannes Spendur' uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Summa personarum xxv	
Inde subsidium xxv ^s	

ETTON.

Jur' Willelmus Greyneffeylde uxor ejus	viijs ^s
Jur' Willelmus Skotte uxor ejus	iijs ^s iiij ^d
Jur' Robertus Coke uxor ejus	iijs ^s iiij ^d
Jur' Johannes Smyth uxor ejus	ii ^s

Thomas Grayston uxor ejus	xij ^d
Ricardus Rysseby uxor ejus	vj ^d
Johannes Greyne	xii ^d

Johannes Skotte	iiij ^d	THOREN SYSE ET WODMANSE.	
Summa personarum iiij ^{xx} iiij		Jur' Thomas Palmer' uxor ejus	iijs
Inde subsidium iiij ^{li} iiij ^s		Jur' Willelmus Serjaunt uxor ejus	ijs
		Jur' Willelmus Sprotley uxor ejus	ijs
LEKENFFEYLDE.		Jur' Thomas Jonson uxor ejus	ijs
Jur' Johannes Dobson uxor ejus	ijs	Johannes Syse uxor ejus	ijs
Jur' Johannes Mylner uxor ejus	iijs	Johannes Elvelay uxor ejus	ijs
Jur' Henricus Turnour uxor ejus	viiij ^d	Stephanus Rowalde uxor ejus	ijs x ^d
Jur' Johannes Williamson uxor ejus	iijs	Johannes Williamson uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Willelmus Agyllyon uxor ejus	xiiij ^s	Rogerus Williamson uxor ejus	ijs
Willelmus at Marre uxor ejus	iijs	Alanus Palmer' uxor ejus	v ^s viij ^d
Johannes Colson uxor ejus	ijs	Johannes Ammfray	iiij ^s
Isabella Routhe	ijs	Philippus Syse uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Johannes Robynson uxor ejus	iijs	Petrus Syse uxor ejus	ijs
Robertus Williamson uxor ejus	iijs	Johannes Ammfry junior	ijs
Alicia Tomson	xii ^d	Johannes filius Thome Palmer	iiij ^d
Agnes Wyghall	viii ^d	Johannes Tomson	iiij ^d
Matilda Proktour	xii ^d	Johannes Rowalde	iiij ^d
Johannes Dowson uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes filius Johannis Elvelay	iiij ^d
Thomas Glassan uxor ejus	xij ^d	Radulphus serviens Alani Palmer	xij ^d
Johannes Bateman uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Willelmus serviens ejusdem	iiij ^d
Robertus Warde uxor ejus	ii ^s	Henricus serviens ejusdem	iiij ^d
Johannes Hunt uxor ejus	ii ^s	Agnes serviens ejusdem	iiij ^d
Henricus Jonkynson uxor ejus	xii ^d	Agnes serviens ejusdem	iiij ^d
Willelmus Cutbard uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Well uxor ejus	ijs
Thomas Routhe uxor ejus	xij ^d	Henricus Pynder' uxor ejus	xij ^d
(membrane 11 dors.)		Johannis Clerk	iiij ^d
Johannes Routh	xii ^d	Johannes Richardson uxor ejus	iijs
Ricardus Lamberd uxor ejus	ii ^s	Thomas Richardson uxor ejus	iijs x ^d
Johannes Brydok uxor ejus	xij ^d	Petrus filius Hugonis uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Jefrayson uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Williamson uxor ejus	xij ^d
Willelmus Schephyrd uxor ejus	xii ^d	(membrane 10 dors.)	
Adam Langstra' uxor ejus	xij ^d	Petrus Mollescroft uxor ejus	ijs
Ricardus Gerdyner uxor ejus	ii ^s	Thomas filius Thome filii Ricardi	viiij ^d
Johannes Twynam uxor ejus	xij ^d	Margareta Daunte	viiij ^d
Willelmus Couper uxor ejus	xij ^d	Isabella Clerk	iiij ^d
Alicia Warter	xii ^d	Agnes filia Johannis filii Willelmi	viiij ^d
Willelmus Henrison uxor ejus	xvj ^d	Agnes Mollescroft	iiij ^d
Henricus Smyth uxor ejus	xii ^d	Johanna filia Johannis Wilkynson	iiij ^d
Johannes Turnour uxor ejus	xij ^d	Thomas Mollescroft	iiij ^d
Johannes Mydhope uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Summa personarum lvij	
Thomas Chaumberlayne uxor ejus	ii ^s	Inde subsidium lvij ^s	incr' iiij
Hugo Wylberfosse uxor ejus	xviii ^d		
Johannes Gylle uxor ejus	xviii ^d	NEWBALDE.	
Thomas Chynell uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Jur' Johannes Har'	xviii ^d
Johannes Hedulston uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Jur' Willelmus Tomasson uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Clerc uxor ejus	xii ^d	Jur' Thomas Pyny uxor ejus	ii ^s
Alicia Serkyren	vi ^d	Jur' Robertus Tomasson uxor ejus	iii ^s
Summa personarum lxxvij		Jur' Benet Har' uxor ejus	iijs
Inde subsidium lxxvij ^s	incr' xij ^d	Jur' Willelmus Barker uxor ejus	iijs

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Inde subsidium xxxv^s

SOUTHBURN.

Jur' Johannes Peyrson	iiijs vj ^d
Jur' Thomas Smyth uxor ejus	v ^s
Jur' Robertus Cosyn uxor ejus	iis vj ^d
Jur' Hugo Elynson uxor ejus	iis vj ^d
Johannes Malynson uxor ejus	iiijs ij ^d
Robertus del Weynde uxor ejus	iis vj ^d
Robertus Wryght uxor ejus	iis viij ^d
Thomas Kendale uxor ejus	iis vj ^d
Johannes Sokke uxor ejus	xij ^d
Robertus Pulter uxor ejus	iis iiij ^d
Willelmus Annyman uxor ejus	iis

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Ricardus Smyth uxor ejus	iis iiij ^d
Ricardus Jonson uxor ejus	iis
Robertus Hake uxor ejus	iis
Isabella Rase	iiijs
Jacobus et uxor ejus	iis
Robertus Pacoke uxor ejus	iiijs
Robertus Greyng uxor ejus	iijs
Ricardus Byschope uxor ejus	iis vj ^d
Petrus Moderson uxor ejus	iis vj ^d
Thomas Rase uxor ejus	iis
Willelmus Atkynson uxor ejus	iis
Willelmus Welton	vj ^d
Elena Welton	xviii ^d
Thomas Ybry uxor ejus	iis vj ^d
Willelmus Huchonson uxor ejus	iiijs
Willelmus Symkynson uxor ejus	iijs
Johannes Howom uxor ejus	iis vj ^d
Robertus Webster uxor ejus	iis vj ^d
Willelmus Adamson uxor ejus	iis
Thomas Smythman	iiijs
Isabella Smyth mayden	iiijs
Thomas Hoppyng	iiijs
Alicia Hothom	iiijs
Margareta Anotson	xij ^d
Agnes Symson	xij ^d
Robertus Lyndesay	xij ^d
Agnes serviens Willelmi Symon	iiijs
Willelmus serviens Willelmi Huchonson	iiijs
Willelmus Townay	xij ^d
Agnes Carter	iiijs
Alicia filia ejusdem	vj ^d
Johannis filius Hugonis	iiijs
Johanna soror ejusdem	vi ^d

Marjoria Vicar neys	vj ^d
Alicia soror ejusdem	vj ^d
Johannes Greyngman	iiijs
Margareta Greyngdoghter	iiijs
Willelmus Kendalle	viij ^d
Alicia Ybot doghter	vj ^d
Isabell at Bowe	iiijs
Johannes Crake	x ^d
Willelmus Pierson	iiijs
Margareta Raynaldoghter	iiijs
Margareta Pacok	iiijs
Cecilia Richardoghter	iiijs

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KYRKBURNE.

Jur' Willelmus Jelus	xij ^d
Jur' Robertus Jonson uxor ejus	iiijs vj ^d
Jur' Simon Walkynton uxor ejus	iijs
Thomas Malynson uxor ejus	iijs
Willelmus ffraunke	iijs
Willelmus Burne uxor ejus	iijs
Robertus at Cros uxor ejus	iijs
Willelmus Clerk uxor ejus	ijs
Marjoria ffraunke	iijs iiijs
Ricardus Addyson uxor ejus	iis
Willelmus Bonde uxor ejus	iis vj ^d

(membrane 7 dors.)

Alicia Ely	xij ^d
Robertus at Kyrce uxor ejus	iis
Ricardus Alanson uxor ejus	iis
Willelmus Laverok uxor ejus	iijs
Agnes Fymmer	xij ^d
Elena filia ejusdem	iiijs
Johannes Warplow uxor ejus	iis
Robertus Clyderow uxor ejus	iis
Willelmus Spotte uxor ejus	iis
Willelmus Hoton uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Ake uxor ejus	iiijs
Alicia Payntour	xij ^d
Johannes Pokthorpe uxor ejus	iis
Agnes at Brug	xii ^d
Alicia Medilton	xij ^d
Alicia Braban	xij ^d
Johannes Cosyn uxor ejus	iiijs
ffelice Smyth	iiijs
Marjoria Dalton	iiijs
Johannes Aldburgh uxor ejus	iis
Willelmus Coke uxor ejus	viii ^d
Johannes Wryght uxor ejus	iis

Willelmus Jelus uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Robertus Donyby uxor ejus	ii ^s
Ricardus Cauld uxor ejus	viii ^d	Thomas at Kyrce uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes Bras	xij ^d	Galfridus at Cros	xii ^d
Willelmus Yngoly	xij ^d	Johannes Tomson uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Willelmus Yngoly uxor ejus	ii ^s	Thomas Byrde uxor ejus	ii ^s
Cecilia Mabbarne	xij ^d	Johannes Cowton uxor ejus	ii ^s
Robertus Pokthorpe uxor ejus	iiij ^s iiiij ^d	Robertus Tomson uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Smyth uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Alicia Byschope	xvj ^d
Willelmus Byschope uxor ejus	iiij ^s iiiij ^d	Emma at Crosse	ii ^s
Willelmus Holme	xij ^d	Cecilia Thomas wyffe	ii ^s iiiij ^d
Willelmus Beryar' uxor ejus	xij ^d	Alicia Chowe	xij ^d
Cecilia Milner	vj ^d	Robertus filius ejusdem	vj ^d
Thomas Baynton uxor ejus	ii ^s	Willelmus Bryse uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Petrus ffoughler uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Johannes Hert uxor ejus	xii ^d
Johannes Wetwang	xii ^d	Alanus Bryse uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes ffreman'	iiiij ^d	Willelmus Smart	vj ^d
Johannes Ely	iiiij ^d	Rogerus Crosman	iiiij ^d
Johanna Ely	iiiij ^d	Matilda Crosmaiden	iiiij ^d
Isabella Ely	iiiij ^d	Cecillia at Crosse	iiiij ^d
Ricardus Ely	iiiij ^d	Alicia at Crosse	iiiij ^d
Willelmus at Kyrce	vj ^d	Willelmus Donyby	iiiij ^d
Johannes at Kirc	iiiij ^d	Alicia Raynald daughter	iiiij ^d
Matilda Conne	xij ^d	Johannes ffystryngton uxor ejus	xij ^d
Willelmus Magh'	vj ^d	Willelmus Guk	vj ^d
Willelmus Bras	iiiij ^d	Galfridus at Cros junior	iiiij ^d
Willelmus Smythman	vj ^d	Rogerus Cesoe man	xij ^d
Johannes Akeman	vj ^d	Johanna Chowe	viii ^d
Willelmus Cosyn	iiiij ^d	Isabella Chowe	iiiij ^d
Isabella Holme	iiiij ^d	Willelmus Oustynson	x ^d
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Willelmus Baynton	iiiij ^d	Inde subsidium lix ^s	
Isabella Baynton	iiiij ^d		
Margareta ffoughler	iiiij ^d		
Agnes at Priors	xij ^d		
Thomas Spark uxor ejus	iiiij ^d		
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Inde subsidium 4 ^{li} 19 ^s			

ESTBURN.

Jur' Willelmus at Crosse uxor ejus	iii ^s iiiij ^d	Jur' Robertus Cay uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Jur' Johannes Sledmar' uxor ejus	iii ^s iiiij ^d	Jur' Robertus Warplowe uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Jur' Radulphus Clyfford uxor ejus	iii ^s iiiij ^d	Jur' Willelmus Southburn uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Jur' Galfridus Donyby uxor ejus	iii ^s iiiij ^d	Jur' Robertus Watson uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Olyver uxor ejus	ii ^s	Jur' Willelmus Wharrom uxor ejus	vj ^s
Johannes Grayfson uxor ejus	ii ^s iiiij ^d	Thomas Wharrom uxor ejus	iiiij ^s
Johannes Marnam uxor ejus	ii ^s	Willelmus Cay uxor ejus	ij ^s
Thomas Milner uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Kyrceby uxor ejus	ij ^s
Ricardus Byschope uxor ejus	iii ^s iiiij ^d	Ricardus Tailliour uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Thomas Chow uxor ejus	ii ^s	Thomas Tailliour uxor ejus	iiij ^s
		Galfridus Wryght uxor ejus	xviiij ^d
		Willelmus Tailliour uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
		Margareta Grayveson	xviii ^d
		Willelmus Whytehowe uxor ejus	ii ^s
		Avicia at Townend	xij ^d
		Ricardus Anseson	xij ^d

TYBTHORPE.

Petrus Jakson uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Ricardus Andrew uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Willelmus Kyrchman uxor ejus	vj ^s
Johannes Symson uxor ejus	iii ^s vj ^d
Robertus Marschall uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Richardson uxor ejus	ii ^s
Ricardus Josep uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Thomas Southburne uxor ejus	ii ^s
Ricardus Wilkynson uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Petrus Dryffeld uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Ricardus Cay uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Robertus Barton uxor ejus	iii ^s iiij ^d

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Nicholaus Barton uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Agnes Hardyng	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes Hardyng	xij ^d
Petrus Megson uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Alicia Balle	viiij ^d
Thomas Hexham uxor ejus	vj ^d
Johanna Hardyng	iiij ^d
Johannes Wharrom	xviiij ^d
Isabella Wharrom	iiii ^d
Alicia filia Thome Wharrom	iiij ^d
Cecilia filia Johannis Kyraby	iiij ^d
Thomas Watson	iiij ^d
Isabella Schephyrd	iiij ^d
Robertus Yowarde uxor ejus	xij ^d
Willelmus Symson	iiij ^d
Adam Symson	iiij ^d
Johannes Richardman Symson	iiij ^d
Alicia Hardyng	iiij ^d
Margareta Watton	iiij ^d
Johanna Megson	iiij ^d
Johannes Tailliour	xij ^d
Thomasserviensi Johannis Grayveson	iiij ^d
Isabella Symwyff	xij ^d
Johannes Wetwang uxor ejus	vj ^d
Johannes Whytehowe uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Thomas Nodde uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Cobbe uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Johannes Catrynson uxor ejus	xij ^d
Ricardus Jonson	vj ^d
Isabella Jondoghter	vj ^d
Thomasserviensi Johannis filii Ricard	iiij ^d
Emma Watdoghter	iiij ^d
Margareta at Townend	iiij ^d
Ricardus filius ejusdem	vj ^d
Alicia filia Johannis	iiij ^d
Willelmus filius Thome Southburn	iiij ^d
Matilda Cay	vj ^d

Johannes Warplowe	iiij ^d
Isabella at Cros	iiij ^d
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PARS DE SKOREBURGH.

Johannes Hothome uxor ejus Mil'	x ^s
Edmundus Hothome	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Jur' Robertus Hyde uxor ejus	xviiij ^d
Jur' Adam Langtoft uxor ejus	ij ^s
Henricus Sprotte uxor ejus	ij ^d
Johannes Burnby uxor ejus	xvj ^d

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Johannes Stele uxor ejus	xvj ^d
Willelmus Clerk uxor ejus	xii ^d
Ricardus Couper uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Thomas Westhorpe uxor ejus	xii ^d
Alexander Greyne uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Alicia Holderness	xij ^d
Thomas Burton	iiij ^d
Agnes Carter	xii ^d
Johannes Hown'	iiij ^d
Willelmus Aldburgh	iiij ^d
Johannes Wyton	viiij ^d
Marjoria Mawley	xij ^d
Margarita serviens Johanni Hothom	vj ^d
Diota Sauser	iiij ^d
Johannes Lunde	vj ^d
Adam Bunkeld	iiij ^d
Joseph Palfrayman	iiij ^d
Johannes Mylner	xviii ^d
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HOTON CRAUNSEWYK.

Willelmus Craunswyk	ix ^s
Willelmus Hesel uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Menshouse	xii ^d
Agnes Roger woman	xii ^d
Robertus Hugon' uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Lyle uxor ejus	xviiij ^d
Johannes Lyndesay	xij ^d
Robertus Hotham uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Johannes Andrewson uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Nicholaus Gosforth	viiij ^d
Petrus Milner uxor ejus	ii ^s
Robertus Ongilby uxor ejus	ii ^s
Margareta Baty	iiij ^d
Willelmus Baty	viiij ^d
Willelmus Ongilby	iiij ^d

Robertus Hardgray uxor ejus	ij ^s	Ricardus West uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Petrus Uscher uxor ejus	xij ^d	Johannes Raventhorpe uxor ejus	xij ^d
Willelmus Latelove uxor ejus	v ^s	Johannes Campton uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Lowson uxor ejus	ii ^s	Ricardus Downe	xviiij ^d
Willelmus Gentilman	vj ^d	Johannes Berswyk uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Seton uxor ejus	ii ^s	Petrus Whytefote uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johanna Hobdoghter	xij ^d	Willelmus Henson uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Alicia Ake	vj ^d	Robertus Toby uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Pye	xviii ^d	Cecilia Steele	iiiij ^d
Matilda Rowland	vj ^d	Thomas Whytefote uxor ejus	ii ^s
Adam Milner uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Henricus ffleschewer uxor ejus	ii ^s
Alicia Grayne	viii ^d	Stephanus Rotse uxor ejus	ii ^s
Nicholaus Pelicane uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Rappyn uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Matheus Pye uxor ejus	vi ^s	Thomas Gelle	xij ^d
Henricus Meryman uxor ejus	ii ^s	Robertus Wellton uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Dogade	viii ^d	Willelmus Raysch uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Pacok uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Johannes Barker uxor ejus	ii ^s
Isabella Calveholme	vj ^d	Willelmus Santon uxor ejus	ii ^s
Robertus Horne uxor ejus	ii ^s	Willelmus Craunsewyk uxor ejus	xl ^d
Robertus Cotom uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Johannes Burton uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johannes Alanson	xij ^d	Juliana Gowndry	vj ^d
Willelmus Gowndry uxor ejus	ii ^s	Thomas Barton uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Robertus Lambe uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Johannes Gowndry uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Adam Raven uxor ejus	iiij ^s iiiij ^d	Johannes Milner	xviii ^d
Johannes Catwyk uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Justyce uxor ejus	xii ^d
Robertus Sutheray uxor ejus	viiij ^d	Ricardus Wassande uxor ejus	xij ^d
Willelmus Kytchyn uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Johannes Thurstane uxor ejus	viii ^d
Ricardus Brystyll	vj ^d	Henricus Gyllyot uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes Wryght uxor ejus	xviiij ^d	Johannes Pynder' uxor ejus	viiij ^d
Avicia Coke	xviii ^d	Johannes Webster uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Johannes Andreuson uxor ejus	ii ^s	Robertus Walker uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Johannes Graunger uxor ejus	ij ^s	Willelmus Milner uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Buke uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Alicia Wryght	viii ^d
Johannes Raventhorpe	iiiij ^d	Willelmus Hoyder' uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Willelmus Raventhorpe	xii ^d	Thomas Rydale uxor ejus	ii ^s
Elena Abbot	viii ^d	Matilda Marschall	xij ^d
Matilda Walron	xii ^d	Johannes Vicarman	xij ^d
Alicia Hothom	vi ^d	Matilda Alanwyf	xij ^d
Johannes Baty uxor ejus	ii ^s	Alicia Warander	vj ^d
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Alicia Ydon	xij ^d	Simon ffrankysch uxor ejus	iii ^s
Ricardus Lokyngton uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Pownswath uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Willelmus Whytelow	xij ^d	Johannes filius ejusdem	xij ^d
Ricardus Lowson uxor ejus	ij ^s	Summa personarum clxxiiij	
Ricardus Taillieur uxor ejus	ij ^s	Inde subsidium viij ^{li} xiiij ^s	incr' xij ^d
Johannes Schepehyrd uxor ejus	xviii ^d		
Johanna Milner	xviii ^d		
Willelmus Sandy uxor ejus	ii ^s	Jur' Johannes Snardby uxor ejus	vj ^s
Elena Menshouse	xij ^d	Jur' Johannes Porter uxor ejus	ii ^s
Willelmus Stevenman	vj ^d	Jur' Thomas Oustiby uxor ejus	iiij ^s

Howom.

Jur' Johannes Jameson uxor ejus	iijs ^s iiij ^d
Thomas ffreres uxor ejus	iijs ^s iiij ^d
Willelmus Symson uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Johannes Oustiby uxor ejus	v ^s
Willelmus filius ejusdem	xviii ^d
Robertus Perot	iiij ^d
Robertus Barker uxor ejus	xij ^d
Isabella Porter	iiij ^d
Johannes Toppe uxor ejus	ijs ^s
Johannes Gildyn uxor ejus	iijs ^s iiij ^d
Thomas filius ejusdem	iiij ^d
Johanna filia ejusdem	iiij ^d
Johannes Spayne uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Willelmus Howum uxor ejus	iijs ^s
Johannes Brun uxor ejus	vj ^d
Johannes Rycher uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Pabdy	iiij ^d
Johannes Elyston uxor ejus	vjs ^s ij ^d
Rogerus Hamerton uxor ejus	xii ^d
Thomas Bryan uxor ejus	vj ^d

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Willelmus Ludbyson uxor ejus	viii ^d
Alanus at Loft uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Cok	iiij ^d
Willelmus Porter	iiij ^d
Thomas Troll uxor ejus	xii ^d
Robertus Bergh uxor ejus	vj ^d
Gilbert Troll uxor ejus	iiij ^d
Johanna Bergh	iiij ^d
Alanus Elysson uxor ejus	iijs ^s iiij ^d
Johannes filius ejusdem	iiij ^d
Johanna filia ejusdem	iiij ^d
Johannes Skypse uxor ejus	xij ^d
Margareta Porter	iiij ^d
Emma Paddy	iiij ^d
Johannes Porter	iiij ^d
Alicia Yngrame	xii ^d
Willelmus Mote	iiij ^d

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BESEWYK.

Jur' Hugo Pacok uxor ejus	xij ^d
Petrus Lunde uxor ejus	iijs ^s iiij ^d
Willelmus Baley uxor ejus	iiis ^s vj ^d
Jur' Johannes Wartr' uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Robertus Besewyk uxor ejus	xvi ^d
Johannes Thornton uxor ejus	ii ^s
Stephanus Doke	xij ^d
Rogerus Raulay uxor ejus	iijs ^s

Willelmus Nesewyk uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Ricardus Martynson uxor ejus	iiis ^s vj ^d
Johannes Mayson uxor ejus	ii ^s
Elena Danyett	xij ^d
Thomas Tamworth uxor ejus	ii ^s
Agnes Martyn	iiij ^d
Willelmus Walker uxor ejus	xvi ^d
Willelmus Lenlyn uxor ejus	xii ^d
Margareta Wels	xii ^d
Thomas Rysseby uxor ejus	iiis ^s vj ^d
Ricardus Wylowby uxor ejus	iijs ^s
Robertus Twapens	ii ^s
Johannes Webster uxor ejus	xvi ^d
Margareta Baxster	viii ^d
Thomas Baynton uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Cok uxor ejus	xii ^d
Agnes Tyler	vj ^d
Johannes Slotte uxor ejus	xvj ^d
Alicia Schepehyrd	viiij ^d
Willelmus Malleson	xij ^d
Willelmus Cotes uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes Touy uxor ejus	xvi ^d
Robertus Ralay uxor ejus	ii ^s
Ricardus Clerc uxor ejus	xij ^d
Willelmus Balme uxor ejus	ii ^s
Robertus Prestcosyn uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Thomas Byrdsall uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Rogerus Rocse uxor ejus	xiiiij ^d
Alicia Baynbrig	vj ^d
Johannes Rocse uxor ejus	xij ^d
Johanna ffox	viiij ^d
Willelmus Ralay	vj ^d
Thomas Ralay	xij ^d
Robertus Herny	xij ^d
Agnes Knapton	xij ^d
Johannes Malleson	viii ^d
Ricardus Ralay	xij ^d
Ricardus at Hall	iiij ^d

Johannes serviens Thome Byrdsall vj^d

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SOUTH CLYFF.

Thomas at Hall uxor ejus	v ^s
Isabella Everyngham	vj ^d
Jur' Willelmus Ireland uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Jur' Thomas Cyssemie uxor ejus	xij ^d
Jur' Ricardus Schepehyrd uxor ejus	xx ^d
Jur' Johannes Gose uxor ejus	iiis ^s
Thomas Thomas Marschall uxor ejus	ii ^s

Ricardus Pay uxor ejus	xx ^d	Alicia serviens ejusdem	iiij ^d
Thomas Tailliour uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Ricardus serviens ejusdem	iiij ^d
Johannes Schephyrd uxor ejus	ij ^s	Thomas Pygot	iiij ^d
Nicholaus Brounesflete	iiij ^s vij ^d	Willelmus Skot	xij ^d
Thomas at Loft uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Cecilia Hothum	xij ^d
Alicia Everyngham	iiii ^d	Alicia Erghes	iiij ^d
Agnes Gose	iiij ^d	Isabella Erghes	iiij ^d
Alicia Marschall	iiij ^d	Summa personarum lv	
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Willelmus Kyrby	vj ^d		
Willelmus Gore uxor ejus	xx ^d	BRACKENG.	
Johannes Pay	iiij ^d	Ricardus Chapman uxor ejus	v ^s iiij ^d
Rogerus Tailliour	xij ^d	Ricardus Cade uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Johanna Grak	iiij ^d	Jur' Ricardus Margretson uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johanna Gose	iiij ^d	Jur' Johannes Richardson uxor ejus	ii ^s
Radulphus at Lofte	iiij ^d	Willelmus Jonson uxor ejus	ij ^s
Johannes Chapman	ii ^s	Willelmus at Kyrce uxor ejus	iiij ^s
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		Margereta Broune	xviii ^d
SOUTH [DALTON].		Willelmus filius ejusdem	xii ^d
Johannes Cave	ii ^s vj ^d	Ricardus Jonson uxor ejus	iiij ^s
Willelmus Bolton	v ^s	Margerita uxor Ricardi	ii ^s
Johannes Westaby uxor ejus	iii ^s iiij ^d	Johanna Wryght	ii ^s
Willelmus Rogerson uxor ejus	iiij ^s	Alicia Grayne	ii ^s
Galfridus [] uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johanna uxor Ricardi	xlviij ^d
Stephanus Erghes uxor ejus	ij ^s	Willelmus filius ejusdem	xii ^d
Thomas [] uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Johannes Dalton uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d
Johannes [] uxor ejus	ii ^s	Raynaldson uxor ejus	ii ^s
Johannes Howom uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	at Kyrce	xii ^d
Johannes Dalton uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Emma Dowson	xij ^d
Johanna Rogerson uxor ejus	xij ^d	Johannes Chapman	iiij ^d
Willelmus Perot uxor ejus	ii ^s	lande	vi ^d
Willelmus Spyr' uxor ejus	ii ^s	Walterus Murwhayte	iiij ^d
Willelmus Tiroll uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Johannes Robardson uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Margareta Yarforth	xij ^d	Thomas Melburn uxor ejus	xij ^d
Willelmus Rabbot uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Johannes Blaykston uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Johannes Glencame uxor ejus	xviii ^d	Johannes Raynaldson	xij ^d
Johanna Clowdesdale	xii ^d	Willelmus Thowne uxor ejus	xij ^d
Robertus Tomson uxor ejus	ii ^s	Johannes Murwhayte	iiij ^d
Alicia ffox	xii ^d	Willelmus Milner uxor ejus	xviij ^d
Robertus Dalton	ii ^s	Willelmus Lyndesay uxor ejus	vj ^d
Thomas Erghes uxor ejus	iiij ^d	Willelmus Hayward uxor ejus	xij ^d
Willelmus ffreman uxor ejus	xii ^d	Willelmus Hobson uxor ejus	xviii ^d
Elena Dalton	iiij ^d	Summa personarum lj	
Alicia filia ejusdem	xij ^d	Inde subsidium lj ^s	
Rogerus Rogerson uxor ejus	ii ^s vj ^d	Summa totales personarum istius rotuli	
Diota Newerk	xij ^d	MMDCCCIIJ Inde subsidium cxli ⁱ iiij ^s	
Johannes Hose uxor ejus	xij ^d	incr' xij ^s v ^d	
Alicia serviens Johanne Cave	iiij ^d		

GRANTS OF CHANTRY AND MONASTIC LANDS IN 1586.

BY WILLIAM BROWN, F.S.A.

THE following abstract is made from an office copy from the original Patent Roll, then in the chapel of the Rolls, by John Kipling, and certified on 21st July, 1801, by Thos. Lodington, and now in the possession of the Rev. John Wilson, vicar of Pickhill, by whose courtesy it is printed. An abstract of the earlier part of the grant, which refers to the county of Durham,¹ has been printed in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, 3 Series, iv, 6.

With the exception of a few pieces of land, which had come into the hands of the Crown in consequence of the attainder of their owners for their share in the Rising in the North, all the lands here granted had been dedicated to what were legally termed superstitious uses, such as saying mass, praying for the dead, or the maintenance of lights before images. The references to chapels are most interesting, as of many of these this document seems to be the only memorial. Some such as Romanby, St. Winworth, St. Matthew, Broughton-in-Cleveland, St. Mary Magdalen, Appleton Wiske, Maunby, St. Wilfrid, Eppleby, Bellerby, Aiskew, and Feldom seem to have been utterly destroyed. St. Magdalen, Thrintoft, exists as a barn; for what reason the chapels of St. Giles, Bagby, and North and East Cowton have been preserved, does not seem to be known.

The Maison Dieu at Northallerton must have been refounded some time after the date of this grant. Nothing is known of its history after a declaration of trust in 1529 till 1796.² The Pickhill lands were bought by the inhabitants of that place, and the rent dedicated to the repair of the parish church.

Before concluding, special attention should be drawn to the chapel of St. Winworth. Unfortunately, neither its exact locality nor the identity of the saint are certain. In the enumeration of the different parcels, which is roughly geographical, this chapel occurs between Mickleby, in the parish of Lythe, near Whitby, and Marton and Tolesby, close to Middlesbrough. The name of the tenant of the chapel at this time,

¹ Amongst the Durham property was some in Houghton-le-Spring and Rainton, belonging to the Hospital of St. James, near Northallerton, and in Seaton Carew,

belonging to the chapel of St. Ciprian on the Sands, at Coatham.

² Ingledew's *History of Northallerton*, p. 267.

John Tynnesley, makes it possible to locate the site of the chapel within somewhat narrower limits. From the wills at York it appears that a family of the name of Tynslay, or Tynsley, was living during the latter portion of the sixteenth century at Skelton-in-Cleveland, which lies almost in a straight line between Mickleby and Marton. Richard Tynslay, of Skelton-in-Cleveland, husbandman, made his will¹ on Feb. 15, 1557-8 (prov. April 28), and mentions his son John. John Tynsley, of the same place, made his will² in 1588 (proved the same year). It seems reasonable to infer that this John Tynsley and the John Tynnesley of the Patent Roll are one and the same person, and that the chapel of St. Winworth was somewhere within the bounds of the parish of Skelton-in-Cleveland.

The other problem to be solved is the question who was St. Winworth, to whom this chapel was dedicated. The only saint in the calendar with a name at all resembling Winworth is St. Winwaloc, who was the son of a warrior who was driven from Britain by the English, and took refuge in Armorica. The son, known in French as St. Guénolé, first settled himself with some monks in the island of Tibidy (house of prayer) at the mouth of the Faou, but was compelled, owing to its sterility and the storms of wind, to remove to the mainland, at the bottom of a creek sheltered from the gales from the west, where, in the fifth century, he founded the abbey of Landévennec, near Brest, the most ancient monastic establishment in Britany.

Although St. Winwaloc was a Breton Saint, his cult extended beyond Britany into Maine, and also as far as Montreuil-sur-Mer and the diocese of Arras, Amiens, etc. His name also occurs in three English Calendars under March 3, though no church or chapel in this country is recorded as having been dedicated to him.³ A connection may possibly be traced through the lords of Skelton with the Breton Saint. In Domesday, a certain Richard, of whom nothing seems known, held the manor of the earl of Mortain. Early in the twelfth century the manor had passed into the possession of Robert de Bruis, who came from Brix, close to Valognes, in the Cotantin, which does not appear to have participated in the cult of St. Winwaloc. The representative of the Bruces were the Fauconbergs, who sprang from Fauquemberg, not far from Montreuil-sur-Mer, so it is possible that the dedication was owing to a member of this family, though as it was not till about 1272 that they came into possession of Skelton, it is likely that any connection with their old home had long been severed. There is, however, a connection with Britany, which may solve the difficulty. In 1592, William Tynsley⁴ was living in the parish of Skelton

¹ *Reg. Test.*, xv (2), 233*d*.

² *Ibid.*, xxiii, 990.

³ I am indebted to Mr. Edmund Bishop for this information.

⁴ *Reg. Test.*, xxv, 916.

at a place called Marson, now known as Moorsholme, adjoining upon Liverton. This last-mentioned place was early in the thirteenth century, and probably long before, in the possession of a family which was sometimes known as Fitz Conan, a distinctively Breton name, and which held lands in Richmondshire of the earls of Britany.¹ It is here, possibly, that the dedication originated.

[Patent Roll, 28 Elizabeth, Part xiv, No. 3.]

April 25 (1586). Grant from the Crown, in consideration of the good service of Sir James Crofte, knight, Controller of the Household, and at his humble petition, to John Awbrey and John Ratcliffe, gentlemen, of a messuage, or tenement, and two bovates of arable land, ten acres, in Lyverton, belonging to the lately dissolved monastery of Gyusburne, in the tenure of Richard Stancliffe, clerk. A chapel, called *St. Magdalen's Chappell*, with the curtilage, called *Le Chappellgarth*, half an acre of pasture, in Thrintoft,² given to a priest to celebrate mass for the souls of the dead, and for the maintenance of other superstitious ceremonies in the same chapel, in the tenure of Edmund Norton and John Doddesworthe. A close of pasture, eight acres, in Billisdale, lately belonging to the dissolved monastery of *le Mountgrace*. A chapel with curtilage and orchard, half an acre, in Mount Lovinge,³ lately belonging to the dissolved monastery of *le Mountgrace*, in the tenure of John Marwood. A waste (*vasi'*) chapel and a close of pasture, two and a half acres in Romonby,⁴ given by the ancestors of William Markenfield for the maintenance of a priest to celebrate mass for the souls of the dead, and doing

¹ *Guisbrough Chart.* (Surtees Society, lxxxix), ii, 183.

² This chantry chapel, in the parish of Ainderby Steeple, now used as a barn, is still standing in a fair state of repair in the village of Thrintoft.

³ Lovinge may be an error for Loning or Loaning, a green lane. The only known chapel near Mount Grace is the Lady Chapel at the top of the hill, above the Priory. At the Dissolution the house and chapel, called the Mount, were granted for life to the prior (*Yorks. Archæol. Journal*, xviii, 263). In 1629, John Marwood, "Lowmore Chappell, in the precintes of Mount Grace parish," made his will (*Reg. Test.*, xli, 15). This is a very perplexing entry, as Low Moor is in the township of West Harlsey and parish of Osmotherley, whilst Mount Grace is in that of East Harlsey. There is tradition of a chapel and a chapel garth at Hawknest, in the west of East Harlsey parish.

⁴ Ralph (Kerneth), who was prior of Durham 1214-33, gave leave, by the consent of Master Robert, the vicar of Northallerton, to John de Romundeby and heirs and men to have divine service celebrated there without procession or blessing of palms, except on Christmas Day, the Purification, Good Friday, All Saints' (the dedication day of Northallerton Church), and Palm Sunday. Romundeby was to make compensation for the two bovates of land in Romundeby which had belonged to the mother church for the purpose of keeping a chantry in that chapel. The vicar was also to pay the chaplain half a mark a year for the support of the service. There were to be no marriages, baptisms, purifications, or burials in the chapel. Seal, green wax, circular, diameter 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. A fleur-de-lys ✠ SIGILL' IOHANNIS FIL' RONDVLFFI (*Durham Charters*, 2^{da} 1^{ma} Ebor. No. 6).

other things in the chapel, in the tenure of Ralph Umfrey and William Markenfield. A messuage and two bovates of arable land, ten acres, in Brunton, near Allerton. A parcel of pasture, called *le Allerton Inges*, six acres, in Allerton, given for celebrating mass in the lately dissolved monastery of Rivax. Four closes in Middleton,¹ called *Le Chaunterrie Closses*, six acres of arable land and pasture, given to Christopher Blinkinson, clerk, then called the *Le Chaunterrie Priest*, for celebrating mass for the souls of the donors in the parish church of Midleton. Two messuages, a toft, and a croft, and eight acres of arable land in Sinderby, Picale, and Roxby, given for the maintenance of a priest to celebrate mass at the altar of the Blessed Mary before her image in the parish church of Picale. The tithe of hay of eight acres of meadow, called *Le Skellinges Inges*,² in the parish of Thirske, or Filliskirke. One *le Frunt*,³ and certain arable lands, four acres, in Catton, given for the maintenance of a priest in the late *le Meason Diewe*,⁴ of Northallerton, for celebrating mass. Seven bovates of arable land and pasture in the lordship of Worsale, 34 acres, that is, 31 of arable, and 3 of pasture, lately belonging to Leonard Dacre, esq., attainted of high treason.⁵ One *le Frontstead*, with a croft of meadow, one acre, and a croft of arable land, two acres, in Braundesale [*sic*],⁶ lately belonging to Charles, earl of Westmorland, attainted of high treason.⁷ A house and curtilage, one acre of pasture, in Braundisdale, lately belonging to the same earl. A house with curtilage and four acres of arable land, one acre of meadow, and one *le Beast Gate* in a pasture called *le Seaves*,⁸ in Kirkebye Moore Syde, commonly called *The Kirklande*, given for finding a light⁹ in the parish church there, and for the maintenance of other superstitious ceremonies. A messuage and curtilage in Kirkbye More Side for finding a light in the church there. A parcel of arable land and pasture, half an acre, in Kirkeby, given for finding a light in the said church. A parcel of arable land in Ormesbye, half an acre, given for finding a light and performing other superstitious ceremonies in the church of Ormesby. A curtilage and three acres of arable land, commonly called Forbiland,¹⁰ in Mickelbye.¹¹ A curtilage, called *A Chappell Garth*, one rood of land, in which the chapel of St. Winworth once stood, in the tenure of John Tynnesley. A capital

¹ Middleton Tyas.

² Called also 'Inge.'

³ A *front* or *frontstead*, a front site in the line of a street.

⁴ The Maison Dieu Charity at Northallerton is still in existence.

⁵ For his share in the Rising in the North.

⁶ Also written more correctly 'Braundesdale.'

⁷ For his share in the Rising in the North.

⁸ Also written 'Seavers.'

⁹ *Lumin'* here and elsewhere in the original.

¹⁰ Also Forbylande. A word of uncertain meaning; possibly extra land.

¹¹ In the parish of Lythe, near Whitby.

messuage and five bovates of arable land, 25 acres, a close of pasture, called *Le Kilne Close*, 3 acres, and a close of pasture, called *Le Mille*¹ *Crofte*, 1½ acres, in Marton and Tollesby, given by Robert Conyers, of Huton, esq., deceased, to two chantry priests for celebrating mass, maintaining lights, and for praying for his soul and for the souls of his ancestors and friends, at two altars in the church of St. Saviour in the city of York. A small close, called *Le Peart Garth*, half an acre of pasture, and half a bovat of arable land, three acres, in Broughton, lately belonging to the dissolved monastery of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Two cottages with curtilages, a toft, a croft, half an acre of land, and half a bovat of arable land, three acres, in Battersby, given to a chantry in the church of Bedale, for the celebrating of mass, saying prayers, finding lights, and maintaining other superstitious ceremonies. An acre of arable land, lying in *le North Field* of Skelton, given for the maintenance of a priest and finding lights at the high altar of the church of Skelton. A messuage, a toft, a croft, and three *Lez Buttes* of arable land, 1½ acres, in East Cottam, lately belonging to the dissolved monastery of Gyusburne. A house or burgage, a garden, and a close of meadow, ½ acre, in Whitbye, given for the maintenance of a priest and for finding lights in the church of Whitbye. A small house or burgage in Whitbye in the tenure of Thomas Harrison. Another house or burgage and garden in Whitbye in the tenure of Henry Sparrowe. Another house or burgage and garden in Whitbye in the tenure of Robert Busshell. Another house and garden in Whitby in the tenure of William Barker. A *le Parlor*, or house, built on a waste piece of ground (*super unum vastum*), in Whitbye, in the tenure of Leonard Conyers. A close of pasture, one acre, in Whitbye, in the tenure of Christopher Whicliffe. A waste house or burgage, called a *Tanhouse*, in Whitbye, in the tenure of John Alder. Four small *lez Buttes* of arable land, half an acre, in Risopp,² in the tenure of Christopher Calvert. All the premises in Whitbye and Risopp were given for the maintenance of a priest and finding lights in the parish church of Whitbye, and were commonly called *Lez Kirke Landes*. A parcel of meadow, four acres, in Sneton,³ given for the maintenance of a priest and finding lights in the church of Sneton, and formerly known by the name of *Lez Kirke Lande* and now called *Lez Parson Flattes*. Two *Lez Buttes* of arable land, one rood, in Broughton, lying between a small *le Flatt* on the east side and *Le Flatt*, called Stannerstone Flatt,⁴ late parcel of the possessions of St. John of Jerusalem in England. A parcel of arable land in

¹ Also written 'Milne.'

² Ruswarp.

³ Also wrongly written 'Sutton.'

⁴ "Le Standand-stane" occurs in 1479 in the Black Book of Hexham (*Hexham Chartulary* (Surtees Soc., xlv), ii, 68).

Broughton, called *St. Mathewe Head Landes*,¹ one acre, going from *a lez Kirkby Garthes* to Graunge Crofte, and so thence below Graunge Crofte to *le Becke* by a close called Dallan Flatt, and across the lane (*venellam*), leading to the vill of Broughton, and so to a way, or street, on *le Backeside* of the same vill, once (*dudum*) belonging to a chapel in Broughton, standing on *le Towne Grene*, called *St. Mathewes Chappell*. A messuage or tenement with a curtilage and four *lez Flattes*, called *Lez Parson Flattes*, of arable land, 20 acres, in the tenure of Brian Thorpe, in Appleton, given by three sisters for the celebration of mass thrice a year in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, in Appleton. A parcel of pasture, 1½ roods, in Bagbye, given for the maintenance of a light, called *a Lampe Lighte*, in the chapel of Bagbye. A messuage or tenement and four cotages in Bagby, and a cotage in Thriske, also the hay or *le Forecroppe*² of an acre of meadow in the lordship of Iselbecke, in the tenure of William Peyll. A close of pasture, three acres, in Bagby. A close of arable land adjoining the last close, six acres, in Bagbye. A close of arable land, called *Twentie Acres*, 8 acres, in Bagbye. Two acres of meadow, called *Le Herber Inge*, in Bagby. A close of arable land, called *Le Longe Leskewe*, 20 acres, in Bagbye. A parcel of wood, one acre, in Bagby. A close of arable land, 8 acres, called *Le Sike Close*, in Bagbye. A close of meadow, called *Le Newe Close*, one acre, in Bagbye. A close of meadow and arable land, called *Le Little Inge*, 1½ acres, in Bagbye. A close of arable land, called *Le Brode Close*, six acres, in Bagbye. Two closes of arable land, called *Le Greate Doddesworthe*. Ten acres, in Bagby. *Le Forecroppe* of an acre of meadow in Iselbecke. Two and a half acres of arable land adjoining on the common fields (*campis*) of Thirkleby, in Bagby. A close of arable land called *Le Cleve Lande Streetes*,³ four acres, in Bagby. A close of arable land, called *Le Little Doddesworthe*, five acres, in Bagbye. Four cottages with one *le Fronte* in Bagby, 2½ acres of arable land. A cottage or burgage and a garden, one rood of land, in Thriske. Two and a half bovates of arable land, 8 acres, in Maunby and Newby on Wiske, given for the maintenance of a priest to celebrate mass in the chapel of Maunby and for finding lights and for other superstitious ceremonies. A close, called *Le Ladies Oxgange*, of arable land and meadow, four acres, in Over Kilborne, given for finding a light, *Le Ladies Lighte*, in the church of Over Kilborne, in the tenure of John Peckett, of Over Kilborne. A close, called *Le Leayes*,⁴ 1½ acres of arable land, in Over Kilborne, given for

¹ Also written 'Hedland.'

² This word does not occur in the N.E.D. In the F.D.D. the only meaning given is 'ribs of beef,' which does not suit here, where it seems to mean the hay crop.

³ Written also more correctly *Le Cleavelande Streetes*, no doubt what is now the road leading from York north into Cleveland.

⁴ Also written 'Le Leys.'

finding a light in the church of Over Kilburne, called *St. Thomas Lighte*, in the tenure of Brian Emerson. A close divided into two parts, called *Le Bricke Carr*, in Over Kilburne, two acres of arable land, given for finding lights and performing other superstitious ceremonies in the church of Overkilburne. A parcel of land, called *Le Lampe Inge*, 1½ acres of pasture, in Netherkilborne, given for finding one *le Lampe Lighte* in the church of Kilborne, in the tenure of Edmund Newton, of Nether Kilburne. A parcel of meadow, called Elerbit,¹ three roods, in Cundale, and a parcel of meadow called *Le Fisher Gate Mite*, three roods, in Cundale, and half an acre of arable land lying on the west of the church of Cundale, given for the maintenance of *Le Ladie Lighte* in that church. A close, called *Le Long Close*, one acre, a parcel of meadow, one acre, to the west side of the said close, and a small piece of arable land, called *Le Grastones*, one rood, in the parish of Langton,² and lately belonging to the chantry of Chattericke, in the tenure of John Pierson. A small close in Huddeswell, five acres of arable land and pastures, parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of St. Agatha, near Richemond. A dissolved chapel and curtilage, in which the chapel lately (*nuper*) stood, half an acre of arable land, in Bagbie, in the tenure of William Smyth *alias* Cowper, of Thriske, formerly called by the name of St. Giles. A house called *A Schoole house*, and a parcel of land called *Le Banck*, two acres of pasture, and a house called *Le Smithye*,³ in Cleisbye.⁴ A house and two roods of land in Carleton,⁵ given for the maintenance of lights in the church of St. John in Forcett. A chapel in the common street (*in communi strato*) of Moulton, and two *Lez Beastes Gaites*. A cotage and half an acre of arable land and half an acre of meadow, called *le Fosters*, in Cotherstane. Half a *Le Milnestone Quarry* on the common moor of Cotherstane. Two burgages lying together in Northallerton, parcel of the possessions of the lately dissolved *Le Frearage*, called *Le White Friers*, in Northallerton, in the tenure of Thomas Watson. A burgage or tenement in Northallerton, parcel of the possessions of *Le Frearage*, in the tenure of Richard Metcalfe. A messuage or burgage in Allerton, parcel of the possessions of the late *Le Massen Dewe*, of Allerton, in the tenure of John Iles. A close of pasture, called Acrigge close, one acre, in Richemond, parcel of the possession of the dissolved *Le Frearage* of Richemond, lying on the east side of *le Freere Walles*, in the tenure of Richard Farleton. A tenement and six bovates of arable land, meadow, and pasture, 30 acres, that is, 20 acres of arable land, 6 acres of pasture,

¹ Also written 'Ellerbit.'

² Called 'Mekyl-Langton' in the *Yorkshire Chantry Certificates* (Surtees Soc., xci, 113); now Great Langton.

³ Also written 'Le Smethie.'

⁴ Also 'Clysbie.'

⁵ In the parish of Stanwick.

and 4 acres of meadow in Exilbye, belonging to the dissolved monastery of Jarvax. Two bovates of arable land in Thruetofte,¹ ten acres, belonging to the dissolved monastery of Jarvax. A close of meadow, called *Le Fryer Inge*, six acres, in Skrewton. A house and a bovat of arable land, five acres, in Skrewton, in the tenure of Christopher Vicars. A close of meadow, two acres, in Lemyng. A waste (*devast'*) chapel and curtilage, called *St. Wilfreedes² Chappell*, in Epplebye, arable land and pasture, eight acres, and one *le Fronte*, and three small closes of pasture, two acres, in Epplebye and Forcet, belonging to a chantry in the parish church of St. John in Forcett. A *Le Frontstead* in Epplebye, in the tenure of William Bayley, parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of St. Mary, near the city of York. A chapel with curtilage, founded for the maintenance of a priest to celebrate mass in the same in Bellerbye, in the tenure of Charles Lonsdale. A close, called *Le Chappell Close*, three acres of arable land, in Bellerby, given for the maintenance of a priest in the chapel of Bellerbye. Thirty-one acres of arable land and two small closes of meadow, four acres, in Forcett, belonging to the dissolved monastery of the Blessed Mary, near the City of York. Fourteen acres of pasture in West Layton, belonging to the same monastery. Five acres of arable land in West Laiton and in the parish of Forcett, belonging to the same monastery. A house or messuage and curtilage, one toft, one croft, half an acre of pasture, and one acre of arable land in Ovington, belonging to the same. The tithe of hay in Ovington, belonging to the same monastery. A small close of pasture, one acre, at the head of a street, called *Le Frenche Gate*, in Richemond, given by John Acrigge, clerk, for the maintenance of one obit, with mass of *requiem*, to be celebrated in the church of Richemond. A waste (*vast'*) chapel with curtilage, in Northe Cowton, founded for the maintenance of a priest to celebrate mass in the chapel. A parcel of pasture, containing twelve acres, in Lartington. A parcel of pasture, containing three acres, called *Le Lyme Banck* alias *The Calfe Close*, in Naby,³ on which there was formerly (*olim*) a chapel, belonging to the dissolved monastery of Eggleston. A chapel with curtilage, one rood of pasture, in Ayskewe,⁴ given for finding a priest to celebrate mass in the chapel for the souls of the dead, in the tenure of the inhabitants of Ayskewe. Half a bovat of arable land and pasture, three acres, a small curtilage, lying on *Le Backside* of a barn called *Le Tythe Barne*, called *Le Stacked Garthe*, one rood, one *le Fronstead* or curtilage, lying on *Le East Rawe*, between the Queen's land on the north side, and the land of Thomas Metham, esq., on the south side, one rood, in the tenure

¹ Also more correctly 'Thrintofte.'

² Also 'Wilfrides.'

³ In the parish of Lartington.

⁴ Also 'Askewe.'

of Ralph Nesse. A cottage with curtilage on *Le West Rawe*, in Womelton,¹ one rood, belonging to the dissolved monastery of Newburghe, in the tenure of Lawrence Wilton. Two burgages with two gardens in Richmond, of which one was held by John Robinson, of Richmond, tailor, in a street called Bar Gaite in the said town, and the other was held by John Moyses or Moyser, in a street called Milne Gaite, given by Robert Cooke, burgess of the said town, to *lez Guilde Wardens* of the Blessed Mary in Richmond, for doing an obit on the day of Robert's funeral, with *placebo* and mass of *requiem* and *dirige* being solemnly sung by the priests of the town. A messuage or burgage and garden in Richmond in a street called Bare Gate,² given by John Tristram, senior, to a priest, to celebrate mass in the church of Esbye twice a week, and for praying for the benefactors and ancestors of the said John. A close of meadow, half an acre, in Craven Gate, in the town of Richmond, given by John Tristram for the last-mentioned uses. A chapel in Thorpe,³ parcel of the dissolved monastery of Egliston. A waste (*vast*?) chapel in Longe Cowlton.⁴ A toft and croft, one acre of arable land and pasture, in Great Broughton, parcel of the possessions of St. John of Jerusalem in England. A chapel and curtilage in Feltham,⁵ in the tenure of [*blank*] Smelt, widow. A close of pasture, called *Le Abbotts Close*, 1½ acres, in Great Lemyng, in the tenure of Robert Smyth. A house or cottage and curtilage in Great Lemyng, parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Jarvax, in the tenure of [*blank*], wife of Will. Gayle, deceased. All the premises to be held as of the manor of East Grenewiche, by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not in chief or by knight service, at certain rents mentioned in the document.

¹ Wombleton, in the parish of Kirkdale.

² Also 'Bargate.'

³ In the parish of Wycliffe.

⁴ Also more correctly 'Cowton.' Sometimes called 'East Cowton.'

⁵ Also written 'Felton.' Probably an error for Feldon in the parish of Marske in Swaledale.

INTERRUPTING DIVINE SERVICE IN LONG MARSTON CHURCH, *temp.* HEN. VIII.

By T. M. FALLOW, M.A., F.S.A.

THE following account of certain riotous misbehaviour in Long Marston Church, near York, is bound up in a volume of the Proceedings of the Star Chamber during the reign of Henry VIII. It takes the form of a complaint made to the King by Leonard Constable, rector of the church. Unfortunately it is undated, and no record of what action was taken has been preserved, nor is the reply of the defendants extant.

The first inference on reading the quaintly described complaint would naturally be that Leonard Constable had been instituted to the rectory against the will of certain of the inhabitants, who at once attempted by force to compel him to retire, but on examination this cannot have been the case. The second riot, when Leonard Constable was “pluckyd downe by the heyre backward,” took place on Sunday, 30th April. According to Torre (MSS., p. 281), Leonard Constable was instituted on 18th October, 1518 (William Ingleby, esquire, being patron), and resigned 11th April, 1539. Between these dates Sunday fell on the last day of April three times,¹ namely in 1525, 1531, and 1536, and it must have been during one of those years that the incidents related in the complaint took place. Perhaps the explanation may be that Constable, having been instituted in 1518, was non-resident for some years, and that afterwards, on coming to reside on his cure in one of the three years specified, he ousted either Thomas Applegarth or Robert Wayd (the two clerks named as having taken part in the riots), and who in the meantime had resided in the parsonage house, and hence the offence given. It is to be regretted that more is not known as to this interesting local event, so grotesque in its nature, and so quaintly related by the unhappy complainant.

With regard to the “oracions and prayars” said by Leonard Constable on the Sunday, when kneeling at the altar after mass was finished, Dr. Wickham Legg kindly points out that such may very probably have been the “orationes post missam communes” of the *York Missal*.²

¹ I am indebted to Mr. McCall for this information.

² See *York Missal*, vol. i, Surtees Soc., p. 204; go on to page 206, etc.

There is a pedigree of the Wilsthorpe family in the Yorkshire Visitation of 1563-4, p. 355, from which it appears that Sir Oswald Wilsthorpe, knight, was son and heir of Guy Wilsthorpe. How he came to be mixed up in this affair is not evident.

[R.O. Star Chamber Proceedings, Henry VIII, vol. x, fo. 153.]

To the Kyng o^r sou'aigne Lorde.

In hys most humble wyse shewyth and complayneth vnto yo^r most excellent hyghnes yo^r true ffaythfull Subiet and dayly orato^r Leonarde Connstable Clerke, p'son of the p'yshe Church of Heyton Wandsle, otherwyse callyd Marston, wyth thapp^rten'nces sett and lying in the Countie of the Cytie of Yorke, That where yo^r sayd Subiet is lawfully seased in hys demeane as of ffee, of and in the sayd P'sonage as in the ryght of hys sayd Church by just admyssyon, instytucon, and induccyon, And soo yt is most drade sou'aigne Lorde, that the xxv day of Aprell last past, yo^r sayd Subiet, beyng in Godes peace and yo^r3 Sou'aigne Lorde, wythin hys sayd Church at Heyton Wandsley al' Marston afforsayd, onely entending the mynystracon of Goddes s'uyce, and stondyng at the Auto^r redy to celybrat masse, one Sr Thomas Applegarth, clerke, Rauff Wawen, and Edward More, accompanyd wyth dyu'se other Ryottous p'sons to yo^r sayd Subiet unknowen, to the nomber of viij p'sons and aboue, by the p'curement of one Sr Oswald Wyllestrop, knyght, and Sr Robt. Wayd, clerke, in most Ryottous man' arreyed, That ys to saye wyth Staves and Swerdes, Bucclers, and other Wepons invasyue came in to the sayd p'yshe Church, and then and there Ryottously and in most shamefull and detestable man', thay not regarding the ffere of Godd, or yett the punyshment of yo^r lawes sou'aigne Lorde, yo^r sayd Subiet stondyng at the Auto^r in fforme abouesayd, vyolently came and toke the Challys ffrome the Auto^r, where yo^r sayd Subiet was stondyng, and sayed thou horson polshorne Prest thou shalt not saye masse here, and therfore gytt the out of the Church, or wee shall make the repent yt, and gave vnto yo^r sayd Subiet dyu'se other opprobrious and vnsetting woordes lyke wherof haue not been harde ne seen in suche place. And the sayd Ryottouse and mysbehauyd p'sons, not regarding ther abhomynable Actes before rehersyd, accompanyd wyth one Harry¹ Casson and diu'se other ryottous p'sons, to the nomber of x p'sons, to yo^r sayd subiet unknowen Ryottously with fforce and armes came vnto the sayd p'sonage, by the p'curement and comandement of the sayd Sr Oswald Wylstrop and the sayd Wayd clerke, and then and there Ryottusly and in fforcable man' brake vp' [*sic*] the Dores of the sayd p'sonage and agaynst the

¹ The name "Harry" is an interlineation.

mynde of yo^r sayd Subiet put in a cⁱten p[']son into the same to thentent to kepe yo^r sayd Subiet out of the same, and sayed he shold dwell there whythor yo^r sayd Subiet wolde or no, All thys notw^tstondyng, most drad sou'aigne Lord, the sayd S^r Oswald Wylstrop of hys ffurther malycyous and Dylvyshe mynde accompanyd wyth dyu'se other ryottuse p[']sons to the nomb['] of xvj p[']sons to yo^r subiet vnknowen, Ryottously w^t fforce and armes, that ys to saye w^t staves, swerdes, bucclers, short dagg[']res, and other vnlawful wepons, the Sonnday aft', That is to saye the last day of Aprell now last past Ryottously came into y^e sayd p[']yshe Church of Heyton Wandsley al' Marston, And then and there the said Wylstrop, yo^r said Subiet beyng at masse, and hadd almost celybratyed the same, sayed w^t a hye voyse these woordes followyng That ys to saye, you horson prest yf I hadd come betyme I wold haue naylyd thy Cote to thy backe w^t my dagg'. And aft' y^t yo^r said Subiet hadd ffynysshed hys masse, and knelyd downe at y^e Auto^r, saying hys oracons and prayars, the said S^r Oswald Wylstrop, w^t thother ryottous p[']sons w^t hym accompanyd, ryottously came vnto yo^r sayd Subiet, and pluckyd hym downe by y^e heyre backward, and gave vnto hym many opprobryous and vnsett- yng woordes, and put hym in ffere and Jup'die of his lyff, to the most worse and p'lous example that eu' was seen in these p'tyes, yf condygne punyshement be not soner p'vydyd and hadd by yo^r hyghnes in thys behalf.

Notes.

[The Council has decided to reserve a small space in each Number for notices of Finds and other discoveries; and it is hoped that Members will assist in making this a record of all matters of archæological interest which from time to time may be brought to light in this large county.]

XI.

ARTICLES ON MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN YORKSHIRE.

In view of frequent inquiries which reach us, the following list of articles on Monumental Brasses in Yorkshire which have been published from time to time in this *Journal*, may prove acceptable to many readers:—

EAST RIDING.

Memorial Brasses in Howden Church, by F. R. Fairbank, M.D.,
F.S.A., vol. xi, p. 171.

Monumental Brasses in the East Riding, by Mill Stephenson, B.A.,
F.S.A., xii, 195.

Monumental Brasses in the East Riding (Additions and Corrections),
by Mill Stephenson, B.A., F.S.A., xiv, 507.

Additional Note on the Lowthorpe Brass, by Mill Stephenson, B.A.,
F.S.A., xv, 119.

Note on Palimpsest Brass at Winestead, East Yorkshire, by Mill
Stephenson, B.A., F.S.A., xvi, 238.

NORTH RIDING.

Monumental Brasses in the North Riding, by Mill Stephenson, B.A.,
F.S.A., xvii, 261.

The Catterick Brass, by William Brown, F.S.A., xix, 73.

WEST RIDING.

Ancient Memorial Brasses remaining in the Old Deanery of Doncaster,
by F. R. Fairbank, M.D., F.S.A., xi, 71.

Note on Brass at Burnsall Church, by Rev. W. J. Stavert, M.A.,
xiv, 245.

Monumental Brasses in the West Riding, by Mill Stephenson, B.A.,
F.S.A., xv, 1.

Note on Brass at Darrington, near Pontefract, by Richard Holmes,
xv, 244.

CITY OF YORK.

A memoir of Sir Thomas Herbert, of Tinterne, and of the city of York, baronet, by Robert Davies, F.S.A., i, 182 (illustration of brass, p. 203).

Monumental Brasses in the City of York, by Mill Stephenson, B.A., F.S.A., xviii, 1.

GENERAL.

The Monumental Brasses of Yorkshire: Some Additions and Corrections, by Mill Stephenson, B.A., F.S.A.. xx, 291.

XII.

New Publications.

CATALOGUE OF DANISH COLLECTIONS, PREHISTORIC PERIOD. COPENHAGEN.

A welcome addition has been made to the series of excellent catalogues, which describe the important prehistoric collections of Europe. The Danish National Museum is admirably classified, described, and explained by the director, Dr. Sophus Müller, in the visitor's guide, lately translated by Dr. G. A. Auden.

The record of the very numerous finds which are preserved in the Copenhagen museum, is so much more than a guide, that it forms a most valuable chapter in the literature existing on prehistoric matters.

The range extends from the earlier Stone Age to the period of the Vikings, tenth century, and each group is subdivided, as far as it is individually possible, into classes, defined as follows:—Field and Bog Finds, Grave Finds, Dwelling Finds, Votive Offerings, Hoard Finds, Series of Types.

Each subdivision, it is true, is, to some extent, artificial, but it provides the student with a serviceable general index, for the purposes of collation; it initiates a method of investigation, and it affords a basis for a comprehensive grasp of the subject, which is eminently necessary for those who enter upon so large a field of inquiry. The student in another country can readily bring his experience into the same general lines, and will be inspired to find confirmation, to detect omissions, and to suggest extension where he finds resemblances, or differences, in his own country. The Englishman who is interested in prehistoric records is indebted to Dr. Auden, who has made the guide

accessible by an excellent translation, rendered in the recognised phraseology of the subject. It should be added that there are explanatory illustrations on nearly every page. The value of these would have been enhanced if a scale of size had been added; also certain terms are employed which require elucidation, such as "thin butt end," "thick butt end," "incomplete angles," "style of the period," "pottery graves," "La Tène," "Hallstatt," "primitive." In these cases the meaning of the term is to be gathered from the object described rather than recognised as an additional explanation. We feel that each catalogue of the kind should be complete in itself, and explain its own explanations. But the points which suggest such criticism bear a minute proportion to the archæological value of a catalogue, which is, in itself, a considerable asset in the study of prehistoric man.

The guide may be obtained from Messrs. Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London. Price, One Shilling.

FONTS AND FONT COVERS.

BY FRANCIS BOND.

The great number, variety, and beauty of English Fonts here illustrated and described will, probably, come as a surprise and revelation to all but the very few who know their England. The import and history of Baptism is very fully discussed, and it is shown how the material changes which took place in the form of the font are correlated with and dictated by the changes in the method of administering the rite. The twelfth century capital in Adel Church, carved with a representation of the baptism of Christ, is introduced to illustrate baptism by semi-immersion. Part II classifies fonts according to shape or material; those with inscriptions, as at Chapel Allerton—*Ther is one Lord, one Faith, one Baptisme, Ephesians 4. 5.* 1637; or those like Nun Monkton, which are furnished with an accessory bowl or drain, that the drippings might pass into consecrated ground, and not back into the font. Part III deals with the subject chronologically—fonts which are pre-Conquest, twelfth century, thirteenth, and so on; and Part IV treats of font-covers. The font at Bingley, if it be a font, enjoys the distinction of being the oldest in England. It has runes on the front and rough interlacing on the sides. Professor George Stephen pronounced it to be a font, and attributed it to A.D. 768–770¹; but Father Haigh held it to

¹ *Runic Monuments*, iii, 196.

be a socket of a cross,¹ and Mr. Speight a reliquary. The rude font at Burnsall, Mr. Bond regards as archaic rather than ancient, and is disinclined to admit it as pre-Conquest. He considers it as rather the work of some eleventh or twelfth century mason aping at better things. Amongst so-called "Norman" fonts of the unmounted tub-shape are those of Cowlam, Bessingby, Kirkburn, Smeaton, and Cottam, which are cylindrical; and that of Reighton, which is square. Crambe affords an illustration of a twelfth century font, set on five shafts; at North Newbald the shafts are engaged with a central cylinder; and at Easby we have the fully-developed stalk type. Patrington is of a type which appeared late in the thirteenth, but is ascribed by the author to the fourteenth century. Mr. Bilson also considers it to be contemporary with the nave.² To the fourteenth century also belong the fonts of Fishlake, Hedon, and Holy Trinity, Hull. The fonts, which bear the date 1662, have the interest that they recall the Act of Uniformity passed in that year, when the fonts which had been banished from the churches, and in many cases destroyed, had to be replaced by new ones. Such occur at Wensley, Burneston, Ainderby Steeple and, doubtless, at many other places in Yorkshire, for they are common all over the country. This date is found also upon the font-covers at Rothwell and at Northallerton. Gothic font-covers exist at Hackness, Thirsk, Well, and Grinton; whilst notable post-Reformation examples of this feature may be seen at Rotherham and at Bolton Percy. Forty-seven Yorkshire fonts are described in the volume, and photographs are given of most of them. In controverting the opinion that certain fonts are to be ascribed to pre-Conquest days on account of the Anglo-Saxon scroll-work which they exhibit, Mr. Bond lays down a useful guiding rule for us all. "A leading principle in archæology," he says, "which archæologists persistently disregard, is that an object must be dated, not by the evidence of early work, but by the evidence of late work seen in it. It is common enough, in the lazy and conservative habit of the human mind, to copy older detail; it is not common, nor indeed hardly possible, to introduce detail which, as yet, is in the womb of the future."

¹ *Ripon Diocesan Gazette*, x; *Antiquary*, xxxix, 19.

² *Yorks. Archæol. Journal*, xx, 147.

The Yorkshire Archæological Journal.

List of prices of Publications of the Society, which may be had on application to the Librarian, Mr. E. K. CLARK, F.S.A., 10, Park Street, Leeds :—

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Catalogue of Library, 1898 „	2	6	
Domesday Book for Yorkshire „	7	6	
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History of Hemingborough „	10	6	
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Anglian and Anglo-Danish Sculpture at York, by W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A. „	5	0	

The **Journal** is at present issued to Members only. It is designed to form a medium for the collection of facts and documents, not hitherto published, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County, and to supply for the whole of Yorkshire the great want which has been long felt in this respect. The frequency with which parts appear is regulated by the number of Members, but as a rule two parts are issued in each year.

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The Yorkshire Parish Register Society.

The Society was formed in 1899 for the purpose of printing the older Registers of the county. The following have been either issued or are in the press:—York (St. Michael-le-Belfrey), Burton Flensing, Horbury, Winestead, Linton-in-Craven, Stokesley, Patrington, Scarborough, Blacktoft, Bingley, Kippax, Brantingham, Hampsthwaite, Wath-on-Deerne, Cherry Burton, Marske, Hartshead, Bolton-by-Bolland, Pickhill, Howden, Grinton, Hackness, Ledsham, Rothwell, Thornhill, Terrington, Gargrave, Allerton Mauleverer, Askham Richard, Otley, York (St. Martin’s, Coney Street), Kirklington, Halifax, Thirsk, Austerfield, Cowthorpe, York (Holy Trinity, Goodramgate), and Settrington.

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NOTES ON DEWSBURY CHURCH AND SOME OF ITS RECTORS AND VICARS.

By S. J. CHADWICK, F.S.A.

PART I. — THE CHURCH.

Paulinus hic prædicavit et celebravit.

THE tradition that Paulinus visited Dewsbury in the year 627 is well known, and has been accepted as true by the Mayor and Corporation of that borough, who have placed the above motto and the so-called Saxon Wheel Cross on their common seal. Dr. Whitaker's statement (*Loidis and Elmete*, p. 298) that "Dewsbury is the common centre from which the light of Christianity diverged over all the vale of Calder to the north, and to the east and west far beyond it," is also pretty generally acquiesced in, possibly because there is nothing substantial to be said either for or against it. There is often much truth in tradition, and it is very possible that the tradition about the visit of Paulinus is correct, and that Dewsbury was an early centre of Christianity. The old stones in the Parish Church of All Hallows (now known as All Saints)¹ take us back to the eighth century of the Christian era, and it is quite possible that amongst them are fragments of the cross which is said to have been set up to commemorate the visit of Paulinus. Domesday Book tells us that at the date of that survey (about 1086) there were in Dewsbury a priest and a church, and although we cannot give the name of that priest, or the names of his successors during the 100 years next following the Domesday Survey, we know that one Ketel was rector in the time of Richard I, and we have a fairly continuous list of rectors and vicars from Ketel to the present time. There is a certain amount of rivalry between the churches of Wakefield and Dewsbury on the question of subjection, and on the relative positions of the two churches in early days. Mr. Thomas Taylor, in his *Rectory Manor of Wakefield*, throws great doubt on the position taken up by Dewsbury and her champions, and Mr. J. W. Walker, F.S.A., in his *Cathedral*

¹ The change to All Saints commenced in the fifteenth century, but the older title continued in the sixteenth century.

See the wills printed in the latter part of this paper.

Church of Wakefield, throws doubt on an alleged claim of Dewsbury to be the Mother Church of Wakefield, and he says that "in 1349, among the list of expenses of the Proctor of Dewsbury Church, is the following account: 'Hire of a certain pasture for lambs coming of Dewsbury and Wakefield, £0 4s. 0d.'; and he quotes the Rev. Joseph Hunter as an authority, that "this entry is the only one in these accounts which can afford the least countenance to the claim set up by the old minister of Dewsbury for the superiority of his church to that of Wakefield."

The original accounts of the Proctor of Dewsbury are now in my possession, and I give the original of the item above quoted:

Custus } Idem computat in quadam pastura locata pro agnis
Agnorum. } provenientibus de decimis de Dewesbiry et Wakefeld
 pasturandis iiij^s.

In the same account for the year 1349 is the following entry:

Agni—Idem respondet de vj^{xx}xij agnis receptis de decimis de tota parochia de Dewesbiry, et in porcionibus. Et de lxix agnis receptis de decimis apud Wakkefeld ut patet in compoto personatus de Wakkefeld.

Mr. Walker refers (page 3 of his book) to the story of the custom of fetching annually from Wakefield three or four groats in lieu of wax lights given annually for the high altar of the Church of Dewsbury, and to the discontinuance of the custom owing to the fall in the value of money, which made the sum not worth fetching. Perhaps the following extract from a "Ballad in praise of Dewsbury," written by Mr. Thomas Tingle, a minister there in the time of James I, may explain the reason of the discontinuance:

Six churches hereabout doth obey
This church with due subjection,
And, as their mother, do maintain
And pay her yearly pension.
Church-Heaton, Hutherfield, also
Church-Burton, and Almondbury,
Thornhill, and Bradford likewise
Doth pay to the church of Dewsbury.
And three pence every year hath been
By Wakefield duly paid
Till of late the vicar of the same
The payment hath denayed.

The vicar of Wakefield, who so cruelly "denayed" payment of the yearly threepence, would, probably, be either the Rev. Edward Mawde (1593-8) or the Rev. Wm. Lister (1598-1620). Now

that the income of the living is to be substantially increased, let us hope that the vicars of Wakefield will, in future, pay the annual threepence in due course.

The loss of the annual threepence was not the only trouble with which the vicars of Dewsbury had to contend. The incumbents of the six churches which still pay "pensions" to Dewsbury refused, in the time of the Commonwealth, to pay those pensions, and eventually the Rev. Samuel Pierson (or Pearson) commenced an action against them for recovery of the pensions and arrears. The following are particulars of the Bill which was filed :

EXCHEQUER BILLS AND ANSWERS. COMMONWEALTH. YORK, 42.

The Rev. Samuel Peirson, plaintiff,

versus

Nathaniel Shirt, vicar of Kirkburton, Thomas Naylor, vicar of Almondbury, Christopher Richardson, rector of Kirkheaton, Henry Hurst, vicar or stipendiary minister of Huddersfield, Jonas Waterhouse, vicar of Bradford, John Tilson and John Battie, defendants.

Bill filed in Hilary term 1651 by Samuell Peirson, clerk, vicar of Dewsbury, co. York, shewing that in or about July 1642 the complainant was inducted into the vicarage of Dewsbury, and since that time hath carefully and constantly officiated the cure there ; whereby he became and is entitled to the small and lesser tithes, commonly called the vicarage tithes, and tithes for the grinding of corn in any mill within the parish of Dewsbury, and also to all pensions etc. payable out of other parsonage, which have been paid to former vicars time out of mind. The said parish of Dewsbury hath been for many years past a very large and ancient parish, and the yearly profits are very small, and insufficient for the maintenance of a vicar ; and the vicars have been accustomed, time out of mind, to receive certain annual pensions, as follows, from the rectory of Kirkburton, £4 ; from the rectory of Bradforth, 8s. ; from the parsonage of Almondbury, £2 : 6s. 8d. ; and from the rectory of Huddersfield, £2 : 13s. 4d. ; and from the parsonage of Kirkheaton, 11s. 8d. ; these have all been paid until of late time.

Moreover the owners or occupiers of certain mills called Dewsbury mills, New Parke mill, and Southill mill, in the said parish of Dewsbury, have ceased paying their tithes as heretofore accustomed.

The pensions from Kirkburton (of which Nathaniel Short is now rector) and from Bradforth (of which Jonas Wateras is incumbent) are eight years in arrear ; that from Almondbury (Thomas

Naylor, incumbent) eight years ; from Huddersfield (Henry Hurst, incumbent) nine years ; and from Kirkheaton (Christopher Richardson, incumbent) four years. Thomas Webster has held two mills, Dewsbury mills, for two years past, and the tithe thereof is worth £3 yearly ; John Battie has held New Park mill for nine years on 11 July last past, the tithe thereof being worth £3 yearly and upwards ; and John Tillson has held Southill mill for eleven years ended as above, the tithe thereof being worth ——. The complainant begs that all these may be summoned before the court, to answer &c. &c.

In their joint answer the defendants, Christopher Richardson, Henry Hirst, and Jonas Waterhouse, clerks, deny knowledge of any such pensions as alleged to be due from them to the complainant ; and declare they have never combined to defraud him thereof, or taken advantage of the late troubles and distractions, and given out that now, in the times of the Gospel, no customary payments, pensions, or tithes are due of right either by the law of God or man.

Thomas Nailor, Nathaniel Shirt (wrongfully named Short), and Henry Hirst, clerks, in their joint answer, say they have no knowledge what tithes may be due from their respective livings to the vicar of Dewsbury, because they themselves are only curates. They believe any such sums due ought to be made out of the rectories, by some composition or agreement long since made. Nailor has been curate of Almondbury for about three years last past, the profits thereof are not worth above £50 yearly, for which he preacheth twice a Sunday and performs the other duties of the cure. Shirt has been curate of Kirkburton for about a year last past ; Mr. Daniel Clarke was incumbent next before this defendant for about eight years, and defendant hears the complainant is suing the said Clarke for the arrears of pension during that time. The length of Hirst's incumbency is not given.

John Tilson and John Battie make joint answer, denying all knowledge of the tithe alleged to be due on account of the mulcture of their mills, or any composition rate made for the same.

Tilson says that, time out of mind, the sum of 13s. 4d. has been yearly paid by the owners and occupiers of the Lordship of Soothill to the vicar of Dewsbury for the time being, in lieu of all small and minute tithes occurring within the Lordship, whereof Soothill mill is part.

Battie believes that Lord Savile has paid a like composition for New Park to the vicar of Dewsbury, for tithes occurring within the said park, of which the mill is a part. Battie holds the mill under a

lease for 21 years from Thomas, Earl of Sussex, Lord Viscount Savile and Baron of Pontefract, dated 30 January, 22 Charles I (1646-7); he denies the tithe is worth £3 per annum.

The action continued for some years, and depositions (rather lengthy), of which I have a copy, were taken at Wakefield in Sept., 1653. The witnesses give some interesting information about Thomas Naylor, Vicar of Almondbury, and his predecessors, George Crosland and John Crosland. What-God-Will Crosland (son of John) was then farmer of the rectory and tithes, and the annual value of the vicarage was about £50, but it had "been more better worth;" the reason being that the commons had been enclosed, and the inhabitants could not keep sheep as formerly, to the great prejudice of the vicar. The inhabitants of some of the townships (Marsden and Lingards are mentioned) would not pay their tithes or church dues.

Eventually the Rev. Samuel Pearson won his action. Unfortunately, however, he had a difficulty about another part of his income in the year 1651, as the following copy of a petition presented by him will show:—

ROYALIST COMPOSITION PAPERS, 1ST SERIES, VOL. 50, p. 317.

To the hon^{ble} the Com^{rs} for Manageinge
Estates under Sequestration.

The humble petiçon of Samuell Pearson, Minister of the parish
church of Dewsbury, in the County of York.

Sheweth

That yo^r peticon^r obtained an Order from y^e Com^{ttee} for plundred Ministers dated the 4th of November 1651 for an Augmentaçon of Thirty pounds by y^e yeare to be paid to and for increase of his Maintaineance out of the proffits of the Improprate Tyethes of Hartshell within the said pish of Dewsbury being under Sequestraçon. And that afterwards the said order was Confirmed by this hono^{ble} Com^{ttee} by an Additionall order beareinge date y^e 11^o of Novembr 1651 whereupon the Com^{ttee} for Sequestraçons in the said County of Yorke did allowe and pay the same unto your Petiçon^r till of late, but now doth refuse to allowe or pay the same without a further pticuler order from this Com^{ttee}.

Yo^r Pet^r humbly praeth you will bee pleased
to grant the same y^t he may receiue the Aug-
mentaçon as formerly with the arreares thereof.

And he will ever pray etc.

17 July 55.

Samuell Pearson.

The Co^{rs} to cert. why not p^d.

What was the final result of this petition I have not been able to ascertain.

The *Ecclesiastical History of Dewsbury* has been written by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, and published in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica* in the year 1834, and it was reprinted in the year 1864; there is also an account of Dewsbury in Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, and in 1859 the late Mr. J. B. Greenwood published the *Early History of Dewsbury*. There is much information about Dewsbury Church in the above-mentioned books of Mr. J. W. Walker and Mr. Taylor, and the history of the Earls of Warren is given in considerable detail in Watson's *Earls of Warren and Surrey*, and in an article on *The Last Earl of Warenne and Surrey* by Dr. Royston-Fairbank, which appeared in volume xix of the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*. I, therefore, only propose to deal shortly with the ownership of the advowson up to the time of the appropriation of the church in 1349 to St. Stephen's College. At the time of the Norman Conquest the manor and church of Dewsbury were in the hands of the Crown, and shortly afterwards they, with many other churches and manors, were granted to the second Earl Warren. Hunter (*South Yorkshire*, i, 105) gives the date of the grant as between 1091 and 1097, and says it can be collected from the names of the witnesses to the charter. By a grant, without date, the second Earl Warren granted the church of Dewsbury and the chapel of Hartshead, with numerous other Yorkshire churches and chapels, to the Priory of Lewes. This grant was made before 1121, when Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury, confirmed to the Priory of Lewes all its possessions, including the above-named Yorkshire churches, which the confirmation states had already been granted to the Priory. This confirmation is printed in the volume of *Ancient Charters*, published by the Pipe Roll Society in 1888. There was another confirmation by Archbishop Gray in 1221, which is entered in Archbishop Corbridge's Register, 10a, and is printed on page 325 of Archbishop Gray's Register (Surtees Society). In Register Corbridge (fo. 32d) is entered also a confirmation (undated) by Archbishop Geoffrey Plantagenet (1191-1214), and a confirmation by Pope Alexander IV (1254-1261). With all these confirmations the prior and convent of Lewes might fairly contend that Earl Warren's charter was *rata et grata*.

There was, however, a dispute in the year 1266 between the prior and convent of Lewes and John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, respecting the right of presentation to the rectory of Dewsbury,

some particulars of which will be given in a later part of this paper. At present I will only say that the dispute was settled in favour of the prior and convent, who retained the patronage of the church until by charter, dated in the chapter house of Lewes, on the 26 July, 1325 (19 Edward II), and witnessed by Robert de Baldoke, Archdeacon of Middlesex, the King's Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey le Scrope, Chief Justice, Sir William de Bereford and Sir William de Herle, Justices of the King's Bench, and others, Adam, prior of Lewes, and the convent thereof, with the unanimous consent of the chapter, granted the advowsons of the churches of Dewsbury and Wakefield to Sir Hugh le Despenser (son of Sir Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Wynton) and Eleanor, his wife, for the whole life of each of them the same Hugh, son of Hugh, and Eleanor, and after their deaths to Gilbert, their son, and his heirs for ever. There is a memorandum on the charter that the prior went into the Chancery (*cancellariam*) of the Lord King at the church of the Preaching Friars in London on the 31st July in the above-mentioned year, and acknowledged the charter and all its contents. This grant was confirmed by letters patent of the King (Edward II), dated at Haverynge atte Boure 11th August, in the 19th year of his reign, and the letters patent were confirmed by King Edward III by an exemplification dated at Westminster 27th April, 18 Edward III (1344) (Patent Roll, 18 Edw. III, part 1, mem. 18). The Despensers did not long possess the advowsons of Dewsbury and Wakefield, for in 1348 they were transferred to the King (Edw. III), who gave them as part of the endowment of the College of St. Stephen's at Westminster, which was founded by him. The only instrument of transfer to the King of which I am aware, is a Fine of Trinity Term, 22 Edw. III, in which the King, by John de Clone, was plaintiff, and Gilbert le Despenser was deforciant, whereby the latter acknowledged the two advowsons to be the King's, and surrendered them to hold to the King and his heirs for ever. The foundation charter of St. Stephen's College, which vests the two advowsons in the dean and college, is printed in *Dugdale's Monasticon*, vi, p. 1349, and in the *Cathedral Church of Wakefield*, p. 13, and elsewhere, so that it need not be printed here. There is, however, a licence in mortmain for the appropriation of the two churches (Patent Roll, 22 Edw. III, part 2, mem. 3), which does not appear to have been printed, and of which the following is a translation :—

Concerning The king to all etc. Know ye that we have granted licence
churches to be to our beloved in Christ the Dean and Canons and College
appropriated. of our free chapel of St. Stephen prothomartyr in our

palace of Westminster that they may appropriate the churches of Dewesbiry and Wakefelde in the York diocese which are of their advowson (*advocacione*) and when appropriated may hold them to the proper use of them and their successors deans and canons and college of our said chapel for ever without hindrance of us or our heirs, justices, escheators, sheriffs or others and notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain. Witness the king at Westminster the 22nd August (1348).

There is another entry on the Patent Roll for 1348 (22 Edw. III, part 2, mem. 3) :—

Concerning the proctor appointed to carry out the appropriations of the churches of Dewesbiry and Wakefeld.

The king to all etc. Know ye that with the favour of divine clemency we have in our chapel founded within our palace at Westminster in honour of God and Mary the blessed Mother of God and the blessed Stephen the prothomartyr, created and ordained a perpetual dean with twelve secular canons and as many vicars to serve God there for us and our ancestors and successors for ever, to whom we have given (*inter alia*) the patronage or advowsons of the parish churches of Dewesbiry and Wakefeld in part support of the burdens incumbent on them, with licence of taking, holding, and retaining the same to themselves for their own use. We, being willing that our said proctor shall effectually deliver possession in order to carry out the business of the appropriation of the aforesaid churches before the lord William, by the grace of God Archbishop of York, primate of England and his chapter jointly and severally, and for expounding, alleging, and proving our intention and the causes of the appropriations and making, performing, and consenting to the ordination thereof on the indemnity of the said church of York. Moreover doing and dispatching the things which in this matter are incumbent on us to be done, We make and constitute Master Michael de Northburgh, Archdeacon of Suffolk our beloved clerk our proctor, performer of business, and special messenger. Ratifying and confirming whatever shall have been done or dispatched in the premises by the same. Witness the king at Westminster 30th August (1348).

The appropriation of the two churches was duly carried out, and the letters patent of the Archbishop ordaining the two vicarages are almost identically worded *mutatis mutandis*. The Wakefield ordination is dated 20th June, 1349, and is printed in the histories of Mr. Taylor and Mr. Walker, which are referred

to above. The Dewsbury ordination¹ is of the same date, and has never been fully printed. The translation which appeared in the *Wakefield Diocesan Gazette* for May, 1901, is very inaccurate, having evidently been made from an imperfect copy. For these reasons, and because of the many details which it is undesirable to abbreviate or to omit, a full copy and a translation are given, preceded by a somewhat summarised translation of the appropriation by the Archbishop, confirmed by the Chapter of York.²

INSPEXIMUS AND CONFIRMATION BY THE CHAPTER OF YORK OF
THE APPROPRIATION OF DEWSBURY CHURCH.

(Book of Appropriations of the Dean and Chapter of York, fo. 39.)

To all Sons of Holy Mother Church to whom these present letters shall come the Chapter of the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Peter of York (the Dean being in distant parts) send greeting in the sincere embraces of the Saviour. Know ye that we have seen and inspected the letters of the venerable father in Christ the lord William by the grace of God Archbishop of York, primate of England, legate of the Apostolic Seat, with an impression of his seal appended, in the following tenor:—William by divine permission Archbishop etc. to the Dean and College of the free Chapel in the king's palace at Westminster established and founded in honour of God and the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Stephen the protomartyr health, etc. The works of piety which are pleasing to God originate in the giver's munificence through the spontaneous fervour of charity, especially is it fitting to favourably anticipate and assist with care and pastoral solicitude the increase of divine worship and the perpetual support of the labourers in the Lord's field. Your petition lately presented to us stated that since the rents and proceeds with which the College of the said Chapel is at present endowed are so small and slender that the Dean and Canons cannot be fittingly supported from the same nor can they bear the burdens incumbent on them unless there very quickly be provided for them from some other source a more abundant assistance. And the aforesaid lord king, founder etc. taking into consideration the slenderness of the said rents and proceeds has granted the advowson of the church of Dewesbiry of our diocese

¹ The expenses of carrying out the Dewsbury appropriation appear in the accounts of Edward Savage, proctor of the church of Dewsbury, which will possibly form a supplement to this paper.

² As to the relations between the archbishop and the chapter, see Archbishop Gray's Register (Surtees Soc.), Preface, p. xxii.

to the said Dean and College with the intention that the said church shall be appropriated¹ and united to the same Dean and College for their more abundant sustenance and the support of the burdens incumbent on them so that in the spirit of paternal compassion we may carefully and canonically appropriate, annex, and unite, and grant to the use of yourselves and your successors perpetually to be possessed, the aforesaid church of Dewesbiry in which you have the right of patronage from royal grant, as you assert, in aid of divine worship and your more abundant sustenance and the support of the burdens incumbent on you, since evident utility and urgent necessity very greatly demand it. We, therefore, being content with your prayer and considering the proposal of our lord the king to be laudable, meritorious, and pious, and greatly moved by your supplication and earnestness, have caused diligent enquiry to be made on the pretended causes of the appropriation to be made and of the truth thereof, although known and manifest, all persons interested being summoned, with the unanimous and express consent of our beloved sons of the Chapter of the Cathedral Church of York with whom we have had diligent and solemn discussion on these matters, full cognition of the case being granted, moreover the decree being interposed, and other solemnities following which are required in grants and alienations of ecclesiastical things in this way according to the exigency of law and quality of the business; and your submission being given to our ordination thereof, and the order of law being in all things observed, and because we find the contents of your petition to be true, and evident utility and urgent necessity very greatly demand it, the grace of the Holy Spirit being invoked, the parish church of Dewesbiry aforesaid with its rights etc., We by our pontifical authority grant, annex, unite, and incorporate by decree to you the Dean and College and the said Chapel and your successors to be possessed to the proper uses of yourselves and your successors for ever for the increase of divine worship and your more abundant sustenance and the support of the aforesaid burdens so that whether Sir John de Maydenstone² the present rector of the church of Dewesbiry shall continue or retire, of your own authority by this

¹ The question of appropriations is fully discussed in Mallory's *Quare Impedit*, pages 33-46, where are many references to authorities. See also Ayliffe's *Parergon Juris Canonici Anglicani*, p. 86, and Watson's *Clergyman's Law*, p. 190. See also Cutt's *Parish Priests and their People*, chap. vii.

² Mallory (*Quare Impedit*, p. 40) says it was stated in a case which he quotes that an appropriation could not be made except during a vacancy. This difficulty appears, however, to have been surmounted, as in the Dewsbury case.

our grant you may freely take and lawfully retain possession of the same church etc. without any further consent being required of ourselves or our successors or any further licence being sought or obtained. Reserving to our ordination from the fruits, rents, and proceeds of the same church for a perpetual vicar to serve perpetually in the same church and as often as the vicarage shall be vacant to be presented to us and our successors, Archbishops of York for the time being, when the see is full, and when it is vacant to the Dean and Chapter, and when the Dean is absent in distant parts to the same Chapter by the said Dean and College of the aforesaid Chapel, and by us and our successors or the said Dean and Chapter or the said Chapter when the Dean is in distant parts to be admitted and canonically instituted, from which the same vicar may be fittingly maintained and may duly support the burdens incumbent on him. So nevertheless that you the present Dean and Canons of the said Chapel and your successors may be bound in future times for ever in masses and other prayers to be made and celebrated anywhere to pray the most High for the healthy state of us whilst we live and of the present dignitaries and canons of the said Church of York whilst they live, and for our soul and the souls of our successors and of the said dignitaries and canons when we and they shall depart this life. In compensation for the injury to our Church of York and for indemnity of the same Church which of laudable custom hitherto peacefully observed hath been accustomed to receive and now doth receive the fruits and proceeds of vacant benefices and in token of subjection of the church of Dewsbury which no longer will be vacant we reserve¹ an annual property or pension of sixty shillings from the fruits of the same church whereof 40s. to us and our successors etc. and 20s. to the said Dean and Chapter etc.

In testimony and faith of all which things we, William etc. have commanded our present letters to be written and made and signed with the accustomed sign and subscription of John de Aldefeld, by apostolic authority notary public and our within written scribe, and we have caused them to be strengthened with the appension of our seal. Dated and done in our Manor of Ripon the last day of November 1348 and the seventh year of our pontificate. And I John de Aldefeld, clerk, of the York diocese, by apostolic authority notary public, and scribe of the said Venerable Father

¹ As to the reservation of an annual pension on the appropriation of a church as a recompense for loss of profits, see

Cutts, *Parish Priests and their People*, p. 101.

the Lord Archbishop of York together with the venerable and discreet men Masters Gilbert de Welton, canon of York, doctor of laws and chancellor of the Archbishop, Simon de Beckingham, expert in law, the hearer of causes of the Archbishop, Sirs Walter de Hampton of Sprotbye¹ and John de Sutton rectors of two parts of churches of the York diocese, Master William de Fakenham, clerk, of the diocese of Norwich, notary public, and other witnesses called and summoned for the premises, was present at the aforesaid appropriation, annexation, union, and incorporation, reservation of pension, and all and singular the other things above written whilst, as is premised, they were said and done by the Archbishop and in his presence under the year, day, month, and place previously noted, in the first Indiction and the seventh year of the Pontificate of the Most Holy Father in Christ Pope Clement VI, and I did see and hear these things done, and occupied about very many things by the mandate of the said lord Archbishop I have caused to be written and have signed with my accustomed sign in faith and testimony of the premises.

We, therefore, the Chapter of York, the Dean being absent, consent to all and singular the things contained in the said letters of the Archbishop, having had a conference on these matters in our full general Convocation with the Commissioner of the said Venerable Father specially deputed for this purpose and we give our assent and we approve and ratify these things and as far as appertains to us we confirm them by the tenor of these presents, saving² always in all things the rights, liberties and customs of our said Church of York. In testimony etc. we have commanded these present letters to be written and made by John de Synnington, clerk, public notary by apostolic authority, our scribe, and signed with his accustomed sign and subscription and we have caused it to be strengthened by the appending of our seal, Dated and done in the Chapter house of our Church of York 4th December, 1348.

Then follows the notarial certificate of John de Synnington in the usual form, the other witnesses named in the certificate being Master Richard de Hayton, professor of Civil Law, Sir Thomas de Ludham, chamberlain of the Chapter, of Sutton on Derwent in York diocese, and rectors of the churches³ of St. Martin in Conyngstrete, Walter de⁴ Caumpedon, clerk, of the diocese of Worcester.

¹ ? Sprotley, E.R. Yorks.

² For an explanation of this saving clause, see Gray's Register (Surtees Soc.), Preface, p. xxiii.

³ et Sancti Martini in Conyngstrete Ebor ecclesiarum rectoribus.

⁴ Or Camupedon, *i.e.* Camden.

ORDINACIO VICARIE DE DEWSBURY.

(Reg. Zouche 32 b.)

In Dei nomine, Amen. Universis sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis ad quorum noticiam presentes littere pervenerint. Willelmus permissione divina etc. Noverit universitas vestra quod cum nos nuper ad laudem Dei, sui cultus augmentum, et numeri in agro dominico laborantium multiplicacionem, ecclesiam parochialem de Dewesbiry nostre diocesis, per rectorem secularem solitam gubernari, dilectis nobis in Cristo Decano et Collegio libere capelle in palacio excellentissimi principis et domini nostri, domini Edwardi, Dei gratiâ regis Anglie et Francie illustris, apud Westmonasterium, in honorem Dei et B.V.M. matris ejus ac S. Stephani protomartiris constructe et fundate, et successoribus suis ex causis legitimis auctoritate nostra ordinaria et pontificali de consensu dictorum¹ filiorum Capituli ecclesie nostre Cathedralis Beati Petri Ebor. unanimi et expresso, canonice appropriaverimus et in usus suos proprios et successorum suorum concesserimus perpetuo possidendam, reservata ordinacioni nostre de ipsius ecclesie de Dewesbiry fructibus, redditibus, et proventibus pro perpetuo vicario in eadem ecclesia servituro porcione congrua, ex qua idem vicarius congrue sustentari valeat et incumbencia sibi onera debite supportari, prout in aliis litteris nostris patentibus dictis Decano et Collegio super appropriacione hujusmodi confectis plenius continetur. Nos volentes, prout ex officii nostri debito tenemur, pro vicaria in eadem ecclesia de Dewesbiry canonice ordinanda disponere et consulcius providere, quantum cum Deo poterimus in hoc casu, Dei omnipotentis nomine invocato, auctoritate nostra ordinaria et pontificali ad ordinacionem super vicaria dicte ecclesie de Dewesbiry faciendam et porcionibus eidem per nos assignandis perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturis, habita primitus super hiis informacione pleniori per inquisitionem sufficientem de mandato nostro legitime inde factam, procedimus in hunc modum.

In primis ordinamus, statuimus, volumus, et decernimus in hiis scriptis quod in dicta ecclesia de Dewesbiry sit unus perpetuus vicarius secularis, providus et discretus, ad regimen animarum exercendum et gerendum habilis, ydoneus, et honestus, per dictos Decanum et Collegium et successores suos nobis et Archiepiscopis Eboracensibus successoribus nostris qui pro tempore fuerint sede plena, et ea vacante, Decano et Capitulo ejusdem ecclesie nostre Eboracensis, vel, absente Decano, eidem Capitulo ut custodibus

¹ Should be *dilectorum*, as in the Wakefield ordination, but the word is written dcoñ=dictorum.

spiritualitatis ejusdem ecclesie Eboracensis presentandus, ac per nos et successores nostros sede plena, et, ea vacante, per dictos Decanum et Capitulum, vel, absente Decano, per idem Capitulum, ut premittitur, admittendus et instituendus canonice in eadem. Qui quidem vicarius cum diligentia debita curam animarum parochianorum dicte ecclesie de Dewesbiry gerat, habeat, et exerceat et personaliter resideat in eadem. Cujus vicaria ex nostris ordinatione, assignacione pariter, et decreto consistat in porcionibus infrascriptis, videlicet, in uno manso¹ competente cum domibus sufficienter edificatis, scilicet, aula, duabus ad minus cameris, coquina, stabulo, grangia, et una domo pro animalibus et necessariis ipsius vicarii competentibus, sumptibus dictorum Decani et Collegii inveniendis et construendis hac prima vice, cum uno gardino et clausura circumquaque sufficiente quanto vicinius commode fieri poterit ecclesie memorate. Habeat eciam vicarius qui pro tempore fuerit in ecclesia supradicta oblaciones in festis principalibus et aliis anni temporibus et diebus quibuscumque omnes et omnimodas ad dictam ecclesiam de Dewesbiry et capellam de Hertesheued eidem annexam qualitercumque provenientes, mortuaria eciam tam viva quam mortua, necnon decimas quadragesimales quascumque, ac lini, canabi albi, vitulorum, agnorum, pullanorum, porcellorum, apum, cere, mellis, aucarum, pullorum, columbellarum, signorum,² [*sic*] tam in corporibus quam in pecunia numerata, fructuum, herbagii, ac feni gardinorum et croftorum tocus parochie ecclesie memorate, molendinorum quorumcumque tam constructorum quam construendorum, ac omnes et omnimodas obvenciones et minutas decimas in quibuscumque rebus consistent dictis ecclesie et capelle qualitercumque pertinentes; unacum decima lane, quando in pecunia non in velleribus solvitur et debeat exsolvi. Habeat insuper dictus vicarius decimas agnorum, vitulorum, porcellorum, aucarum, et pullorum, ac omnes et omnimodas decimas minores et obvenciones in quibuscumque rebus consistent, ac mortuaria viva et mortua, decima lane quando in velleribus solvetur et debeat exsolvi dumtaxat excepta ecclesie de Dewesbiry predicte nomine alteragii infra parochias de Bradeforth, Heton, Almanbiry, Huderfeld, Birton, et Thornehill ab antiquo debitas et solvi consuetas. Habeat eciam idem vicarius omnes denarios beati Petri et pro pane benedicto de parochianis dicte ecclesie debitos et solvi consuetos, necnon oblaciones quascumque obvenientes in sponsalibus, puri-

¹ When the vicarage was destroyed a few years ago, the building of 1349, in

oak framework, was discovered among the more modern additions.

² cygnorum.

ficacionibus mulierum, et baptismatibus parvulorum ac ceram proveniente in sepulturis et exequiis mortuorum. Ad dictos vero Decanum et Collegium dictam ecclesiam de Dewesbiry in usus proprios, ut premittitur, obtinentes, pertineant et remaneant in futuro terre, prata, redditus, firme, perquisita curiarum, ac omnes et omnimode decime¹ garbarum et feni, preterquam decimam feni gardinorum et croftorum ad vicarium ut premittitur pertinentem, ac lane tocus parochie ecclesie supradicte et ad ipsam ecclesiam qualitercumque et ubicumque spectantis, preterquam decimam lane quando in denariis solvitur que tunc ad vicariam pertineat supradictam. Necnon decime et porciones garbarum de Eccleshill, Halifax, Dalton, Huderfeld, Almanbiry (videlicet in Lokwode), Birton, et Flocton dicte ecclesie de Dewesbiry debite et ab antiquo solvi consue; ac eciam decime herbagii silvarum et parcorum, silve cedue, ferri fodinorum, carbonum subterraneorum, infra parochiam ecclesie de Dewesbiry predictae seu loca decimationis ejusdem ubicumque constituta. Proviso quod in casu quo dicti Decanus et Collegium decimas hujusmodi herbagii silvarum, parcorum, silve cedue, ferri fodinorum, et carbonum recuperaverint et perceperint in futurum in toto vel in parte, quod ex tunc de sic perceptis decimis decimam veram hujusmodi decimarum dicto vicario qui pro tempore fuerit annis singulisolvere teneantur. Dictus insuper vicarius subeat et supportet onera infrascripta, videlicet, solvat procuraciones Archiepiscopo et Archidiacono loci debitas et consuetas, synodalia ac denarios beati Petri. Inveniat eciam unum capellanum in dicta ecclesia de Dewesbiry et alium capellanum in capella de Hertesheued predicta, ac eciam alios ministros ministrantes in divinis in eisdem, prout fieri consuevit et ipsius ecclesie rector invenire hactenus tenebatur suis sumptibus et expensis. Item, luminaria ac lampades tam in ecclesia quam capella predictis, ac panem et vinum pro celebratione divinorum in eisdem et oblata tempore paschali distribuenda in eisdem ecclesia et capella. Cancellos vero earundem ecclesie et capelle ac libros et vestimenta earundem reparare et abluere, quociens opus fuerit, dictus vicarius similiter teneatur. Dicti Decanus et Collegium cancellos dictarum ecclesie et capelle de novo construent, libros et vestimenta pro eisdem ecclesia et capella de novo providere, quociens opus fuerit, teneantur suis sumptibus et expensis. Per hoc tamen dictos Decanum et Collegium

¹ In the version in the *Wakefield Diocesan Gazette*, 'decime garbarum' are throughout rendered tithes of garbage, instead of tithes of garbs or sheaves. I do not find that the Church claimed tithes

of garbage, although, if a writer in the *Contemporary Review* for June, 1907, on "Priests and People before the Reformation," is to be believed, she made some very strange claims,

ad invencionem librorum et vestimentorum, que per parochianos debeant et consueverant inveniri, vel vicarium supradictum ad reparacionem eorundem non intendimus onerare. Decimas eciam papales et regales, cum occurrerint, necnon procuraciones cardinalium ac apostolice sedis legatorum ac nunciorum quorumcumque, quociens ipsarum solucio imineat, integraliter nomine dicte ecclesie de Dewesbiry prefati Decanus et Collegium agnoscere et solvere teneantur. Cetera vero onera ordinaria et extraordinaria, si que imineant in futurum, ad dictum vicarium spectent et debeant pertinere. Quos quidem mansum, proventus, decimas, oblationes, ac obvenciones supradictas pro congrua sustentacione vicarii, ut premititur, limitatas ordinamus, volumus, et pronunciamus pertinere debere ad perpetuum vicarium in dicta ecclesia de Dewesbiry perpetuis futuris temporibus serviturum, et ipsas et earum quamlibet exnunc eidem vicarie plenarie assignamus. Decime vero majores garbarum et feni, redditus firmarum, perquisita curiarum, et cetera emolumenta quecumque dicte ecclesie pertinentia pro porcione dictorum Decani et Collegii superius limitata eisdem Decano et Collegio et successoribus suis ex hiis nostris ordinacione, assignacione pariter, et decreto remaneant et pertineant integraliter perpetuis temporibus pro futuris.

In quorum omnium testimonium atque fidem nos, Willelmus, Eboracensis Archiepiscopus supradictus, litteras nostras superscriptam ordinacionem continentes fieri mandavimus has patentes quas nostri sigilli appensione fecimus communiri.

Dat' in manerio nostro Ripon', vicesimo die mensis Junii anno Domini millesimo ccc^{mo} quadragesimo nono et pontificatus nostri septimo.

[*Translation.*]

In the name of God, Amen. To all the sons of Holy Mother Church to whose notice the present letters shall come. William, by divine permission etc. Know your whole body, that whereas we lately, to the praise of God, the increase of his worship, and the multiplication of the labourers in the Lord's field, from lawful causes by our ordinary and pontifical authority, with the unanimous and express assent of our beloved¹ sons of the chapter of our Cathedral of the Blessed Peter of York, have canonically appropriated the parish church of Dewesbiry of our diocese which has been accustomed to be governed by a secular rector to our beloved

¹ The word in the register is *deor* = 'dilectorum,' the chapter not having been dictorum, but it is evidently a mistake for previously mentioned.

in Christ the Dean and College of the free Chapel constructed and founded in the palace of our most excellent prince and lord, the lord Edward by the grace of God the illustrious king of England and France, at Westminster, to the honour of God and the Blessed Virgin Mary his Mother and St. Stephen the Protomartyr, and to their successors, and to the proper use of them and their successors have granted (the same) to be held for ever ; there being reserved for our ordination from the fruits, rents, and produce of the same church of Dewesbiry for a perpetual vicar to serve in the same church a fitting portion from which the same vicar may be suitably supported and the burdens incumbent on him be duly borne as in our other letters patent to the said Dean and College made concerning this appropriation is more fully contained. We, being willing, as from the duty of our office we are bound, to dispose and advisedly to provide for the vicarage canonically to be ordained in the same church of Dewesbiry, as much as with the help of God we are able in this case, the name of Almighty God being invoked, by our ordinary and pontifical authority for the ordination to be made concerning the vicarage of the said church of Dewesbiry and the perpetual portions to be assigned thereto by us to continue in future times, full information having been first obtained on this matter by a sufficient inquisition lawfully made thereof of our mandate, do proceed in this manner.

In the first place, we ordain, order, will, and decree in these writings that in the said church of Dewesbiry there may be a perpetual secular vicar, circumspect and discreet, to exercise and have the cure of souls, able, fit, and honest, to be presented by the said Dean and College and their successors to us and the Archbishops of York, our successors who for the time shall be in the full see, and that being vacant, to the Dean and Chapter of our same Church of York, or, the Dean being absent, to the same Chapter as custodians of the spirituality of the same church of York, and by us and our successors, the see being full, and that being vacant, by the said Dean and Chapter, or the Dean being absent, by the same Chapter, as is premised, to be admitted and instituted canonically therein. Which said vicar with due diligence shall have, hold, and exercise the cure of souls of the parishioners of the said church of Dewesbiry and personally reside in the same place. Whose vicarage of our ordination, assignation, and decree shall consist in the within written portions, viz. in a competent manse with sufficient buildings, that is to say a hall, two chambers at least,

a kitchen, a stable, a grange, and a house for animals and suitable necessities for the same vicar to be found and constructed for this first turn at the expense of the said Dean and College, with a garden and a sufficient fence all round, as near as can be made to the said church. Also let the vicar who for the time shall be in the abovesaid church have all and all manner of oblations¹ at the principal feasts and other seasons and days belonging to the said church of Dewesbiry and the chapel of Herteshewed annexed thereto, mortuaries² also both quick and dead, moreover all kinds of Lent³ tithes, and the tithes⁴ of flax, white hemp, calves, lambs, foals, young pigs, bees, wax, honey, geese, chickens, pigeons, swans, as well in kind as in cash, fruits, herbage, and hay of the gardens and crofts of the whole parish of the said church, mills of whatever kind as well built as to be built, and all and all manner of obventions¹ and small tithes in whatsoever things they consist, in any way apper-

¹ Oblations or obventions were offerings made by the pious faithful to God and the Church. Besides Easter dues there were altar oblations, which the priest had for saying mass; oblations which were given by wills of the faithful to the Church; oblations for the dead which were given at burials; oblations given by penitents; and pentecostals, which were made at Pentecost by parishioners to their parish priest and by daughter churches to the mother church.

² A mortuary was a customary gift claimed by the parish priest on the death of a parishioner in satisfaction for tithes forgotten. The claim was generally for the second best animal, the best being taken as a heriot by the lord of the manor. On this subject see *Lyndwood*, p. 19 *et seq.* Lyndwood says on page 184, quoting a constitution of Archbishop Winchelsey, "If the deceased shall have left three or more animals, and the best shall be due to another, the next in value shall be for the church"—so that if a man left three 'beasts,' the lord would take one, the priest would take one, and one would be left for the widow and children. Oxen received for mortuaries are now and then accounted for in the Account Rolls of Dewsbury rectory, e.g. in the account for 1348-9 the receiver accounts for 6s. 3d. received on the sale of an ox, the mortuary of a parishioner; and for 25s. received for five cows sold, being mortuaries of divers parishioners of Dewsbury and Herteshede; and for 8s. received for three young oxen (*boviculis*), sold as mortuaries; and for 16d. received for one calf sold as a mortuary. The law as to

mortuaries and corpse presents was considerably altered and modified by the statute 21 Hen. VIII, c. 6. As to mortuaries, see (*inter alia*) Ayliffe's *Parergon Juris Canonici Anglicani*, p. 378.

³ Lent tithes, *Decimæ Quadragesimales*, also styled *Quadragesimalia*. In former days it was the custom for people to visit their mother church on Mid-Lent Sunday and to make their offering at the high altar, and the like devotion was again observed in Whitsun week. But as the processions and oblations at Whitsuntide were sometimes commuted into a rated payment of pentecostals, so the Lent or Easter offerings were changed into a customary rate called *Quadragesimalia* and *Denarii Quadragesimales*, also *Lietare Jerusalem* (Jacob's *Law Dictionary*).

⁴ It is impossible to compress into a note all that should be said on the subject of tithes. I must therefore refer the reader to some of the many books on the subject, such as Lyndwood, *de Decimis et Oblationibus*; Phillimore, *Ecclesiast. Law*, 2nd ed., ii, 1147; Cripps, *Law of the Church and Clergy*, 6th ed., p. 285; Shelford, *On Tithes*; Ayliffe, *Parergon*, p. 504; Watson, *Clergyman's Law*, chap. xlv; Mallory, *Quare Impedit*; and Bishop Gibson, *Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani*, 2nd ed., p. 662. A careful study of these books will tell an ordinary inquirer as much as he will care to know about the subject of tithes, and if he wants a little amusement he may refer to the articles in the *Contemporary Review* for June and July, 1907, on 'Priests and People before the Reformation.'

taining to the said church and chapel, together with the tithes of wool when it is paid and ought to be paid in money and not in fleeces. Moreover let the said vicar have the tithes of lambs, calves, young pigs, geese, and chickens, and all and all manner of smaller tithes and obventions in whatsoever things they consist, and mortuaries quick and dead, from ancient times due and accustomed to be paid to the church of Dewesbiry aforesaid in the name of altarage¹ within the parishes of Bradeforth, Heton, Almonbiry, Huderfeld, Birton, and Thornehill, except the tithe of wool when it is paid and ought to be paid in the fleece. Let the same vicar have also all pence of the blessed Peter² and for holy bread³ due and accustomed to be

¹ The term 'altarage' is rather difficult to define. Primarily it was an emolument arising to the priest from oblations *ratione altaris*. It is a word generally inserted in the ordinations of vicarages. In a larger sense it comprises all the small tithes which vicars have for their maintenance. (See Ayliffe, *Parergon*, p. 60.) At Dewsbury the payments from the daughter churches appear to have been considered altarage. Lent tithes and oblations had some points of resemblance to altarage in its primary meaning.

² *Peter Pence* (*Denarii Sancti Petri*), Denier Sein Piere, otherwise called in the Saxon *Rome feoh*, i.e. the fee due to Rome, was a tribute, or rather alms, given by Ina, King of the West Saxons, in his pilgrimage at Rome in the year 725. And the like was given by Offa, King of the Mercians, in the year 794. But it is said not to be as a tribute to the Pope, but for the sustentation of the English School or College at Rome, and it was called Peter pence because collected on the day of St. Peter ad Vincula, and was a penny for every house. King Edgar's laws contain a constitution concerning this money. It was prohibited by Edw. III and by statute 25 Hen. VIII, but it was revived 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, and was wholly abrogated by 1 Elizabeth, c. 1. It was also called Rome scot and Rome penny. (Jacob, *Law Dictionary*, s.v. Peter pence, Rome scot. See also Thorpe, *Ancient Laws and Institutes of England*, both volumes, under the heads of Peter pence and Rome feoh.)

³ Holy bread or holy loaf, *Panis Dominicus* or *Benedictus*, was blessed by the priest after mass, and cut up and distributed amongst the people. It is not to be confused with housel bread. It was customary in early times for the receivers to carry home the holy bread. See Myrc, *Instructions for Parish Priests*, p. 89, and

Cutts, *Parish Priests and their People*, p. 235. Housel bread was bread used in the holy communion in the form of thin round cakes, stamped with some sacred device or monogram. It was also known as altar bread, which was of two kinds, the larger called singing bread, because used at the singing of the mass, and the smaller, called houseling bread, was used at the communion of the people. See Myrc as above, p. 69. Other names were 'oflete' and 'obley.' See (*inter alia*) Rock, *Church of Our Fathers*, new ed., i, 110-124; Maskell, *Ancient Liturgy of the Church of England*, 2nd ed., pp. 32-3; and page xii of the Introduction in volume iii of *The Durham Account Rolls* (Surtees Soc.). For 'holy cake' and 'God cake,' see *Life in an Old English Town*, pp. 82 and 103. Another bread sometimes used for altar bread appears to have been 'therf bread,' *panis sine fermento*. See *Piers Plowman*, Skeat's edition, ii, 117. There were many other kinds of bread in ordinary use, e.g. fine kinds of white bread were simnel bread, manchet bread, main bread, or pain demaigne (as to which see *N. E. D.*, s. v. manchet maine, cockit), wastel bread, coket, and clere matyn; common kinds of brown bread were tourte, trete, and bis; then there were oat or haver cake; also tempesd, which was made of fine flour passed through a tempse or sieve; and horse bread or *panis equinus*, *panis militaris*, and hounds' bread. Vantage bread is also mentioned in the Wakefield Court Rolls for Whit-week, 2 Edw. II, and whole bread at a court held 6 Nov., 3 Edw. III. See also Chambers, *Book of Days*, i, 119, for a description of various kinds of bread and the making and sale in the Middle Ages. The Assize of Bread and Ale, 51 Hen. III, stat. 1, mentions several kinds of bread. There is a rare tract, by John Powell, printed in London

paid from the parishioners of the said church. Moreover the offerings whatsoever coming from marriages, purifications of women, and baptisms of little children and wax coming at funerals and the burials of the dead. To the said Dean and College obtaining, as is premised, the said church of Dewesbiry to their own use shall pertain and remain in future the lands, meadows, rents, farms, perquisites of Courts, and all and all manner of tithes of sheaves and hay, except the tithe of hay of gardens and crofts pertaining to the vicar, as is premised, and of wool of the whole parish of the abovesaid church and to the same church howsoever and everywhere belonging, except the tithe of wool when paid in money which then shall belong to the abovesaid vicar. Moreover the tithes¹ and portions of sheaves of Eccleshill, Halifax, Dalton, Huderfeld, Almanbiry (namely in Lokwode), Birton, and Flocton due to the said church of Dewesbiry and from ancient times accustomed to be paid. And also the tithes of herbage, of woods, of parks, of fallen wood, of iron-mines, and of subterraneous coal within the parish of the aforesaid church of Dewesbiry or the places of tithing thereof wherever fixed, provided that in a case in which the said Dean and College shall in future have recovered and received in the whole or in part such tithes of herbage, woods, parks, fallen wood, iron-mines, and coals, that from thence they shall be bound to pay from the tithes so received a true tenth of such tithes to the vicar for the time being in every year. Moreover the said vicar shall sustain and support the within written burdens, namely, he shall pay the due and accustomed procurations² to the Archbishop and the Archdeacon of the place, the synodals³ and the pence of the blessed Peter. Let him

in 1615, under the title of "Assize of Bread. Together with sundry good and needfull ordinances for Bakers, Brewers, Inholders, Victualers, Vintners, and Butchers; and also other Assizes in Weights and Measures, which by the Lawes of their Realme are commanded to bee observed and kept by all manner of persons." This tract gives particulars of the laws affecting food and drink; and it contains woodcuts illustrating the progress of flour from the miller to the baker's shop. York was formerly celebrated for its main bread, the baking of which was said to be "an auncient mistery used in this cittie and in no other cities of this kingdom." (Cartwright's *Chapters of Yorkshire History*, p. 281.)

¹ Information on these tithes will appear in the Account Roll of the Rectory, which will be printed later.

² Procurations are certain sums of

money which parish priests are supposed to pay yearly to the bishop or archdeacon, *ratione visitationis*, but which nowadays are frequently paid by the churchwardens. They were anciently paid in necessary victuals for the visitor and his attendants, but afterwards turned into money. Complaints were often made of the excessive charges of the procurations, which were prohibited by several Councils and Bulls. In a Bull of Pope Clement IV it is stated that the archdeacon of Richmond, visiting the diocese, travelled with 103 horses, 21 dogs, and 3 hawks, to the great oppression of religious houses, &c. The procurations of cardinals, legates, and nuncios were a similar kind of provision for those dignitaries on their official journeys.

³ Synodal is a tribute or payment supposed to be made by the clergy at the Easter visitation to the bishop or arch-

find also a chaplain for the said church of Dewesbiry, and another chaplain for the aforesaid chapel of Hertesheued, and also other ministers serving in divine things in the same (church and chapel) as has been accustomed to be done and as the rector of the same church has hitherto been bound to find at his own cost and expense. Item, let the said vicar be likewise bound (to find) lights and lamps in both church and chapel aforesaid, and bread and wine for celebration of the divine (offices), and oblations to be distributed at Easter time in the same church and chapel, and to repair and wash the chancels of the same church and chapel and the books and vestments thereof as often as necessary. Let the said Dean and College rebuild the chancels of the said church and chapel and be bound to provide new books and vestments for the same church and chapel as often as necessary at their cost and expense. By this, however, we do not intend to burden the said Dean and College with the finding of books and vestments which ought and have been accustomed to be found by the parishioners, or the vicar with the repair thereof. Also the papal¹ and royal tenths when they shall occur, moreover the procurations² of cardinals and legates of the apostolic seat and nuncios whomsoever as often as payment thereof shall chance in the name of the said church of Dewesbiry let the Dean and College be entirely bound to acknowledge and pay. But the other burdens both ordinary and extraordinary, if any shall chance in future, shall belong and ought to pertain to the said vicar. Which said manse, revenues, tithes, oblations, and obventions limited as a suitable maintenance for the vicar, as is premised, we ordain, will, and pronounce to pertain and be due to a perpetual vicar who shall serve in the said church of Dewesbiry in future times for ever, and them and each of them we fully assign to the same vicar from this time forth. But let the greater tithes of sheaves and hay, farm rents, perquisites of court, and other

deacon, but now more frequently paid by the churchwardens. It is styled synodal because it used frequently to be given *in synodo*.

¹ *First fruits* of benefices have their origin in the feudal custom of relief incident to all feudal tenures. Relief was a sum of money paid to the lord by the heir on first coming to the estate. The Popes claimed to be feudal lords of the Church, and to have the first year's profits of the benefice upon the institution of the incumbent. The tenths, decimæ, or dismes, were the tenth part of the annual income of each living, which was also claimed by the Holy See under a misapprehension of

the precept of the Levitical Law, which directs that the Levites should offer the tenth part of their tithes as a heave-offering to the Lord, and give it to Aaron the high priest. This claim was resisted, but gradually conceded, and from time to time (*e.g.* in 1253 and 1288) both first fruits and tenths were granted to the Crown. The tenths were styled Papal Dismes or Decimæ when paid to the Pope, and regal when paid to the Crown. They are both now in possession of Queen Anne's Bounty. See Cripps, *Law of the Church and Clergy*, p. 353, for a good chapter on the subject.

² See note 2, page 388, *ante*.

emoluments whatsoever pertaining to the said church above limited as the portion of the said Dean and College remain and pertain to the same Dean and College by this our ordination, assignment, and decree entirely for future times for ever.

In testimony and faith of all which things we, William, Archbishop of York, abovenamed, have commanded these our letters patent to be made, containing the above written ordination, and which we have caused to be secured by the appending of our seal.

Dated in our Manor of Ripon the 20th day of the month of June anno Domini 1349 and the 7th of our Pontificate.

The church of Dewsbury continued in the hands of the Dean and College of St. Stephen's, and they presented the vicars until the Suppression.¹ The College was surrendered 1 Edward VI, and the rectory of Dewsbury remained in possession of the Crown until 4 James I, when, with the exception of the advowsons of the vicarages, and subject to a reserved rent of £97 10s. out of the two rectories of Wakefield and Dewsbury, these two rectories and their rectory manors and other possessions, with several other rectories, etc., were granted to William Vernon of Soothill, in the parish of Dewsbury, gentleman, and Christopher Naylor of Wakefield, gentleman, who were trustees on behalf of Sir George Savile of Thornhill. Since the grant to Vernon and Naylor the rectory has frequently changed owners, and the possessions have from time to time been sold, until now there is little but a bare title vested in the trustees of the late Mr. Arthur Sutcliffe Marriott.

I must now say something about the rectors.

¹ For a good specimen of the curses pronounced on the spoilers of monastic institutions, see Spelman, *History and Fate of Sacrilege*, 2nd ed., p. 336.

PART II.—THE RECTORS.

Sacerdos debet esse almus, a peccatis segregatus,
 Rector, et non raptor, speculator, et non spiculator,
 Dispensator et non dissipator, pius in iudicio, justus in consilio,
 Devotus in choro, stabilis in ecclesia,
 Sobrius in cena, tacens in choro,
 Prudens in leticia, purus in consciencia,
 Assiduus in oracione, humilis in congregacione,
 Virilis in tentacione, patiens in adversitate,
 Lenis in prosperitate,
 Dives in virtutibus, misericors in actibus,
 Sapiens in sermone, verax in predicacione.

Hec ait Bernardus.¹

It will be seen in the following pages that the rectors of Dewsbury did not strictly follow the above precepts or the example of Chaucer's "poure persoun of a toun." Dewsbury was a rich living, and its rectors did not obtain the appointment by merit but by favour, and sometimes when they were poorly qualified for the position. We find some of illegitimate birth, and obtaining dispensations from the Pope to hold the living; others were leading immoral lives; others were in minor orders, and were from time to time obtaining leave of absence for the alleged purpose of study. John de Warren, an illegitimate son of the seventh Earl Warren, in addition to his other faults, farmed out the property of the church, was frequently involved in litigation, and incurred the rebuke of the archbishop. Another rector, Simon de Balderstone, who held the office of steward of the Manor of Wakefield contrary to the rules of the Church, which possibly had been relaxed in his favour,² was removed by Earl Warren from that office for breach of duty, and the last rector of all, John de Maydenstone, appears to have been a party to the appropriation of the church to St. Stephen's College, by resigning the living in exchange for a canonry in the College. Possibly he had to submit to the King's wishes in this respect, and, therefore, excuse may be made for him; but on the whole the rectors of Dewsbury present a rather unedifying spectacle,

¹ This "character of the good priest" (*conditiones boni sacerdotis*) is taken from a foot-note in vol. iii, p. 249, of the *Lincoln Cathedral Statutes*, published at the Cambridge University Press in 1897,

and it is said to appear in the Sarum Breviary of 1499.

² He was the archbishop's steward of his liberties, manors, lands, &c., and auditor of accounts.

and they seem to have followed the manners of the times rather than the example of Chaucer's "poure persoun," who

Sette nat his benefice to hyre,
And leet his sheep encombred in the myre,
And ran to London, unto Sëynt Poules,
To seken him a chaunterie for soules.

In the following pages will be found several instances of trafficking in livings, pluralism, and farming out livings permitted by the archbishop, and sometimes by the pope.

The following is a list of the rectors so far as they are known.

RECTORS OF DEWSBURY.

Ric. I (1189-99)—KETEL. See Assize Roll for Yorkshire, Easter Term, 30 Hen. III (1246), where, in a dispute between Odo, parson of Dewsbury, and John de Hetton, respecting land in Dewsbury, Odo pleaded that his predecessor, Ketel, was seized thereof in right of his church in the time of Richard I.

1225—JOHN DE DEWSBURY, } Joint rectors. See grant of
ODO DE RICHMOND, } chantry to Henry de Seyvill.
John de Dewsbury was dead in August, 1230, leaving Odo sole rector. The latter was living in 1246. See his law case above-mentioned.

10 Jan., 1266-7—WILLIAM DE REDEMELD presented by the prior and convent of Lewes, and instituted on this date.

1292-3—THOMAS COKE, mentioned as parson in Assize Roll, Hilary Term, 21 Edw. I, 1292-3, in a dispute concerning Flockton tithes. He was steward of the Manor of Wakefield.

14 Aug., 1294—JOHN DE WARREN, instituted on presentation of the prior and convent of Lewes. He seems to have been presented in or before July, 1293, when only a sub-deacon, and to have resigned about 1325.

15 Jan., 1325-6—RICHARD DE MOSELEY, instituted on presentation of Hugh le Despenser on the resignation of John de Warren.

2 April, 1334—JOHN DE WODEHOUSE, instituted on exchange with Richard de Moseley.

9 May, 1334—SIMON DE BALDERSTON, by exchange with John de Wodehouse. Simon was steward of the Archbishop of York and also of Earl Warren.

29 July, 1348—JOHN DE MAYDENSTONE, who became a canon of St. Stephen's College, Westminster, when Dewsbury church was appropriated to that College.

The first rector whose name is known was one Ketel, who held the rectory in the reign of Richard I (Sept., 1189, to April, 1199), and whose name occurs in an Assize Roll for Yorkshire, Easter Term, 30 Hen. III, 1246, an extract from which is printed hereafter. By this roll it appears that in a dispute between Odo, parson of Dewsbury, and one John de Hetton, as to whether 30 acres of land in Dewsbury belonged to the church in free alms or frankalmoign, or were the property of John de Hetton. Odo pleaded that one Ketel, his predecessor, was seized of the land in right of his church in the time of King Richard I. This is the only information which we have about Ketel. A clerk of that name wrote an account of the Miracles of St. John of Beverley some time between 1100 and 1150.¹

In the year 1225, as will be seen later, John de Dewsbury and Odo de Richmond were joint rectors, but John appears to have been dead in 1230, for on the 29th August (4 kal. Sept.) of that year, in consequence of a mediety of the church of Dewesbire being vacant owing to the death of John de Dewesbire, the archbishop consolidated the parts (Archbishop Gray's Register, page 37). This entry on the Register, however, does not quite agree with an entry in the same Register (page 41) directing a consolidation *when a mediety becomes vacant* by the death of John de Dewesbire.

The following interesting document, which mentions John de Dewsbury and Odo de Richmond as joint rectors in 1225, is copied from the Hunter MSS. in the British Museum.²

Omnibus etc. Johannes de Dewsbury et Odo de Richmond, persone de Dewsbury, salutem. Noverint etc. nos concessisse Henrico de Seyvill, parochiano nostro, cantariam in capella sua de Guthlaker³ que sita est in curia sua ibidem infra limites parochie nostre, salvo in omnibus jure ecclesie nostre. Et dictus Henricus et heredes sui ecclesie nostre et nobis annum redditum 22 denariorum in festo Omnium Sanctorum apud Deusbiri, nomine subjectionis capelle ejusdem persolvent; ita, videlicet, quod si aliquando in solutione ejusdem redditus cessaverit vel dampnum vel prejudicium aliquod ecclesie nostre evenerit occasione cantarie in predicta capella, decanus Ebor, in quem ipse et nos consensimus, habeat plenam et perpetuam potestatem compellendi eum ad condignam satisfactionem per censuram ecclesiasticam sine lite. Ad quod

¹ See *Yorkshire Schools*, vol. i, pp. xxxix, 80^c (Rec. Series, Y.A.S.), and

Raine's *Historians of the Church of York*, vol. i, pp. liv, 293.

² Additional MSS., 24,471, fo. 126.

³ Gudelagesarc in Domesday book.

fideliter observandum, idem Henricus se et heredes suos nobis in perpetuum obligavit, renunciando privilegio fori et appellationis. T[estibus] Rob. de Winton canonico Ebor., W^o de Sothill, Johanne de Tilli, Germano de Thornhill, persona, Johanne de Heton, Petro de Birton, clerico, Johanne de Quornby, Michael de Sotehill, Johanne de Thornhill et aliis. Dat. apud Ebor prima secunda feria Quadregesime A^o Gracie 1225 (9 Hen. III).

Mr. Hunter says:—This is copied by N[athaniel] J[ohnston] from an original into his history of the house of Savile.

The following is a translation of the Grant of the Chantry:—

To all etc. John de Dewsbury and Odo de Richmond, parsons of Dewsbury, health. Know etc. that we have granted to Henry de Seyvill,¹ our parishioner, a chantry in his chapel of Guthlaker² (Golcar) which is situate in his house (*curia*)³ there within the limits of our parish; saving in all things the right of our church. And the said Henry and his heirs shall pay to our church and to us the yearly rent of 22 pence on the feast of All Saints at Deusbiri, in the name of subjection of the same chapel. But so that if at anytime he shall cease to pay the same rent, or any injury or prejudice shall happen to our church by reason of the chantry in the aforesaid chapel, the dean of York, on whom he and we have agreed, may have full and perpetual power of compelling him to fitting satisfaction by ecclesiastical censure without litigation. And faithfully to observe that, the same Henry hath bound himself and his heirs to us for ever, renouncing the privilege of court and appeal. Witnesses as above. Dated at York the evening of the first Sunday of Lent in the year of Grace 1225, 9 Hen. III.

There is a difficulty about the date, as to which the copyist has probably made a mistake, *Prima feria* means Sunday and *secunda feria* means Monday. If *prima secunda feria* is not a mistake in copying, I take it to mean the evening of Sunday at or after vespers, when the ecclesiastical Sunday had ended and Monday had commenced, according to ecclesiastical reckoning. It has been suggested to me that the proper reading is *prima feria secundæ septimanæ quadragesimæ*, the meaning of which would be, Sunday

¹ Henry Savile, son of John Savile and Agnes daughter of Sir Roger Aldwark, married Agnes daughter and heiress of John Golcar (Foster's *Yorkshire Pedigrees*, Savile of Thornhill).

² Whether this chapel was dedicated to St. Guthlac, and so gave its name to Guthlac's Ker, it is not possible now to

say. As to domestic chapels, see Cutts, *Parish Priests and their People*, chap. xxvii. There are several grants of chapels or oratories in Archbishop Gray's Register.

³ *Curia* here appears to mean a house, perhaps manor house. It has many meanings. See Du Cange and other authorities.

of the second week of Lent. It is impossible to say which reading is correct, and we can only be certain that the document was dated some time during Lent, 1225.

It has been suggested that the grant of a chantry by the rectors of Dewsbury to Henry Savile, without papal or archiepiscopal authority, is an evidence of the high position and great power of the rectors at the time of the grant. I do not, however, think that such an assumption can be safely accepted, for it is quite possible that the grant may have been confirmed by the archbishop, and that the confirmation has not been preserved. In support of this theory, I would point out that the archbishop, on 24 September, 1235, confirmed the grant which the rector of Marnham had made to Sir Robert de Lexinton and the Lady Olive de Montbegon of a chantry in the chapel within their house at Marnham (*infra curiam suam apud Marnham*).¹ The archbishop seems to have desired to encourage the establishment of chapels, chantries, and oratories, and several entries on such matters are to be found in his Registers. In 1233 he obtained a letter from Pope Gregory IX,² advising him to encourage the building of chapels and oratories, the reason given being that many parishes in the diocese of York were so large, and the parishioners so scattered, that the latter could not attend divine service without great inconvenience, and it often happened that when a priest was summoned to visit the sick, before he could arrive the sick person died without *viaticum* and without confession. Taking these matters into consideration, there seems no doubt that the grant of the oratory to Henry Savile would have the archbishop's full approval, and that there was nothing unusual in the grant. This Henry Savile appears to have been the first of the name at Golcar, and to have acquired the Golcar estate by marriage with Agnes, daughter and heiress of John of Golcar.

Odo, rector of Dewsbury, has been presumed to be the person of that name, sometimes styled Odo de Richmond, who is frequently mentioned in Archbishop Gray's Register, and who was scribe and chaplain of that prelate. The difficulty is that Odo is not described in the Register as parson of Dewsbury, but in November, 1231, he was instituted³ to the fourth part of the Church of Clayworth, Notts., "we having given him the other three before," and in April, 1231, he obtained

¹ Gray's Register, p. 71.

² *Ibid.*, p. 167.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 41.

a dispensation from the pope (Gregory IX) in the shape of a letter¹ addressed by the pope to the archbishop, in which the pope says: "Our beloved son Oddo, thy clerk, has represented to us that since heretofore by the authority of the letters of pope Honorius (III) he had obtained dispensation to acquire one other benefice beyond that which he had, provided that defect of birth did not stand in the way, and he, not expecting such a condition, had obtained a benefice having cure of souls annexed. But since he was born of a bachelor and spinster (*de soluto genitus et soluta*) he hath prayed us mercifully to dispense etc., and we being willing etc., provided he is not an imitator of the paternal incontinence, extend to him the grace that is asked." There is nothing to show what was the benefice which he already possessed as mentioned in the dispensation. He already held Clayworth, but whether he held Dewsbury, or whether another man of the same name was rector, is not clear.

Odo, parson of Dewsbury, Richard, parson of Birstall, Sir John de Thornhill, and others, witness a deed, amongst the Rufford Abbey muniments, dated 11 kal. July (21 June), 1242, whereby William, son of Henry de Rutonest, is bound to his lord, Sir John de Sothille and to Lady Alice, his wife, to the conditions specified therein. And because he had no seal of his own he had prayed that the seal of Sir Thomas Bellew (*de Bella Aqua*) should be affixed.

The following extracts from the Assize Rolls for 1246 give particulars of some law cases in which Odo was concerned, including the case in which his predecessor, Ketel, is mentioned:—

Assize Roll, 1045 (A.D. 1246).

(Mem. 13 or 14*b*.)

Assisa venit recognitura si Eudo persona de Dewesbury injuste et sine judicio disseisivit Johannem del Hill de libero tenemento suo in Dewesbury post primam etc. Et unde queritur quod disseisivit eum de dimidia roda prati cum pertinenciis. Et Eudo non venit set Elias ballivus ejus venit et respondet pro eo et nichil dicit quare assisa remaneat. Et Elias de Gumereshale unus recognitorum non venit. Ideo in misericordia.

Jurati dicunt quod predictus Odo disseisivit predictum Johannem de predicto prato quod posuit in visu suo. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Johannes recuperet seisinam suam per visum juratorum et Odo in misericordia per plegiam 12^d.

¹ Gray's Register, p. 164.

(Mem. 27 dorso or 28b dorso.)

Jurata venit recognitura utrum triginta acre terre cum pertinentiis in Dewesbury sint libera elemosina pertinens ad ecclesiam de Dewesbury unde Odo est persona an laicum feodum Johannis de Hetton. Et unde idem Odo dicit quod quidam Ketel predecessor suus fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo et jure ecclesie sue tempore regis Ricardi avunculi domini regis qui nunc est capiendū inde explecias ad valenciam etc.

Et Johannes venit et defendit jus ecclesie sue quin etc. et seisinam et totum, etc. Et dicit quod nullus predecessor predicti Odonis persona predictae ecclesie umquam fuit in seisina de predicta terra ut de suo separali. Quia dicit quod posuit in visu suo quendam boscum qui continet circiter centum acras et nescivit assignare aliquem certum locum ubi peciit predictas 30 acras. Et jurati requisiti quid posuit in visu suo, dicunt quod totum predictum boscum. Et quia nescivit assignare locum ubi peciit versus eum predictas 30 acras ut suum separale, consideratum est quod predictus Johannes inde sine die et Odo perquirat sibi versus eum per aliud breve si voluerit. Et sit in misericordia pro falso clamore.

(Mem. 28d.)

Assisa venit recognitura si Adam de Mirifeud injuste et sine judicio disseisivit predictum Odonem de communa pasture sue in Dewesbury que pertinet ad liberum tenementum suum in eadem villa post primam etc. Et unde queritur quod predictus Adam levavit quoddam fossatum et inclusit quendam parcum, per quod fossatum impeditur quominus possit fugare averia sua ad predictam pasturam suam.

Et Adam venit et nichil dicit quare assisa remaneat, nisi tantum quod predictus Odo numquam fuit inde in seisina. Jurati dicunt quod predictus Adam non disseisivit predictum Odonem de predicta communa injuste etc., sicut breve dicit, quia dicunt quod ipse utitur predicta communa post blada asportata, et illa pascit cum averiis suis. Et ideo consideratum est quod predictus Adam inde sine die et Odo nichil capiat per assisam istam et sit in misericordia pro falso clamore etc. per plegium Rogeri Alain et Johannis de Wresne.

Then comes a very interesting case about the Church of Burton (Kirkburton), which greatly conflicts with the list of rectors of Kirkburton printed by an anonymous writer in the *Wakefield Diocesan Gazette*, viii, 72, and with some entries in Archbishop Gray's Register. I will give these first,

RECTORS OF KIRKBURTON,

According to *Wakefield Diocesan Gazette*, viii, 72.

Instituted		Patron
Ante 1230.	Richard de Birstall . . .	not known.
24 Jan., 1230.	Jordanus de Hampton .	Archbishop by lapse
25 Feb., 1248.	Will. de London . . .	Prior and convent of Lewes.
„ „	Will. de Newark (died)	
19 Sept., 1286.	¹ Reginald de St. Albans .	Archbishop by lapse.
12 Sept., 1288. ²	Jac. de Styркеley . . .	do.
30 May, 1299. ³	Robert de Barneby . .	Idem.
24 Jan., 1311.	Tho: de Tynwell . . .	Oliver, rector of Wakefield.
15 Feb., 1331.	Peter de Custantia inst ^d to a 4th portion of W ^m (de Cusancia), the Church . . .	rector of Wakefield
25 March, 1331.	Ric. de Thorne . . .	Archbishop by lapse. Archbishop Gray's Register.

p. 28. *Cawood*, 9 *kal. Feb.*, xiv (24 Jan., 1228-9). Collation, by lapse, of Jordan de Hampton, clerk, to the mediety of the church of Birton, which Richard de Birstal held, reserving the pension due to the prior and convent of Lewes.

p. 36. 7 *ides Aug.*, xv (7 Aug., 1230). Collation of Jordan de Hampton, clerk, to a moiety of the church of Birton, which has come to us by lapse. No prejudice to be caused thereby to the prior and convent of Lewes, or anyone claiming patronage therein.

p. 100. *Upton*, 5 *kal. Martii*, xxxii (25 Feb., 1246-7). Institution of William de London, clerk, to a mediety of the church of Birton, at the presentation of the prior and convent of Lewes.

I will now give the extract from the Assize Roll.

Assize Roll, 1055 (7 Edw. I, A.D. 1278-9).⁴

(Mem. 55 dorso.)

Adhuc de juratis et assisis.

Rex.

Willelmus de Birtone peciit versus priorem de Lewes advocacionem ecclesie de Birton ut jus suum. Et unde dicit

¹ He was appointed one of the archbishop's proctors at the Court of Rome in December, 1282 (*Wickwane's Register*, pp. 336, 337ⁿ).

² Should be 24 July, 1280, according to *Wickwane's Register*, page 32; and see p. 260 as to intruders into the church.

³ Should be 15 April, 1282, according to *Wickwane's Register*, p. 43.

⁴ The late Mr. J. A. C. Vincent, who made the transcript from the Roll, added a note that there is no formal heading to the Roll, but it is assigned to 7 Edw. I.

quod quidam Willelmus antecessor suus fuit seiscitus ut de feodo et jure tempore pacis tempore domini regis Ricardi consanguinei domini regis nunc qui ad eandem ecclesiam presentavit quendam Mauricium clericum suum qui ad presentationem suam fuit admissus et institutus, capiendo inde explecias ut in grossis et minutis decimis, obvencionibus, et oblacionibus ad valenciam etc. ut de jure ecclesie sue predicte. Et de ipso Willelmo descendebat jus advocacionis predicte cuidam Willelmo ut filio et heredi, et de ipso Willelmo cuidam Roberto ut filio et heredi, et de ipso Roberto cuidam Roberto ut filio et heredi, et de isto Roberto isti Willelmo qui nunc petit ut filio et heredi. Et quod tale sit jus suum offert se etc.

Et prior per attornatum suum venit et defendit jus suum quin etc., et dicit quod non debet ei inde ad hoc breve respondere quia dicit quod illa quam dicit esse ecclesiam est capella parochialis ecclesie de Dewesbiry et petit judicium de brevi suo etc.

Et Willelmus dicit quod ecclesia de Birton est parochialis ecclesia non capella alicujus alterius ecclesie, dicit enim quod ibi est sepultura et babtisterium et omnia alia que ad ecclesiam pertinent. Dicit etiam quod tempore antecessoris sui de cuius seiscina etc. fuit ecclesia parochialis et nunc est et hoc paratus est verificare prout curia consideret. Et prior dicit quod admittere inde aliquod verificare per patriam non est neccesse, quia dicit quod in curia domini Ricardi regis consanguinei domini regis nunc apud Donecastre die Veneris proxima post festum sancte Katerine virginis anno regni ejusdem Ricardi decimo coram Hugone Barde et sociis suis justiciariis domini regis ibidem summonita fuit quedam assisa ultime presentacionis inter predictum Robertum filium Willelmi de Birton antecessorem ipsius Willelmi per medium cujus etc. et quendam priorem de Lewes predecessorem suum de advocacione capelle de Birtone pertinente ad matricem ecclesiam de Dewesbiry, ita quod ibi inde inter eos levatus fuit quidam finis per quem predictus Robertus filius Willelmi recognovit advocacionem predicte capelle esse jus ipsius prioris et illam ei remisit et quietam clamavit de se et heredibus suis predicto priori et successoribus suis imperpetuum. Et profert quoddam cyrographum predicti finis qui hoc idem testatur, unde desicut predictus Robertus filius Willelmi antecessor predicti Willelmi in prefata curia regis Ricardi recognovit predictam capellam quam idem Willelmus nunc dicit esse ecclesiam parochialem esse capellam. Et predictus finis hoc idem testatur cujus testimonium in se habet recordum, petit judicium

si aliqua verificacio per patriam inde fieri debeat. Postea concordati sunt. Et prior dat dimidiam marcam pro licencia concordandi. Et habent cyrographum.

[*Translation.*]

William de Birtone sought against the prior of Lewes the advowson of the church of Birton as his right, and he says that one William, his ancestor, was seized as of fee, etc., in the time of King Richard, and that he presented to the same church a certain Maurice,¹ his clerk, who was admitted and instituted. And that the right of the advowson eventually descended to the William who now claims.

The prior answers that the church of Birton is a chapel of the parish church of Dewsbury, and William replies that the church of Birton is a parish church, and not a chapel of any other church, for that there are a burial ground and a baptistery and all other things which pertain to a church. The prior then says that an Assize of *Darrein Presentment* was summoned in the court of king Richard at Donecastre on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Katherine the Virgin, in the 10th year of the reign of the same Richard (Dec. 2, 1198), before Hugh Bard and his fellow justices of the lord king, between Robert, son of William de Birton, ancestor of the claimant, and a certain prior of Lewes, predecessor of the present prior, concerning the advowson of the chapel of Birton pertaining to the mother church of Dewesbiry, and a fine was levied between them, by which the aforesaid Robert, son of William, recognised the advowson of the aforesaid chapel to be the right of the prior, and he released, and quitclaimed to the prior and his successors for ever. And the prior produces a chirograph of the fine, which testifies that the said Robert recognised as a chapel that which the claimant now says is a parish church, and he asks for judgment, etc. Afterwards they are agreed, etc. And they have the chirograph.

If this case is to be relied on, Kirkburton² was still a chapelry of Dewsbury in 1279, and therefore Mirfield was not, as tradition has it, the last parish to be separated from Dewsbury. Against the above case the "church of Birton" is included in the grant which William, second Earl Warren, made of several Yorkshire churches to the priory of Lewes some time before 1121, and it is also

¹ Maurice does not appear in the list of rectors in the *Wakefield Diocesan Gazette* as above.

² John de Warren, rector of Dewsbury, received payment for tithes of Kirkburton in 1309.

styled a church in the confirmation to the priory of its Yorkshire possessions by Archbishop Corbridge in 1306. The term "church" cannot, however, be relied on as evidence that the place named was a parish and not a chapelry; for instance, the "church" of Braythewell is included in Earl Warren's grant above-mentioned, but more than 120 years afterwards (1247) "the Chapter of Doncaster," who, at the request of Archbishop Gray, had inquired into the matter, informed him that the chapel of Braythewell was not a mother church, but a chapel appurtenant to the church of Conisborough, and appropriated to the use of the prior and convent of Lewes.¹

The next known rector is William de Redemelde,² who was presented to the living by the prior and convent of Lewes in January, 1266. The prior and convent had a dispute with the Earl Warren about the right of presentation, and the earl presented William de London, but ultimately gave way on the opposition of the prior and convent, and he released to them all the right which he believed he had in the advowson of the church, and William de London released any right which he might have through the earl's presentation.

PRESENTACIO AD ECCLESIAM DE DEWESBIRY.

11 January and 2 Feb., 1266-7. The prior and convent of Lewes present W. de Redemelde to the church of Dewesbiry, and John, Earl of Warren, having presented William de London to the same church, and having found that the prior opposes his presentation, claiming a right under instruments which he holds from the earl's ancestors, the earl releases to the prior and convent all the right which he believed he had in the advowson of the church, and William de London resigns any right he may have through the earl's presentation.

Reverendo etc. Willelmo Dei gratia etc. frater W. prior humilis ecclesie Sancti Pancracii de Lewes et ejusdem loci conventus salutem etc. Ad ecclesiam de Dewesbiry vacantem etc. dilectum clericum nostrum W. de Redemelde vestre paternitati presentamus, rogantes etc. salva nobis pensione nostra in memorata ecclesia debita et consueta. Datum in capitulo nostro apud Lewes die Lune proxima post Epiphaniam anno gratie millesimo ducentesimo sexagesimo sexto (11 Jan., 1266-7).

¹ Gray's Register, p. 100.

² He appears at some time prior to July, 1280, to have held a portion of the church of Kirkburton. See Wickwane's Register (Surtees Soc.), p. 29.

Memorandum quod presentatus habuit litteram inquisitionis directam Archidiacono Ebor in forma consueta sub data Cantebrig' tercio kalendas Marcii anno Domini supradicti reverendo etc. Willelmo Dei gratia etc. devotus filius suus Johannes Comes Warenne salutem etc. Cum dilectus clericus noster Willelmus de London ad ecclesiam de Deaubiry [sic] vestre diocesis per nos fuerit presentatus prior domus nostre Sancti Pancracii de Lewes presentacioni nostre se opponendo nobis per inspectionem instrumentorum suorum que de antecessoribus nostris habet probabiliter declaravit se in presentacione dicte ecclesie plenum jus habere, unde considerato plenius omni jure suo totum jus nostrum sive clamium quod in advocacione predicte ecclesie habere credebamus prefato priori et ejusdem loci conventui de nobis et heredibus nostris per cartam nostram quam de nobis inde habuit plene remisimus. Dictus eciam Willelmus jus quod habet qualitercumque ex presentacione nostra omnino resignavit. Cujus quidem resignacionis littere vobis diriguntur. Et quia sigillum prefati Willelmi quod litteris ejusdem resignacionis sue est appensum vobis forsitan est ignotum has litteras nostras patentes sigillo nostro minus ignoto signatas ad pleniorum fidem resignacionis sue faciendam vestre paternitati dirigimus. Datum apud Sanctum Edmundum in festo Purificacionis Beate Marie Virginis anno gratie millesimo ducentesimo sexagesimo sexto.¹

The letter of resignation of William de London, clerk, is dated at Reygate, on the morrow of the Blessed Vincent (23 January), 1266. According to the *Wakefield Diocesan Gazette* a William de London was instituted to the Church of Kirkburton, 25th Feb., 1248, and according to Archbishop Gray's Register, page 100, one William de London was instituted to a moiety of that church, 5 kal. March (25 Feb.), 1247.

10th January, 1266-7. Charter by which John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, quitclaimed to the prior and convent of Lewes all the right which he had in the advowson of the church of Dewsbury.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, Johannes de Warennia Comes Surregie salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos remisisse et pro nobis et heredibus nostris quietum clamasse imperpetuum priori de Lewes et ejusdem loci conventui totum jus seu clamium si quid habuimus vel habere potuimus in advocacione ecclesie de Dewesbire cum pertinenciis et per hanc cartam nostram eisdem concedentes liberam facultatem et plenam et

¹ Giffard's Register (Surtees Soc.), fo. 9.

pacificam potestatem pro eorum libito ad eandem ecclesiam de cetero presentandi absque calumpnia seu vendicacione aut eciam impedimento nostri aut heredum nostrorum, ita quod advocacio illius ecclesie priori et conventui supradictis quiete remaneant inperpetuum. In hujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi. Hiis testibus, domino Baldewino de Akingni, domino Petro de Anesye, domino Thoma de Audham, Willelmo de Rusham, domino Henrico le Waleys, milite, magistris Gilleberto de Millers et Roberto de Fulburne, Ricardo le Vache et aliis. Datum apud London decimo die Januarii anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis quinquagesimo primo.¹

The next rector on the list is Thomas Coke, who is said to have been Steward of the Manor of Wakefield. Dodsworth² says he was Steward in 12 Edward I (1283-4). The name of Coke, or Cook, was not uncommon, and one Thomas Cok' was rector of Flawford in June, 1266-7.³

Here are some notes from the Assize Rolls during the time that Thomas was rector of Dewsbury.

Assize Rolls, Yorkshire, 21 Edw. I (1292-3), Morley. Nicholas, son of Geoffrey de Wyteworth, placed himself in the church of Dewesbyr', and acknowledged himself to be a thief, and renounced the realm before the Coroner.

DISPUTE BETWEEN THE PARSONS OF DEWSBURY AND THORNHILL CONCERNING THE TITHES OF FLOCKTON.

[Assize Rolls, Yorkshire, Hilary Term, 21 Edw. I (1292-3), mem. 21.]

The jury present that there has been a contention between Thomas Coke, parson of Dewesbyry and William de Burghe, parson of Thornhille for certain tithes in Floketon so that the aforesaid William de Burghe by night sent Henry of Thornhill, little William, John of Cleseby, William of Burghe and others of his household to fetch the tithes. And hearing this the aforesaid Thomas Coke straightway sent there William of Dewesbyry, William of Trimmingham, Richard of Barneby, Edmund the chamberlain of the same Thomas, Robert the cook of the same Thomas, and John Wyvel the carpenter to hinder the men of the aforesaid William de Burghe from carrying away the tithes, and a strife having arisen between them Henry took to flight to the grange of the parson of Thornhill, and straightway William of Dewesbyry, Edmund the chamberlain,

¹ Cott. MSS., Vespasian, F.15, fo.34d.

² Dodsworth's MSS., vol. cxl, 45, 45b, and vol. cxvii, 152b. See also *Wakefield*

Court Rolls (Yorks. Arch. Soc., Record Series, vol. xxix), pp. 173 and 181.

³ Giffard's Register (Surtees Soc.), 170.

Robert the cook, and John Wyvel followed Henry and found him. And when Henry had come out of the grange William of Dewesbyry struck him with a sword in the middle of the body so that immediately he died. And Edmund the chamberlain, Robert the cook, and John Wyvel, immediately after the deed conducted the aforesaid William of Dewesbyry to the water of Calder, and then led him back to the house of the aforesaid Thomas Coke, etc. And the said William of Dewesbyry immediately after the deed fled, and is suspected. Therefore let him be proclaimed to appear and be outlawed. He has chattels in the Wapentake of Morley. And because the aforesaid Thomas Coke is dead, so there is nothing here from him. And the twelve jurors say that Edmund the chamberlain, Robert the cook, and John Wyvel may be found in the county, so the sheriff is ordered to take them, etc.

And it is found by the Coroner's Rolls that the aforesaid William of Dewesbyry has been outlawed in the county at the suit of Alice, the wife of the aforesaid Henry, so etc.

Jurati presentant quod quedam contencio fuit inter Thomam Coke, personam de Dewesbyry et Willelmum de Burgh, personam de Thorinhill, pro quibusdam decimis in Floketone, ita quod predictus Willelmus de Burgh noctanter misit Henricum de Thorinhill, parvum Willelmum, Johannem de Cleseby, Willelmum de Burghe, et alios de familia sua pro predictis decimis apportandis. Et hoc audiens predictus Thomas Coke incontinenti misit ibidem Willelmum de Dewesbyry, Willelmum de Trimmingham, Ricardum de Barneby Edmundum camerarium ejusdem Thome, Robertum cocum ejusdem Thome, et Johannem Wyvel carpentarium ad impediendum ne predicti homines predicti Willelmi de Burgh apportarent predictas decimas. Et orta contencione inter eos pro predictis decimis, predictus Henricus convertit se in fugam ad grangiam persone de Thornhill, et incontinenter predicti Willelmus de Dewesbyry, Edmundus camerarius, Robertus cocus, et Johannes Wyvel insecuti fuerunt predictum Henricum et ipsum invenerunt. Et cum predictus Henricus exisset predictam grangiam predictus Willelmus de Dewesbyry percussit predictum Henricum cum quodam gladio per medium corpus, ita quod statim inde obiit. Et predicti Edmundus camerarius, Robertus cocus, [et] Johannes Wyvel statim post factum conduxerunt predictum Willelmum de Dewesbyry usque ad aquam de Calder et tunc redierunt ad domum predicti Thome Coke etc. Et predictus Willelmus de Dewesbyry statim post factum fugit et male creditur. Ideo

exigetur et utlagatur. Catalla ejus in Wappentagio de Morley. Et quia predictus Thomas Coke obiit, ideo nichil hic de eo. Et duodecim jurati testantur quod predicti Edmundus camerarius, Robertus cocus, [et] Johannes Wyvel possunt inveniri in comitatu isto. Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti quod capiat eos etc. Et compertum est per rotulos Coronatoris quod predictus Willelmus de Dewesbyry utlagatus est in comitatu ad sectam Alicie uxoris predicti Henrici. Ideo nichil de utlagaria penes ipsum etc.

The next Rector of Dewsbury was John de Warren, an illegitimate son of John, seventh Earl of Surrey. On the 14th August, 1294, when only a subdeacon,¹ he was instituted on the presentation of the prior and convent of Lewes, he having, on 23rd Dec., 1291, obtained a dispensation from the Bishop of Hereford, in respect

¹ Seven degrees are established in the Church, viz.:—(1) *Ostiarius*, the church door-keeper, whose duty it is to announce the hours with bells, and unlock the church to believing men, and to shut the unbelieving without. (2) *Lector*, the reader, who reads in God's church, and is ordained for the purpose of preaching of God's word. (3) *Exorcista*, or exorcist, is in English he who with oath conjures, in the Saviour's name, the accursed spirits which torment men, that they forsake those men. (4) *Acoluthus*, or acolyte, he is called who bears the candle or taper in God's ministries, when the gospel is read, or when the housel is hallowed at the altar; not to dispel, as it were, the dim darkness, but with that light to announce bliss, in honour of Christ, who is our light. (5) *Subdiaconus* is truly underdeacon, who bears forth the vessels to the deacon, and humbly ministers under the deacon, at the holy altar, with the housel vessels. (6) *Diaconus*, or deacon, is the minister who ministers to the mass-priest and sets the offerings upon the altar, and also reads the gospels at God's ministries. He may baptise children and housel the people. (7) *Presbyter* is the mass-priest, or old "wita." Not that everyone is old, but that he is old in wisdom. He hallows God's housel, as the Saviour commanded. He has to instruct the people in belief with preaching, and with pure morals give example to Christians, and his life should not be as that of laymen. There is no difference betwixt a mass-priest and a bishop, save that the bishop is appointed for the ordaining of priests, and confirming of children, and hallowing of churches, and to take care of God's dues, for it would be too multifarious if every mass-

priest so did; but they have one order, though the latter have precedence. Mass-priests are to officiate in their churches with holy service, and to sing the seven canonical hours therein, viz. matins, prime, tierce, sext, none, vespers, and compline; and to have these holy books: psalter, epistle book, gospel book, mass book, book of canticles, manual, numeral, pastoral, penitential, and reading book; also mass vestments, that he may reverently minister to God himself; a chalice of pure material, as also the dish and a clean corporale. See the *Canons of Ælfric*, printed in Thorpe's *Ancient Laws and Institutes of England*, ii, 347, and following pages, and partly copied into Rock's *Church of Our Fathers*, i, 140-2. Ayliffe (*Parergon Juris Canonici Anglicani*, p. 400) says that to the above seven orders the Canonists add the psalmodist and the tonsura, but that, strictly taken, orders in the Romish Church are only three, viz. subdeacon, deacon, and presbyter. Cutts (*Parish Priests and their People*, p. 145) says there were four orders to be ordained, acolytes, subdeacons, deacons, and priests. For the offices of ordination see Maskell's *Monumenta Ritualia*, vol. iii, pp. lxxvii and 144 and following pages; also the *York Pontifical* (Surtees Soc.), pp. 1-44. Lyndwood (*Provinciale*, p. 128, note *b*) mentions the following clerks as being below the subdiaconate, viz. psalmista, hostiarius, lector, exorcista vel acolythus. For an illustration of the five minor orders see *La Dictionnaire des Antiquités Chrétiennes* de M. l'abbé Martigny, which has been reproduced in *La Gaule Chrétienne*, page 57, and was originally taken from an ancient MS. of the Cathedral of Autun.

of his illegitimate birth, with liberty to proceed to all orders, and to hold a benefice with cure of souls. He availed himself of this liberty to obtain the livings of Dewsbury, Dorking, and Fishlake, and a canonry and prebend of York, for which he obtained a papal dispensation. From the notes which I have collected it will be seen that he led a turbulent and immoral life, and that eventually, for unknown reasons, he appears to have resigned his livings, and to have merely retained the canonry. The notes speak for themselves and do not require any observations from me. It does, however, seem remarkable how the misdeeds of the rector were so frequently passed over or lightly punished by his superiors. The example cannot have been good for his parishioners. It is said that no man is without some good points, and it is quite possible that we may have to thank John de Warren for some of the beautiful old glass now in Dewsbury Church, and which is of early fourteenth century date. John being a canon of York would, no doubt, know the glassmakers of York, who were then adorning the Minster and churches of that city, and he may have brought some of their work to Dewsbury. John de Warren had an illegitimate brother, William, who was made Rector of Hatfield, near Doncaster, when only a sub-deacon. I have given a few notes about the latter. John de Warren appears to have had a turbulent curate in his early days at Dewsbury. In the Wakefield Court Roll, under date 15th July, 1298,¹ Dom. Richard, the chaplain of Dewysbiry, is said, in pursuit of Ralph le Peddere, to have come to the house of one Richard. Not finding Ralph he badly beat Richard's children, and the hue was raised. Richard came to the rescue, and Dom. Richard drew a long knife and almost stabbed him, and then made off. He returned and broke into Richard's house, and smashed the pots, and then disappeared, so that he could not be attached.

DISPENSACIO CUM JOHANNE DE WARENNA, CLERICO, AUCTORITATE
APOSTOLICA SUPER DEFECTU NATALIUM.²

23rd December, 1291. Richard, Bishop of Hereford, to John, called de Warennia, clerk, "of our diocese." Since it has been properly proved to us that thou wast born of a bachelor and a spinster and that thou art not an imitator of thy father's frailty, but art of honest conversation and life, sufficient knowledge and

¹ Yorks. Arch. Society, Record Series, xxxvi, p. 44.

² Illegitimacy was one of the defects which stood in the way of a man's ordina-

tion, but it does not appear to have been difficult to obtain a dispensation. Many are recorded in the various diocesan registers. See also Cutts, *Parish Priests and their People*, page 274 *et seq.*

legitimate age, and in other ways thy merits help thee to the wished for grace of dispensation. By the apostolic authority which we exercise and which we put into thy possession we grant thee dispensation from the aforesaid defect of birth, that notwithstanding it thou mayst proceed to all orders and hold an ecclesiastical benefice even with cure of souls.

Ricardus, permissione divina Herefordensis Episcopus, dilecto in Cristo filio Johanni dicto de Warennā, clerico, nostre diocesis salutem, gratiam, et benedictionem. Cum legitime nobis constet te de soluto fore genitum et soluta, et paterne incontinenchie imitatore non esse, set conversacionis et vite honeste ac sufficientis sciencie et etatis legitime aliasque tibi merita suffragari ad dispensacionis gratiam optinendam, auctoritate apostolica qua fungimur in hac parte quamque penes te dimittimus conservandam, tecum super predicto defectu natalium quem pateris de soluto, ut premittitur, genitus et soluta, quod hujusmodi non obstante defectu possis ad omnes ordines promoveri et ecclesiasticum beneficium optinere eciam si curam habeat animarum juxta tenorem et formam auctoritatis predicte nobis commisse in omnibus dispensamus. In cujus rei testimonium has nostras litteras tibi damus. Datum apud Rading', x kalendas Januarii A.D. M^o cc nonagesimo primo et ordinacionis nostre nono. [Registrum Johannis Romani, fo. 24.]

Similar dispensation for William de Warennā, clerk, by similar letters, word for word, and on the same date.

Memorandum quod per similes litteras dicti Episcopi de verbo ad verbum et sub eadem data dispensatur cum Willelmo dicto de Warennā clerico. [Reg. J. Romani, fo. 24.]

CUSTODIA SEQUESTRI IN ECCLESIA DE HAITEFELD'.

22nd July, 1294. The Archbishop, having admitted William de Warren, clerk, to the church of Haytfelde on the presentation of John, Earl Warren, the Archdeacon of York is to induct into actual possession of the church as sequestrator thereof, until the next ordination in Lent, William de Rouleby, priest, in the name of the said William, clerk.

. Archidiacono Ebor vel ejus Officiali salutem etc. Quia ad presentacionem nobilis viri domini J[ohannis] Comitis Warrenn' Willelmum de Warrenn' clericum ad ecclesiam de Haytfeld' nostre diocesis vacantem admisimus custodiam sequestri nostri in ipsa Willelmo de Rouleby, presbitero, usque ad proximos

ordines in XL^a (Quadragesima) dicti Willelmi clerici nomine ratione custodie hujusmodi in corporalem possessionem prefate ecclesie cum suis juribus et pertinenciis inducatis seu faciatis induci. Datum apud Cawod' xj kal. Aug. pontificatus nostri anno viij.

The Sequestrator is not to meddle with the churches of Haytefelde and Dewesbiry until the middle of Lent.

Memorandum quod scribitur sequestratori quod se non intro-mittat de ecclesiis de Haytefelde et Dewesbiry usque ad mediam XL^{am}. [Reg. J. Romani, fo. 24.]

CUSTODIA SEQUESTRI IN ECCLESIA DE DEWESBIRY.

18th July, 1294. Custody of the Church of Dewesbiry, to which John, *natus* of the *nobilis viri Johannis Comitis Warrenne*, clerk, had been admitted, committed to Sir William de Rouleby, priest.

. Archidiacono Ebor vel ejus Officiali salutem, graciam, et benedictionem. Quia ad presentacionem religiosorum virorum prioris et conventus Lewens' Johannem natum nobilis viri domini J[ohannis] Comitis Warr' clericum ad ecclesiam de Dewesbir' nostre diocesis vacantem admisi-mus custodiam sequestri nostri in ipsa domino Willelmo de Rouleby presbitero usque ad primos ordines in Quadragesima, dicti Johannis nomine, ex gracia committentes, vobis mandamus quatinus ipsum Willelmum dicti Johannis nomine ratione custodie hujusmodi in corporalem possessionem prefate ecclesie inducatis seu faciatis induci. Datum apud Cawod' xv kal. Aug. pontificatus nostri anno viij. [Reg. J. Romani, fo. 24.]

14 Aug., 1294. Institution to the Church of Dewesbiry of John de Warren, subdeacon, in the person of his proctor Sir Oliver de Wysete, priest.

Johannes, permissione etc. dilecto in Cristo filio Johanni de Warennia, subdiacono,¹ salutem etc. Attendentes te ita vigilante animo studiosis intendere documentis quod in ecclesia Dei ad lucrifaccionem crescere poteris animarum, te quem ad pre-

¹ It was a common occurrence to admit men in minor orders, and sometimes when under age, to benefices. For an interesting chapter on this subject and on pluralities, farming benefices, ignorance of incumbents, leave of absence for study, &c. &c., see Cutts, *Parish Priests and their People*, chap. xxii; see also chap. ix. To the instances of rejection of nominations to benefices given in chapter xxii, may be added the refusal of Bishop

Richard de Swinfeld of Hereford on 25th February, 1283, to give a canonry or benefice, as desired by the King, to Nicholas de Geneville, because the latter is barely ten years old, and will not be fit until he is twenty-five. Meantime, however, the bishop promises to provide him with an annuity of ten marks. See the bishop's register, printed by the Canterbury and York Society, pp. 1, 2.

sentacionem prioris et conventus de Lewes ad ecclesiam de Dewesbir' nostre diocesis vacantem alias admisimus nunc in persona domini Oliveri de Wysete presbiteri procuratoris tui legitimi ipsumque procuratorem tuum tuo nomine in predicta ecclesia rectorem instituimus canonice per presentes. Datum apud Cawod' xix kalendas Septembris anno gracia etc. M^occ^ononagesimo quarto. [Reg. J. Romani, fo. 27.]

William de Warenn, subdeacon,¹ instituted the same day to Haytfeld by the same proctor.

16th June, 1295. Continuance of the sequestration of the Churches of Dewesbiry and Haytfelde in the hands of William de Rouleby until the feast of St. Hilary next.

J[ohannes] permissione etc. Willelmo de Rouleby, presbitero, salutem etc. Custodiam sequestri nostri in ecclesia de Dewesbir' nomine Johannis nati nobilis viri domini J[ohannis] Comitis Warenn', clerici, ad ipsam ecclesiam per priorem et conventum de Lewes, et in ecclesia de Haytfeld nomine Willelmi de Warenn, clerici, per nobilem virum dominum J[ohannem] Comitem Warenn' ad ipsam ecclesiam presentatorum per nos alias vobis factam continuamus ex gracia sub forma qua prius usque ad festum Beati Hillarii proximo quod instabit ita quod interim ad nos veniant institutionem in ipsis ecclesiis canonicam recepturi. Datum xvij kalendas Julii (anno nono). [Reg. J. Romani, fo. 27.]

14th April, 1306. John de Warren, rector of Deuwesbir' and of Fischelak' and William his brother, rector of Haytefeld', have leave of absence for three years to study letters in a fit and proper place, and in the meantime they are not to be troubled for non-residence.

Memorandum quod xviii kalendas Maii anno gracia M^o ccc^o sexto apud Hereford' Dominus concessit Magistris Johanni de Warrenna, rectori ecclesiarum de Deuwesbyr' et de Fischelak', et Willelmo, germano ejusdem, rectori ecclesie de Haytefeld' Ebor. diocesis, ut per triennium continuum a data presencium licite immorari valeant studio litterarum in loco congruo et honesto, ita quod pro non residencia interim minime molestentur. Et super hoc habuerunt separatas litteras. [Reg. Grenefield, i, fo. 33.]

2nd June, 1306. Dispensation of Pope Clement V with John de Warren, for plurality.

Clemens Episcopus,² servus servorum Dei, dilecto filio Clement to Master John de Warren, health, &c. Magistro Johanni, nato quondam Johannis Comitis de

¹ See note 1, p. 408, *ante*.

² Clement V was elected Pope 5 June,

1305, and crowned at Lyons 14 Nov. in the same year.

The clemency of the apostolic seat has been accustomed to extend the right hand of its providence to those persons, and to honour them with grace and favour, who are considered to be meritorious. Thy petition exhibited to us stated that formerly, by reason of thy very meritorious clerical character, notwithstanding defect of birth, &c., thou didst obtain letters from the apostolic seat authorising thee to proceed to all orders and obtain an ecclesiastical benefice, even if with cure of souls.

And thou after this dispensation, before thy 24th year had caused thyself to be promoted to priest's orders, and had ministered in the orders which thou hadst taken.

First having the church of Dewsbury, then canonry and prebend of York, and the churches of Dorking and Fishlake,

taking the fruits thereof without any dispensation.

Wherefore thou hast supplicated us that we would deign to provide for thee, and since trustworthy people have testified of thy noble race, honest morals, praiseworthy conversation, &c.,

Warennæ, presbitero, Herefordensis diocesis, salutem, gratiam, et benedictionem. Consuevit apostolice sedis benignitas personis illis dexteram sue provisionis extendere ac eas condignis favorum et graciarum titulis honorare, quibus ad hoc propria virtutum merita suffragantur. Peticio siquidem tua nuper nobis exhibita continebat quod olim, te cum clericali tamen caractere insignito, super defectu natalium quem pateris de soluto genitus et soluta, quod hujusmodi non obstante defectu posses ad omnes ordines promoveri et ecclesiasticum beneficium obtinere, eciam si curam animarum haberet, fuit auctoritate litterarum sedis apostolice dispensatum, tuque post dispensacionem hujusmodi ante vicesimum quartum tue etatis annum te fecisti rite, tamen alias statutis a jure temporibus, in presbiterum promoveri, et in susceptis ordinibus ministrasti, te divinis officiis inmiscendo, ac ecclesiam de Dewesbiri Ebor. diocesis curam animarum habentem primo,¹ et subsequenter canonicatum et prebendam in Ecclesia Ebor., ac de Dorkeinge et Fichelaclee [*sic*] ecclesias similem curam habentes Wynton. et Ebor. diocesium fuisti alias canonice assecutus, dictosque canonicatum et prebendam ac ecclesias per plures annos insimul tenuisti percipiens ipsorum fructus, redditus, et proventus, dispensacione aliqua super hiis a sede apostolica non obtenta. Quare nobis humiliter supplicasti ut providere tibi super premissis de benignitate apostolica misericorditer dignaremur. Cum igitur alias apud nos de nobilitate generis, honestate morum, conversatione laudabili, et aliarum probitatum meritis, fidedignorum testimonio commenderis, nos volentes te propterea prerogativa prosequi gracie specialis tuis supplicationibus inclinati super irregularitate, si quam, presbiteratus et alios recipiendo ordines ac ministrando in illis teque alias inmiscendo divinis officiis contraxisti, auctoritate presencium dispensamus, et

¹ By a canon made in the Council of Lateran, holden under Pope Innocent III in the year of our Lord 1215, it is ordained that whosoever shall take any benefice with cure of souls, if he shall before have obtained a like benefice, shall, *ipso jure*, be deprived thereof, and if he shall contend to retain the same, he shall be deprived of the other, and the patron of the former, immediately after his accepting of the latter, shall bestow the same upon whom he shall think worthy.

See section 29 of the fourth Council of Lateran, title: *Quod nullus habeat duo beneficia cum curâ annexâ*. Folio edition of *General Councils*, printed at Paris, 1671; Venice, 1730; Hughes, c. 14; Gibson, p. 903 (Phillimore's *Ecclesiastical Law*, 2nd ed., ii, 898). For Archbishop Wickwane's action in cases of plurality, see his Register, pp. 95, 118, 259, and as to enforcement of residence, see p. 208. See also Cutts, *Parish Priests and their People*, chap. xxii.

quod in sic susceptis remanere ac ministrare ordinibus, prefatos quoque canonicatum et prebendam ac ecclesias cum fructibus ex ipsis perceptis quos eciam de speciali gracia remittimus et donamus, licite retinere possis, predicto defectu et aliis premissis, ac Generalis et Lateranensis Concilii et qualibet alia constitutione contraria super hoc edita nequaquam obstantibus, auctoritate predicta de speciali gracia dispensamus, omnem infamiam et inhabilitatis notam et quamlibet aliam maculam adversus te quomodolibet ex premissis obortam totaliter abolentes de apostolice plenitudine potestatis, ita quod propter ea nullum eciam impedimentum prestari valeat vel obstaculum interponi. Proviso quod ecclesie et prebenda predictae debitis non fraudentur obsequiis, et animarum cura in ipsis ecclesiis nullatenus negligatur. Nulli igitur omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre remissionis, donacionis, dispensacionis, et abolicionis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Datum apud Burdegalam (Bordeaux) iiij^{to} nonas Junii pontificatus nostri anno primo. [Reg. Greenfield, i, fo. 58.]

we dispense and grant to thee license to hold all the above preferments, notwithstanding thy defect of birth and the constitution of the General and Lateran Council and any other constitution to the contrary.

provided that the churches and prebend shall not be defrauded of their dues, and the cure of souls shall not suffer.

LICENCIA¹ STUDENDI PRO MAGISTRO JOHANNE DE WARRENNIA PER TRIENNIIUM.

3rd October, 1309. Master John de Warren, priest, rector of the Churches of Dewesbyry and Fysselake, has leave to absent himself from his churches and to study for three years.

Willelmus etc. dilecto filio magistro Johanni de Warennia, rectori ecclesiarum de Dewesbyry et de Fysselake nostre diocesis, presbitero, salutem etc. Ut in loco ubi viget studium generale existens per triennium continuum a data presencium numerandum a dictis ecclesiis tuis licite absesse [*sic*] valeas liberam tibi tenore presencium concedimus facultatem. Proviso quod dicte ecclesie interim debitis non fraudentur obsequiis et animarum cura in eis nullatenus negligatur. Idoneos insuper in dictis ecclesiis procuratores dimittas qui ordinariis respondeant debite loco tuo. Vale. Datum apud Donecastr' v nonas Octobris anno gracie M^o ccc^o nono et pontificatus nostri quarto. [Reg. Greenfield, i, fo. 75.]

¹ Several other instances of licenses to study are given in this paper. They were granted for various reasons, e.g. minor

orders, youth, or want of education of the incumbent, or at the request of the patron. See Cutts, chap. xxii.

4th March, 1312-13. Purgation of Master John de Warennā, rector of Fysshelake, on a charge of misconduct with Matilda Malbuche.

Universis Cristi fidelibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, Willelmus etc. salutem in omnium Salvatore. Noverit universitas vestra quod cum dudum Magister Johannes de Warennā, rector ecclesie de Fysshelake nostre diocesis fuisset super incontinentia cum Matilde Malbuche ut dicebatur diffamatus et super hoc coram Officiali nostro Ebor. vel ejus Commissario Generali ex officio evocatus, nosque ad instanciam Johannis dictum negocium quatenus ipsum Johannem contingere posset, de nostra gracia speciali ad nostrum examen duxerimus revocandum. Idem Johannes coram nobis personaliter comparens de incontinencia cum dicta Matilde sibi imposita ad nostrum arbitrium legitime se purgavit. In cujus rei testimonio sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum. Datum apud Cawode iiij^{to} nonas Marcii anno gracie M^o ccc^{mo} duodecimo, et pontificatus nostri octavo. [Reg. Greenfield, i, last fo. dors.]

CORRECCIO JOHANNIS DE WARENNā SUPER QUADAM
INCONTINENCIA.

4th March, 1312-13. John de Warren, rector of Fysshelake, having appeared before the Archbishop and confessed incontinence with Alice Benet, a salutary penance is enjoined on him for due correction of his fault, and lest his fault should hereafter be imputed to him the Archbishop gives him these letters patent, and Master John abjures his sin and suspected places under a penalty of £20, to be paid to the fabric of the Church of the Blessed Peter of York, or to be applied to other pious uses at the Archbishop's discretion.

Noverint universi quod cum Magister Johannes de Warennā rector ecclesie de Fysshelake, coram nobis Willelmo, permissione divina Ebor. Archiepiscopo, Anglię Primate, super incontinencia (cum) Alicia Benet commissā vocatus fuisset, idem Johannes coram nobis personaliter comparens dictam incontinenciam fatebatur, cui pro modo culpe et pro correccione inde debita injunxerimus penitenciam salutarem. Et ne super hiis occasione culpe predicte quomodolibet imposterum impetatur, eidem Johanni has nostras patentes litteras fieri fecimus in testimonium premissorum. Datum apud Cawode iiij^{to} nonas Marcii anno gracie M^o ccc^{mo} xij^o et pontificatus nostri octavo. Quibus die et loco coram nobis Willelmo etc. prefatus Magister Johannes abjuravit

peccatum et loca suspecta sub pena xx li. fabrice Ecclesie Beati Petri Ebor. solvendarum aut aliis piis usibus juxta arbitrium nostrum applicandarum. [Reg. Greenfield, i, last fo. dors.]

LICENCIA MAGISTRI JOHANNIS DE WARENNA.

24th March, 1313-14. Licence by the Archbishop to his beloved son, Master John de Warren, rector of Fysshelake and Dewesbiry, (being favourably inclined by the prayers of his devotion), that he may be absent from his churches for two years continuously from the date of the licence, and go to a fit and honest place where the general study of knowledge and letters is known to flourish. But the churches in the meanwhile are not to be defrauded of their due, and the cure of souls is in no way to be neglected. Fit proctors also are to be appointed, who shall answer to the ordinaries in everything.

Willelmus etc. dilecto filio magistro Johanni de Warrenna, rectori ecclesiarum de Fysshelake et de Dewesbiry nostre diocesis salutem, graciam, et benedictionem. Devocionis tue precibus favorabiliter inclinati ut in loco congruo et honesto ubi vigere dinoscitur studium generale sciencie litterarum indulgens per biennium continuum a data presencium numerandum a dictis ecclesiis tuis abesse valeas, liberam tibi tenore presencium concedimus facultatem. Proviso quod dicte ecclesie tue interim debitis non fraudentur obsequiis, et animarum cura in eis nullatenus negligatur. Volumus insuper quod procuratores ydoneos in eisdem ecclesiis dimittas qui ordinariis in singulis respondeant debite loco tui. Vale. Datum apud Cawode ix kalendas Aprilis anno gracie M^o ccc^{mo} terciodecimo et pontificatus nostri nono.

SIMILAR LICENCE TO MASTER WILLIAM DE WARREN, RECTOR OF
HAYTEFELDE, BROTHER OF THE SAID JOHN.

Memorandum quod eisdem die et loco dominus concesserit eandem graciam magistro Willelmo de Warrenna rectori ecclesie de Haytefelde, fratri dicti Magistri Johannis.

PRO NON RESIDENCIA ET NON COMPARICIONE IN VISITACIONE
MAGISTRI J. DE WARENNA.

21st January, 1313-14. The Archbishop has commanded Sir John de Hemmyngburghe and Thomas de Scakelthorpe, his correctors for the Archdeaconry of York, not to molest John de Warenne, rector of the churches of Fyshelake and Deuwesbyri,

by reason of his non-residence or because he did not personally appear before the Archbishop at his Visitation, until they shall have received further orders.

Mem. quod xij kalendas Februarii anno pacis M^o ccc^{mo} xiiij^o et pontificatus nostri octavo, apud Scroby. Mandavimus domino Johanni de Hemmyngburghe et Thome de Scakelthorpe correctoribus nostris in Archidiaconatu Ebor. ne magistrum Johannem de Warennā, rectorem ecclesiarum de Fyshelake et Deuwesbyri nostre diocesis, ratione non residencie sue in ecclesiis predictis vel pro eo quod coram nobis in visitatione nostra personaliter non comparuit molestent, donec aliud a nobis super hoc receperint in mandatis. [Reg. Greenfield, ii, fo. 75.]

INHIBICIO NE MAGISTER JOHANNES DE WARRENNĀ DIMITTAT AD FIRMAM FRUCTUS AUT OBVENCIONES ECCLESiarUM SUARUM.

21st April, 1314. In order that due provision may be made for papal and royal tithes and other burdens, John de Warren is not without the Archbishop's special licence to grant any lease of the fruits and income of his churches during his two years' absence for study.

Willelmus etc. dilecto magistro Johanni de Warrenna (*etc.* as before). Cum nuper concesserimus ut in loco congruo (*etc.* as before) a dictis ecclesiis tuis te valeas libere absentare, ita tamen quod ipse ecclesie debitis obsequiis interim non fraudentur. Quia tamen ab ecclesiis et ecclesiasticis personis tam decime papales quam regales indies exiguntur quarum execucionibus existimus multipliciter onerati, volentesque pro hujusmodi execucionibus et aliis oneribus incidentibus durante termino gracie supradicte nobis congrue providere tibi in virtute obediencie et sub pena districcioni canonice firmiter inhibemus ne cuiquam clerico vel eciam laico dictarum ecclesiarum tuarum fructus et obvenciones ad firmam dimittas sine nostra licencia speciali. Vale. Datum apud Cawode xj kalendas Maii pontificatus nostri anno nono. [Reg. Greenfield, ii, fo. 77.]

14th April, 1315. Archbishop Greenfield's letter addressed to the official of York.

A licence having been granted to Master John de Warennā, rector of Fysselake and Deuwesbiri, for leave of absence to study for two years, "et de illa gracia fere adhuc superest unus annus. Vobis mandamus quatinus eundem Johannem ratione sue non residencie usque ad tempus illius biennii completum quod erit nono

And of that grace almost a year yet remains. We command you not to trouble the same John if he does not reside at the end of the term, which will

kalendas Aprilis proximo subsequenti vel eciam racione vendicionis decimarum dictarum ecclesiarum ante separacionem a novem partibus hactenus facte nullatenus molestetis."

be 24th March next following, or even because of the sale of the tithes of the said churches before their separation from the nine parts.

Scroby, 14 April, 10th year of our pontificate (1315). [Reg. Greenfield, ii, 86b.]

10th May, 1321. Commission from the Archbishop to his official in York, in a matter against Master John de Warren, rector of Dewsbury, with power of canonical coercion.

In causa seu negocio contra magistrum Johannem de Warennā, rectorem ecclesie de Dewesbury nostre diocesis, ex officio nostro moto et ad continuandum acta in dicto negocio per vos habenda actis habitis coram nobis vobis vices nostras committimus cum coercionis canonice potestate donec eas ad nos duxerimus revocandas. Cawode. [Reg. Melton, fo. 147].

LICENCE TO LET THE CHURCH TO FARM FOR TWO YEARS.

21st April, 1324. Licence to John de Warren, rector of Dewsbury, to demise the church of Dewsbury, with its rights and appurtenances, to fit persons for two years from the date of these presents, so that the church be not defrauded of its dues, and that the cure of souls be not neglected, and that a fit proctor be appointed who shall answer, etc.

Memorandum quod xj^o kalendas Maii anno gracie M^o ccc^{mo} xxiiij^{to} apud Cawode dominus concessit Magistro [Johanni] de Warennā rectori ecclesie de Dewesbury licenciam dimittendi dictam ecclesiam cum suis juribus et pertinenciis universis personis idoneis ad firmam per biennium continuum a data presencium numerandum; ita quod dicta ecclesia interim debitis non fraudetur obsequiis et animarum cura in ea nullatenus negligetur, et quod procuratorem idoneum in eadem dimittat qui ordinariis in singulis respondeat debite loco suo. [Reg. Melton, fo. 161b.]

CAUTION FOR MASTER JOHN DE WARREN.

24th September, 1326. Sir Richard de Grymeston, receiver, etc., is directed that if John de Warren, canon of York, shall give sufficient security to pay the following sums, viz. £14 at Martinmas then next; £10 at Pentecost next; £10 at Martinmas next following; £10 at Pentecost next following; and £10 at Martinmas next following, all proceedings against John are to be stayed.

Willelmus etc., dilecto filio domino Ricardo de Grymeston receptori nostro Ebor., salutem etc. Volumus quod si magister

Johannes de Warennā, canonicus ecclesie nostre Ebor., securitatem tibi prestiterit competentem per quam in eventum nobis volueris respondere ad solvendum nobis seu tibi nostro nomine quatuordecem libras ad festum Sancti Martini proxime futurum; x libras ad festum Pentecostes proxime sequens; x libras ad festum Sancti Martini tunc proxime sequens; x libras ad festum Pentecostes tunc proxime sequens; et x libras ad festum Sancti Martini tunc proxime sequens, omni exactioni et processui seu demande contra ipsum occasione premissa habitis omnino supersedeas. Vale. Datum apud Haytefelde viij kalendas Octobris anno gracie millesimo ccc^o vicesimo sexto, et pontificatus nostri nono.

[COMMISSIO SUPER ECCLESIA DE DEWESBIRY.

13th April, 1330. Commission from the Archbishop to the official of his court at York, his commissary general, and Master John de Nottingham, rector of the church of Elkesley, in a dispute between Master John de Warren, canon of York, and Sir Richard de Moseley, incumbent of the church of Dewesbyry, whether the said incumbent ought to be removed.

Willelmus etc. dilectis filiis Officiali curie nostre Ebor. et ejus commissario generali ac magistro Johanni de Nottingham rectori ecclesie de Elkesleye nostre diocesis salutem, graciam, et benedictionem. De vestrarum puritate conscienciarum et circumspecta industria plenius confidentes ad cognoscendum, procedendum, statuendum, et diffiniendum in causa vel negocio que vel quod vertitur seu verti speratur inter Magistrum Johannem de Warennā, canonicum Ecclesie nostre Ebor., actorem, ex parte una, et dominum Ricardum de Moseleye possessioni ecclesie de Dewesbyry nostre diocesis, ut dicitur, incumbentem, reum, ex altera, occasione ejusdem ecclesie et juris ejusdem, eciam si ad amocionem ipsius incumbentis procedi debeat in hoc casu, vobis vices nostras committimus, etc. SuweH. Idibus Aprilis anno gracie 1330. [Reg. Melton, fo. 181.]

EXTRACTS FROM WAKEFIELD COURT ROLLS.

1. *Court at Wakefield.* Friday before Mid-Lent, 2 Edw. II (1309).

Henry de Schelflay enters into a recognizance in 100s. to Master John de Warrenne for his share of the tithes of Birton. Surety, Elias de Birton.

2. *Court at Wakefield.* Friday after feast of St. Hilary, 6 Edw. II (13 Jan., 1313).

The suit between Adam de Linne and Master John de Warrenne,

parson of Deusbery church, Alan de Fourneys, and William, serjeant, of Deusbery, removed into the Bench by the king's writ.

3. *Court at Wakefield.* Friday after feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, 17 Edw. II (24 Aug., 1323).

John de Burton sues Thomas de Sayvill for 20s. as surety for John de Heton, who bought from John de Burton certain tithe sheaves (*garbas decimales*), of Dewysbury parish, which church the said John holds to farm. Debt acknowledged. Fine, 6*d*.

4. *Court at Wakefield.* Friday after feast of SS. Simon and Jude, 18 Edw. II (28 Oct., 1324).

John de Burton sues Thomas de Whitewode for 39s. 11¼*d*., being part of 54 marks to be paid in instalments by Richard, chaplain of Hertesheued, for the tithe sheaves (*decimales garbas*) of the church of Dewesbiry of the chapel of Hertesheued, together with the altarage of the said chapel of Hertesheued, for payment of which the defendant was surety. Debt acknowledged. Fine, 6*d*.

5. *Court at Wakefield.* Friday the vigil of St. Andrew the Apostle, 19 Edw. II (30 Nov., 1325).

An inquisition, to which Thomas de Totehill, on behalf of the king, Ralph de Kerlinghow, John Scot, and Thomas Gates submitted themselves, say that on the day on which the bailiff of this Court deraigned¹ them for the cattle of John de Warenne, rector of the church of Dewsbury, defendants had not any of the said cattle by which they could be distrained, nor any money belonging to the said John. They are therefore acquitted.

6. *Court at Wakefield.* Monday, 16 May, 19 Edw. II (1326).

John de Warenne, rector of the church of Dewsbury, to be distrained to answer Thomas de Totehill. The bailiff says no distrainment can be found within the fee. Thomas offers to prove that the bailiff could find distrainment. Inquisition to be taken.

7. *Court at Wakefield.* Friday, 27 June, 19 Edw. II (1326).

An inquisition finds that the bailiff could not find anything belonging to Dom. John de Warenne within the fee on which to distrain.

8. *Court at Wakefield.* Friday in Easter Week, 3 Edw. III (1329).

Master John de Warenne to be distrained to answer Thomas de Totehill for debt.

[John had resigned the living of Dewsbury (but retained the York canonry and other preferments), and was succeeded by Richard de Moseley 15 Jan., 1325-6.]

¹ Challenged or accused them.

The next rector was Richard de Moseley, about whom I know nothing more than appears in the following records.

In the *Wakefield Court Rolls* for the years 1326 and 1327 Richard de Dewesbiry, chaplain, is mentioned several times. Possibly he acted as curate at Dewsbury or Ossett. At the Court held 22 Nov., 1326, he sued Thomas Ceyuil (Savile) for 3s., the price of a quarter of oats sold four years previously. At the Court held on the vigil of All Saints of the same year he was surety for one of the parties to a case, and at the same Court he was fined 12*d.* for an escape in the New Park. At a Court held 20 March, 1327, he was fined 3*d.* for breaking palings. The references to the New Park and to the palings (? of the Park) suggest that Richard was curate of Ossett, which abutted on the New Park. The earliest reference to Ossett Chapel which I have is 100 years later, viz. 4th Nov., 1423, when licence was granted to the inhabitants (*incole et inhabitatores*) of the vill of Osset, Dewesbery parish, to hear mass (*missas et alia divina officia audiendi et celebrari faciendi*) in the chapel of the Holy Trinity in the said vill during the vacancy of the See.¹

18 kal. Feb. (15th Jan.), 1325-6. Institution of Sir Richard de Moseley, priest, to the church of Dewesbury at the presentation of the *nobilis vir* Sir Hugh le Despencer, Lord of Glamorgan, vacant by the resignation of Master John de Warrene, the late rector. [Reg. Melton, fo. 586*b.*]

6 kal. Oct. (26th Sept.), 1326. Sir Richard de Moseley, rector of the church of Dewesbiry, has leave of absence for a year *in loco congruo et honesto*. [Reg. Melton, fo. 573*b.*]

15th Sept., 1325. Sir Richard de Moseley, rector of the church of Fryston-by-the-Water, under a penalty of £20, abjured Alice, daughter of John de Smytheton, on the altar of the chapel of Scroby, and the correction of Alice is committed to the official of the Court of York, and his commissary general, and Sir Richard de Grymestoun, the Archbishop's receiver in York.

17 kal. Oct. (15th Sept.), 1325. Memorandum de pena xx^{ti} librarum sub qua dominus Ricardus de Moseley², rector ecclesie de Fryston' juxta aquam, abjuravit Aliciam filiam Johannis de Smytheton' in capella de Scroby super altare xvij kal. Oct. A.D. M^o ccc^{mo} xxv^o, et quod correccionem dicte Alicie officiali curie nostre Ebor. et ejus commissario generali ac domino Ricardo de Grymestoun,

¹ York Registers, Sede Vacante, 429*d.*

² The frailty here disclosed does not appear to have been an obstacle to the

institution to the church of Dewsbury or to the appointment to the important office mentioned in the next record.

receptori nostro Ebor., commisimus faciendam. [Reg. Melton, fo. 59**1b**.]

29th May, 1326. The king having on 7th May last granted his castles, vills, and manors of Conyngesburghe and Sandal, and his manors of Wakefelde, Dewesbury, etc., to John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, for life, commands his beloved clerk, Richard de Moseley, the keeper thereof, to deliver them to the Earl or his attorney. This mandate is entered on Close Roll, 19 Edw. II, mem. 4; also Originalia Roll, 19 Edw. II, mem. 23, and is printed by Dr. Fairbank in this *Journal*, xix, pp. 224-5; see also p. 220.

2nd April, 1334. Certificate of exchange of the churches of Dewsbury and Earls Barton by Richard de Moseley and John de Wodehouse.

Venerabili in Cristo patri, domino Henrico, Dei gracia Lincoln-
iensi episcopo, Willelmus etc., salutem et sincere dileccionis
continuum incrementum. Litteras vestras nuper recepimus
tenorem qui sequitur continentes:—Venerabili in Cristo patri,
domino, Dei gracia Ebor. archiepiscopo, Anglie primati, Henricus
ejusdem permissione Lincolnensis episcopus salutem et fraternam
in Domino caritatem. Cum dilecti nobis in Cristo domini
Ricardus de Mosley, rector ecclesie de Dewesbury, vestre diocesis,
et Johannes de Wodehous, rector ecclesie de Barton Comitis,
nostre diocesis, dicta sua beneficia certis de causis et legitimis
auctoritate et consensu eorum quorum interest in hac parte
concurrentibus proponant, sicut asserunt, ad invicem canonice
permutare, variisque et arduis prepediti negociis ipsius per-
mutacionis expedicioni ad presens intendere nequeamus, ad
audiendum, examinandum, et plenarie discuciendum causas per-
mutacionis hujusmodi faciende; et in eo eventu si hujusmodi
permutacionis causas duxeritis approbandas prout de meritis
cujusdam inquisitionis per officialem archidiaconi Norhampton
ad mandatum nostrum in hac parte facte liquere vobis videbitur,
ad admittendum eundem Ricardum vel procuratorem suum ejus
nomine ad ecclesiam de Barton supradictam, et rectorem sub
nomine permutacionis predicte canonice instituendum in eadem,
recepta prius resignacione dicti domini Johannis de ecclesia de
Barton memorata, ceteraque omnia et singula facienda et expedienda
que in hujusmodi permutacionis negocio necessaria fuerint seu
eciam oportuna, ipsius Ricardi obediencia canonica et introduccione
in corporalem possessionem dicte ecclesie de Bartoun nobis tantum-
modo reservatis; paternitati vestre reverende tenore presencium

Letter from the
Archbishop to
the Bishop of
Lincoln.

Sets out letter
from Bishop of
Lincoln, dated
28th Mar., 1334,

which recites
that Richard de
Moseley and
John de
Wodehouse

propose, with
consent of those
interested, to
exchange livings,

and that inquiry
has been made,

and there is no
objection.

committimus vices nostras, eidem attentius supplicantes quatinus expedito negocio supradicto nos de processu vestro in hac parte habendo certiorari velitis per litteras vestras patentes harum seriem continentes. In successibus prosperis adaugeat Altissimus dies vestros ad ecclesie sue sancte regimen et honorem. Datum apud Broukeden' quinto kalendas Aprilis A.D. M^o ccc^o xxxiiij^{to} et consecrationis nostre xiiij^o.

The Archbishop approves the exchange, and by virtue of the Bishop's commission in this matter, he has admitted and instituted Richard de Moseley to the church of Earl's Barton.

Hujus igitur auctoritate vestre commissionis nobis facte in negocio permutacionis prenotate legitime procedentes, auditis, examinatis, et discussis causis permutacionis hujusmodi nobis expositis quas ut legitimas facta nobis fide legitima super ipsis approbavimus, prefatum dominum Ricardum de Mosleye ad ecclesiam de Barton Comitibus vestre diocesis per resignacionem domini Johannis de Wodehous ex causa permutacionis hujusmodi in manus nostras factam vacantem, illorum quorum interest interveniente consensu, ac concurrentibus hiis que in hac parte requiruntur de jure, auctoritate vestra nobis in hac parte commissa, ut pretangitur, admisimus ipsumque rectorem canonice instituimus in eadem, reservatis vobis ipsius domini Ricardi obediencia canonica et induccione in corporalem possessionem ecclesie de Barton Comitibus vestre diocesis antedictae. In quorum omnium testimonium vestre paternitati reverende litteras nostras transmittimus has patentes. Ad ecclesie sue sancte regimen et munimen vos conservet Altissimi gracia Redemptoris. Datum apud Cawode iiij nonas Aprilis anno Domini supradicto et pontificatus nostri decimo septimo. [Reg. Melton, fo. 198.]

Same day and place. Sir Richard de Mosele, chaplain, instituted to the church of Earl's Barton at the presentation of the Abbess and Convent of the Blessed Mary de Pratis without Northampton.

Institution of John de Wodehuse, chaplain, to the church of Dewesbury at the presentation of the *nobilis vir* Sir William de la Zouche of Assheby, knt.

Order to induct directed to the Archdeacon or his official. [Reg. Melton ut supra.]

27th April, 1334. Robert de Wodehous, archdeacon of Richmond, certifies the Archbishop of the exchange to be made between John de Wodehous, rector of Dewesbury, and Simon de Baldereston, rector of Heveresham, York diocese. Lenton, quinto kalendas Maii, 1334. [Reg. Melton, fo. 198b.] Simon instituted on 9th May, 1334.

Idibus Novembris (13th November), 1336. Symon de Balderston, rector of Dewesbury, is appointed the Archbishop's

steward of his liberties, lands, and manors, and auditor of accounts of receivers, bailiffs, serjeants, reeves, and others bound to bring in accounts—seneschallum nostrum libertatum, terrarum, et maneriorum nostrorum omnium cum omnibus ad ipsas et ipsa pertinentibus, ac auditorem compoti receptorum, ballivorum, serviencium, propositorum nostrorum, et aliorum quorumcumque que ad ratiocinia reddenda qualitercumque tenentur. [Reg. Melton, fo. 438.]

Simon de Balderston was also steward of the manor of Wakefield. At a Court held at Wakefield, Friday after the feast of St. Lucy the Virgin, 4 Edw. III (13th Dec., 1330), a letter in French, addressed by Earl Warenne to Sir Simon de Baldrestoun, steward of his lands in the county of York, is produced, of which the following is a translation :—

John, Earl of Warenne and of Surrey, Lord of Bromfield and Jat,¹ to our dear and faithful Sir Simon de Baldrestoun, steward of our lands in the north, greeting. Whereas Richard Bunny is in possession of 2 messuages and a bovaté of our new land in the vill of Neutoun by judgment given on the verdict of an inquisition of 24 jurors,² nevertheless, we have heard that Walter Gunne, our born bondsman of Stanneley, ought rightly to have the said 2 messuages and the bovaté of land, wherefore we command you, on hearing the complaint of the said Walter, to summon before you eight and forty of those who best know the truth of the matter, and put them on their oath on the right of the said Walter, and if you find by their verdict that the said Walter has a right to the tenements, then give him seisin according to right of the said messuages and land, to hold from us according to the custom of the said manor. And do not omit this. We commit you to God. Given at our Castle of Sandal the 5th day of November in the 4th year (1330).

By virtue of which command order is given to forty-eight men of the nearest graveships to come to the next Court to inquire as above. Sir Simon held the above offices contrary to the rules of the Church. Amongst the Articles of Inquiry made in the year 1253 (and probably later), “in each and every diocese of the whole kingdom of England,” is the following :—“Whether any (*i.e.* clergy) are viscounts (*i.e.* high sheriffs), or secular judges, or hold stewardships for laymen.” Sir Simon held the office of steward of the manor of Wakefield until the Court held Friday after St. Valentine’s day, 14 Edw. III

¹ Bromfield and Yale, in Denbighshire.
“The king has approved the appointment of Mr. Edward Hughes to be steward and bailiff of the manor and lordship of

Bromfield and Yale in the county of Denbigh.” (*Times*, 25 May, 1908, p. 9.)

² On appeal from twelve jurors.

(1340), when an important case of bondage having come before him for inquiry by the Earl's letter, he did not enter the verdict of the inquisition in his rolls, and he did not enter judgment thereon, consequently, as stated in the Roll of the Court held 14th Sept., 14 Edw. III (1340), Sir Simon was removed from office. He was succeeded by William de Scargill, to whom the bondage case was referred by the Earl's letter addressed to him, and disposed of at the Court held Friday after St. Valentine's Day, 1340. The Scargill arms, *ermine, a saltire gules*, still appear in the north transept of Dewsbury Church in fourteenth century glass.

The following note is from the De Banco Rolls for 1338 :—

De Banco, Hil., 12 Edw. III, No. 46, mem. 315*d*.

The jury—to try whether four score and 13 acres of land and a half in Dewesbiry are the free alms of the church of Dewesbiry, whereof Simon de Baldreston is parson, or the lay fee of Thomas de Gates (10½ ac.), Ralph de Kerlynghowe (5 ac.), William de Lynne, chaplain (5 ac.), Thomas Bull (5 ac.), Richard Baycok (2 ac.), Robert Shirtyng (1 ac.), Richard son of Claricia (1 ac.), Elen la Littere (3 ac.), Edmund Gates (2 ac.), Adam de Lynne (5 ac.), John de Boudrode (6½ ac.), John le Walker (1 ac.), John de Lynne (12½ ac.), William Baycok (1½ ac.), John Fox (1½ ac.), Richard son of Geoffrey (1 ac.), John de Wodeshom (5 ac.), Adam de Hopton (20 ac.), Robert de Boudrode (2 ac.), Henry de Heton (2 ac.), and Richard Alcoksone (1 ac.)—is respited to the Quindene of Trinity for default of the jurors, none of whom came. Therefore let the Sheriff have their bodies.

The case is also entered on the De Banco Rolls, Mich., 10 Edw. III (1336), mem. 192, and it is stated that Simon de Balderston, by John Woderove, his attorney, comes into Court and says that his predecessor, William de Redemele, formerly parson of Dewesbiry, was seised of the lands in right of his church of All Saints in the time of Edw. I, and the other parties not appearing there is judgment by default, but as the jury did not come the case is respited to the Quindenē of Hilary. Therefore, etc.

1st April, 1345. Licence was granted to Sir Simon de Balderston, rector of the church of Dewesbury, for leave of absence for one year. [Reg. Zouche, fo. 8*b*.]

25th March, 1348. Sir Simon de Balderston, rector of the church of Dewesbiry, had leave of absence (no time specified), and to let his *decimas garbarum que ad horrea sua non poterunt commode cariari*. [Reg. Zouche, fo. 17*b*.]

There was a kind of church restoration in 1337.¹ In March of that year, Archbishop Melton granted licence to Sir Simon de Balderston, rector of Dewsbury, to pull down the disused chapel dedicated to St. Peter, standing in the churchyard of Dewsbury (the founder of which was unknown, as was also the cause of its foundation), and to use the stone, wood, and cement for the construction and repair of the church. This was one of the rare examples of a chantry chapel being a detached building in the churchyard.² Nothing is known about it. In the will of Peter Barkeston, printed in the latter part of this paper, Saynt Petre qwher within the parish church is mentioned, as also is the rood loft. In Reg. Zouche, fo. 10, we find under date of 21st Feb., 1345-6, a note of the reconciliation of the church and churchyard of Dewsbury, for which the rector had to pay to the Archbishop £4 15s. 4d., a large sum in those days. Capes³ says, "When the church or its precincts were profaned by bloodshed, a special service of reconciliation was required to make them fit again for sacred uses. Burial in the churchyard was suspended, no mass or other service might go on within until a formal inquiry had been made by a Commission as to the extent and causes of the desecration. If very slight, it was enough to sprinkle with holy water, specially prepared and sent. If serious, the diocesan or his deputy must be on the spot to go through the appointed rite."⁴ The official forms and procurations were expensive, and amounted to a heavy fine on the parish.

The licence to pull down the chapel and the note of reconciliation are as follow:—

LICENCIA DIRIMENDI CAPELLAM IN CIMITERIO ECCLESIE DE
DEWESBURY.

Willelmus etc. dilecto filio domino Simoni de Balderston, rectori ecclesie de Dewesbury, nostre diocesis, salutem, gratiam, et benedictionem. Tua nobis oblata peticio continebat ut capellam in cimiterio ecclesie tue de Dewesbury ab antiquo constructam in qua divina non exercentur nec exerceri consueverunt officia, demolendi et prosternandi, lapides, cementa, et ligna in opus fabrice ecclesie tue predicte convertendi, licenciam concedere dignaremur: Nolentes igitur prepropere condescendere votis tuis, super fundacione et condicione dicte capelle et ob quam causam et per quos constructa

¹ Reg. Melton, fo. 212.

² Cutts, *Parish Priests and their People*, p. 455.

³ *English Church in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries*, p. 232.

⁴ See Maskell, *Monumenta Ritualia*, vol. iii, p. clxv, also Service of reconciliation

on p. 307. For Blessing of a cemetery, see i, 206. In the Register of Bishop Swinfield, p. 3, is entered a mandate for enquiry to be held as to the alleged pollution of the church and cemetery of St. Briavels.

fuerat antiquitus et quibus usibus deputata, qui redditus pro ejusdem capelle sustentacione fuerant assignati, quod ipsius capelle usus affert commodum in presenti, quodque ex ejus demolicione si fieret commodum eveniret, cujus seu quorum interesse vertitur in hac parte, et precipue si ipsius capelle ruina in diminucionem cultus tendat divini, et de aliis articulis per quos de natura et condicione ejusdem capelle cerciorari potuimus, inquisitionem fieri fecimus diligentem, per quam invenimus quod, licet dicta capella in honore Beati Petri Apostoli fuerat constructa antiquitus, ob quam tamen causam nescitur nec per quos seu quibus usibus deputata, quodque nulli redditus ejus sustentacioni unquam fuerant assignati, nullum commodum affert penitus in presenti. Ejus ruina, cum sit deformis structure, si fieret, non cederet in prejudicium cujusquam nec etiam in diminucionem tenderet cultus divini, nichilque subsistere quod dicte capelle destruccionem impediret quinimo causas legitimas subesse que hec fieri suaderent. Et idcirco ut dictam capellam diruere et demoliri ac lapides, ligna, et cementa ejusdem in usum construccionis seu reparacionis ecclesie tue predicte convertere licite valeas, licenciam tibi tenore presencium concedimus specialem. Vale. Datum apud Cawode quinto idus Marcii anno Domini millesimo ccc^{mo} tricesimo sexto et pontificatus nostri xx^{mo}. [Reg. Melton, fo. 212.]

PROCURACIO RECONCILIACIONIS ECCLESIE ET CEMETERII DE
DEWESBURY.

Memorandum quod xxj die mensis Februarii anno millesimo trecentesimo quadragesimo quinto apud Burton' juxta Beverlacum comparuit magister Thomas de Carleton', procurator rectoris ecclesie de Dewesbury, et nomine domini sui condempnatus fuit in iiij li. xvs. iiijd. solvendis domino in synodo proximo Ebor. pro reconciliacione ecclesie et cimeterii de Dewesbury predicta. [Reg. Zouche, fo. 10.]

In Register Zouche, fo. 18, is entered the institution, on 29th July, 1348, of John de Maydenstone, chaplain, to the church of Dewesbury, on the presentation of Edward III, vacant by the death of Dom. Simon de Balderston, the late rector, by the person of Hugh de Greyby of the diocese of Lincoln, clerk, his proctor. John de Maydenstone was the last rector. In 1348 the living was, as stated in an early part of this paper, appropriated to St. Stephen's College, Westminster, and John de Maydenstone became one of the first canons. A vicarage was ordained, and with the exception of the small endowment which was given to the vicarage, all the rich possessions of the church went to the dean and college of St. Stephen's.

PART III.—THE VICARS.

A bettre preest I trowe that nowher noon is,
 He wayted after no pompe and reverence,
 Ne maked him a spyced conscience,
 But Cristes lore and his apostles twelve,
 He taughte, and first he folwed it himselve.

—*Chaucer.*

There is a long list of vicars from 1349 to the present time, and I can only mention a few of them.

The first was Sir William de Eton, or Heton, who was instituted 21st June, 1349,¹ on the presentation of Sir John de Chesterfield, Sir John de Maydenstone, and Sir John de Bokyngham, canons of the free chapel of the lord King of England, founded in honour of the blessed Mother of God and St. Stephen, prothomartyr, within the king's palace at Westminster, they constituting the college or chapter, the deanery being vacant.

The next vicar about whom I have anything to say is William de Dewesbiry, and all we know about him is from an entry in the Assize Rolls for Yorkshire, No. 1133, rot. 5, Easter, 36 Edw. III (1362). Agbrigg. The jury say on their oath that Richard, son of John Taillour of Dewesbiry, and Thomas, son of John Clerk of the same, on Monday next before the feast (20th Feb.) of St. Peter in Cathedra, 36 Edw. III (1362), at Dewesbiry, in the church there, feloniously slew William de Dewesbiry, vicar of the church of Dewesbiry.

The next vicar to be mentioned is John del Gates,² who was instituted 12th March, 1362–3, and died in 1397–8. On the 12th March, 1397–8, letters of administration of his estate were granted by the Commissary General of the Court of York, the Archbishopric being vacant, to John de Bretton and John de Snydale, of Wakefield. After the death of John Gates, viz. 26th April, 1398,³ the official of the Archdeacon of York was directed to inquire into defects of the chancel, houses, books, vestments, and other things of the parish church of Dewsbury, which had happened in the time of Sir John del Gates, the last vicar, and to sequester all goods of the deceased at the sum fixed by the inquisitors, and to certify, etc.

¹ Reg. Zouche, fo. 31b.

² On 4th September, 1384, John Gates, vicar of Dewsbury, Robert Davy, vicar of Birstall, and others, released to Sir

Richard de Heton, vicar of Halifax, all claim to land in Over-Shipden (*Yorkshire Deeds* (Record Series), p. 129).

³ York Registers, Sede Vacante, 226d.

I have not obtained the finding of the inquisitors, and therefore I pass on to the wills of William Walpole and Robert Talyor or Talior.

WILL OF SIR WILLIAM WALPOLE, VICAR OF DEWESBURY.

(Reg. Test. Ebor., iii, 494.)

In Dei nomine, Amen. viij die mensis Maii anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} xxxvij^{mo}. Ego dominus Willelmus Walpole, compos mentis et sane memorie, condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis do et lego animam meam Deo Omnipotenti, beate Marie, et Omnibus Sanctis ejus, et corpus meum ecclesiastice sepulture in cancello ecclesie de Dewesbury. Item, lego nomine mortuarii mei optimum meum averium. Item, lego viij lb. cere in candelis ardendis circa corpus meum ad exequias et in die sepulture mee. Item, lego cuilibet presbytero venienti ad exequias meas et ad missam viij^d. Item, lego cuilibet clerico venienti ad eadem ij^d. Item, lego quatuor ordinibus Fratrum cuilibet ordini ijs^s. Item, lego domui Sancti Roberti juxta Knaresburg ijs^s. Item, lego in expensis in convocacione et refeccione parochianorum et aliorum venientium die sepulture mee v^{li}. Item, lego fabrice ecclesie parochialis de Dewesbury xl^s. Item, lego fabrice ecclesie cathedralis beati Petri Ebor iij^s iiij^d. Item, lego summo altari capelle Sancti Stephani Westmonasteriensis ecclesie iiij^{or} tortillos¹ (*tortill'*) pretium tortilli iiij^s. Item, lego ij altaribus ex utraque parte, utrique altari unum tortillum. Item, lego altari Sancte Marie le Pwe² unum tortillum. Item, lego domino Willelmo Bentley, vicario ecclesie de Hodresfeld, xx^s. Item, lego domino Johanni Dewesbury xx^s. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum non legatorum do et lego domino Willelmo Bentley, vicario de Holdersfeld, et domino Johanni Dewesbury, et eosdem ordino executores meos ut ipsi ordinent et disponant pro anima mea prout eis optime videbitur in futuro. Hiis testibus, Roberto Waylard de Dewesbury. Roberto Clarke de eadem et multis aliis.

Proved 10th June in the abovementioned year.

¹ 'Tortillus,' or 'tortillum,' a torch or large candle of wax. The holder of "the vicarage of the chapel of Torneton" is to give "to the church of Pocklington two torches of three pounds of wax every All Saints' Day" (Gray's Register, p. 3).

² Saint Mary le Pwe. Probably *le puits*, i.e. at the well. Probably the altar dedicated to the Virgin Mary in the crypt of York Minster next to the well, which was immediately under the high altar in

the choir. Drake (*Eboracum*, p. 52) mentions several altars and chantries in the crypt, "one of which chantries was remarkable, called the chantry at the altar of St. Mary in Cryptis, where her mass was celebrated daily with note and organ. On the west side is a draw-well with stone cistern." See also Browne's *York Cathedral*, pp. 7, 33, and 275, and the several plates referred to.

WILL OF SIR ROBERT TALIOR, LATE VICAR OF DEWESBURY.

(Reg. Test. Ebor., ii, 477.)

In Dei nomine Amen. xxvj^{to} die mensis Octobris anno Domini millesimo cccc lxij^{do}. Ego Robertus Talyor, vicarius ecclesie perpetuus de Deusbery, compos mentis et sane memorie, condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis do et lego animam meam Omnipotenti Deo, beate Marie, et Omnibus Sanctis ejus, corpusque meum sepeliendum infra cancellarium ecclesie de Deusbery predicta. Item, lego portiforium¹ meum jacentem in quaternis² ecclesie de Deusbery. Item, lego xiijs^s iiij^d ad reparacionem et alumpnificacionem³ predicti portiforii. Item, lego predictae ecclesie unum processionarium. Item, volo quod Robertus Talior, capellanus, habeat portiforium de usu Saresburiensi ad terminum vite sue, ita quod post mortem suam Willelmus frater suus habeat dictum librum ad terminum vite sue, ita quod post mortem suam prefatus liber vendatur et ejus valor expendatur in missis celebrandis et in aliis piis operibus caritativis pro animabus nostris et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum. Item, volo ut prefatus Robertus habeat unum librum vocatum Pars Oculi.⁴ Item, volo quod

¹ *Portiforium* is the term used in England for the book called a Breviary. So termed *quod foras facile portari posset*. There is a description of the chief kinds of service books by the late Henry Bradshaw, Cambridge University Librarian, in Prof. J. H. Middleton's book on *Illuminated Manuscripts*, pp. 267-270. See also *Church of Our Fathers*, iv, 245; Swete's *Church Services and Service Books before the Reformation*; Battifol's *History of the Roman Breviary*, &c. &c.

² *In quaternis*, quaternions. A quaternion was four pieces of paper or parchment, folded once across and fitted so as to form eight leaves, for the scribe to write on. When the scribe had finished his work the quaternions were generally bound together. See *Books in Manuscript*, by Falconer Madan, pp. 13, 14.

³ *Alumpnificacio*. Canon Raine says this word means 'illuminating,' and quotes from the *Fabric Rolls of York Minster* (Surtees Society), p. 130, *pro alumpnyng trium gradalium*, 40s. This seems pretty good authority, but on the same page there is an entry of a payment to the same person (Domino Ricardo de Styrton) of 40s *pro eluminacione duorum gradalium*. I have been under the impression that *alumpnificacio* meant maintenance, support, repair, from *alumpno*, *alumno*, I nourish, maintain, support.

⁴ *Pars Oculi*. The proper title is *Oculus Sacerdotis, in quo continetur Opus quoddam sive Theologicum sive ad Jus Canonicum spectans*. It is divided into three parts, *Prima, Dextra, et Sinistra Pars Oculi*, and is attributed to Walter Parker or William de Pagula. It is a kind of handbook for priests on questions of practice, &c. *Pupilla Oculi*, a better known work, is said to be founded on the *Oculus Sacerdotis*. Some information about the *Pupilla Oculi* and its author, John de Burg, who lived in the latter part of the fourteenth century, and was Chancellor of Cambridge University, may be found in Rock's *Church of Our Fathers*, in Maitland's *Canon Law in the Church of England*, p. 40, and in Maskell's *Monumenta Ritualia*, iii, lxxix. There was a copy of the *Pupilla Oculi* in the valuable library of John Newton, treasurer of the Church of York from 1393 to 1414 (see his will, *Test. Ebor.*, i, 364), but the *Oculus Sacerdotis*, or *Pars Oculi*, is not mentioned. I take the following from a recent book catalogue:—

“Burgo (John de, Chancellor of Cambridge University); [Title] Pupilla oculi. | De septem Sacramentorum admini- | stratione: de decem Preceptis decalogi: ceterisq; Ecclesiasticorum | (que rite institutum sacerdotem haud qua; igno- | rare decet) officiis: Iohannis de | Burgo

Agnes Kitsone habeat valoris xx^s. Item, volo quod quinque solidi solvantur tribus Sanctis in oblacione qua per modum peregracionis, videlicet domine de Ely xx^d, domine de Wolpitte xx^d, et domine de Walsingham¹ xx^d. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum non legatorum, debitis meis prius persolutis, do et lego Alicie Talior et filiis suis, quam quidem Aliciam ordino et constituo executricem meam, et predictum dominum Robertum Talior capellanum hujus testamenti supervisorem eidem Alicie coadjutorem facio et constituo per presentes. Hiis testibus, Thoma Hall, Ricardo Peese, et multis aliis. Proved 10th January of the year abovesaid (1462-3).

I now give the Inquisition and Return on the death of Richard Hayman, vicar of Dewsbury, who died in 1464.

REGISTRUM SEDE VACANTE, 493*d*.

(Vol. v of the York Registers.)

Commission² dated at York 16th January, 1464-5, from Richard, the dean, and the chapter of York, addressed to the official of the Archdeacon of York and to the dean of Pontefract, to make inquiries about the dilapidations of the church and vicarage of Dewsbury, on the instance of Master Simon Stansfeld, the vicar of Dewsbury, and to inquire in what condition they had been left by the preceding vicar, Master Richard Hayman.

In answer to the Commission, the following return was made by the dean of Pontefract alone (*vester humillimus orator*):—

Quarum quidem literarum reverendarum auctoritate vicesimo secundo die dicti mensis Januarii anno Domini suprascripto ad ecclesiam parochialem de Dewesbery predictam personaliter accedens, vocatis, citatis, et legitime monitis omnibus et singulis quorum interest in hac parte, discretos viros, dominos Willelmum Nevill, Thomam Birton, ecclesiarum parochialium de Heton et Derton rectores, Henricum Walker ecclesie parochialis de Myrfield vicarium, Robertum Burgh, Johannem Tonge, Ricardum

alme quondam | Cantabrigi- | ensis. |
Vniversitatis Cancellarii: Presbyteris |
omnibus Sacre q̃ militie studiosis maiore
in modū necessaria. | etc. [*Title in red
and black*], 4^o, Gothic letter, 2 columns,
a few ornamental initials; Strassburg,
Iohann Knoblauch, for P. Gotz, Oct. 7,
1518.

[*Colophon*] . . . opa lit | terarioq̃ p̃lo
Ioannis Knoblauchii: | Impensis vero
Pauli Gōtz Ciuis τ | Bibliopole Argentini:
extremā manū | sensit. Nonis Octobrib',
M.d.xviii.

Collation: A—X8, y4, Z6, τ8 (*last
blank*). Proctor 10119."

¹ The three celebrated shrines of St. Etheldreda of Ely, Our Lady of Woolpit, near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, and Our Lady of Walsingham, Norfolk. The story of each is given in *Highways and Byeways in East Anglia*. For Ely see also Dugdale's *Monasticon*, i, 457-500, and for Walsingham see the same work, vi, 70-73, edition of 1846. For St. Etheldreda see Rock's *Church of Our Fathers* and Wall's *Shrines of British Saints*. This latter work has a description of the shrine on pages 57 and 58, and as to the Pall see Rock, iii, 293*n*.

² The English portion is only an abstract of the Latin original.

Catlyn, Willelmum Clerkeson, Willelmum Richardson, capellanos, Thomam Cokson, Johannem Turton de Wakefeld, parochianos, Johannem Dyce et Johannem Grene de Dewesbery predicta parochianos, laicos fidedignos, in hac parte juratos et diligenter examinatos de et super articulis in dictis literis vestris reverendis superius specificatis, inquisitionem per omnia feci diligentem. Qui quidem jurati dicunt quod cancellus dicte ecclesie est defectivus in meremio, tectura lapidea, muris, et fenestris vitreis et non potest secundum estimacionem inquisitorum minoribus expensis competenter reparari quam quinque libris. Insuper dicunt quod aula principalis cum cameris paciuntur defectus quarum reparacio estimative ad quinque marcas extendit. Preterea dicunt quod coquina ruinosa est ita quod omnino oportet eam de novo edificari, cujus et edificacio ad decem libras extendit. Item, dicunt quod unum stabulum, orreum, et alia domus pro animalibus sunt defectiva in meremio, muris, et tectura, quorum reparacio ad quadraginta solidos extendit. Dicunt eciam quod Magister Ricardus Hayman, nuper vicarius dicte ecclesie, percepit et habuit certam summam pecunie de executoribus predecessoris sui pro hujusmodi defectibus reparandis, set quid aut quantum nesciunt certitudinaliter deponere. Deponunt insuper quod prefatus magister Ricardus Hayman nuper vicarius ibidem, toto tempore suo super edificia dicte vicarie nullam penitus fecit reparacionem, et sic hujusmodi defectus tempore suo imminent in presenti. Sequestravi insuper vice et auctoritate vestris omnia et singula bona que fuerunt dicti magistri Ricardi Hayman defuncti in quibuscunque rebus et quorumcunque manibus extiterint ad summam quam dicti jurati in hujusmodi inquisitione duxerint nominandam et taxandam. Inhibui Christifidelibus universis sub pena excommunicationis majoris¹ ne quis ad dicta bona manus apponat temerarias et violentas donec aliud a vobis in hac parte habuerit in mandatis. Et sic mandatum vestrum reverendissimum humiliter executus (sum). In quorum omnium testimonium sigillum officii mei unacum sigillis dictorum inquisitorum presentibus est appensum. Datum apud Dewesbery predictis die et mense et anno Domini suprascriptis.

The jury report that the chancel is defective in timbers, roof, walls, and windows, and cannot be repaired for less than £5. The repair of the hall and chambers will cost 5 marks. The kitchen is ruinous, and must be rebuilt, which will cost £10. The stable, &c., will cost 40s. to repair. Master Hayman received money for repairs from the executors of his predecessor, but how much is not known. He has done almost no repairs during his incumbency, and so the defects are serious. His effects are sequestrated, and I have inhibited all from laying hands on them pending your commands, under pain of the greater excommunication.

Simon Stancefeld was instituted vicar of Batley 6th March, 1446-7,² and his successor was instituted, according to the same authority, 26th November, 1472. As he was vicar of

¹ The form of the greater excommunication will be found in Maskell's *Monumenta Ritualia*, i, 226, and ii, 286. See also Myrc's *Instructions for Parish Priests* (E.E.T.S.), pp. 21-24, 54, 55, 80; the

York Manual (Surtees Society), pp. 119 and 86*; and Lyndwood's *Provinciale*, pp. 345-355, *De Sententia Excommunicationis*.

² *History of the Stansfeld Family*, pp. 376, 377.

Dewsbury on the presentation of the dean and college of St. Stephen's in 1464, he would appear to have held both livings for eight years. His name occurs as witness to a Thornhill deed, dated at Batley in the feast of St. Augustine, 37 Hen. VI (1459), and on the 3rd September, 1472,¹ a Commission was issued to him by the Archbishop to confirm the election of the Lady Cecilia Hyk as prioress of Kirklees. Administration of his goods (late vicar of the churches of Dewsbury and Batley, who died intestate) was granted 16th February, 1472-3, to Sir John Pilkington, knt., and Sir Michael Parcour, chaplain.

Along with Robert Barkston, William Dawson, William Clarke the elder, and William Herdern, of Dewsbury, Sir Simon Stancefeld (or Stansfeld), as his name is spelt in the deed, witnesses an interesting deed, amongst the muniments at Rufford Abbey, dated Martinmas, 7 Edw. IV, by which John Elys, rector of Thurnscogh, granted to Robert Yonge, of Dewesbery, a messuage, etc.; also five acres of arable land in the vill, common fields, and territories of Dewessbery, with common of pasture for one cow in a pasture called Sowthforth, which messuage lay between the messuage of Robert Waylard on the east, and le Broke (now called the beck) on the west, and of the five acres four lay in a common field called Estfelde, of which one acre lay at Longrow, and abutted at one end on Lee, and on the other end on Lee, and an acre and a half lay in five selions in another part of the said common field, called Craconhedge. The land of John Soytyll is also mentioned, and another selion abutted on Keldyr on the west, and on Heton Bank at the other end. I cannot identify "Sowthforth," "Longrow," and "Lee." The names Eastfield and Crackenedge² still remain. They evidently formed one large common field, extending along the whole of the east side of the town, and abutting upon Soothill (Upper and Nether), otherwise Hanging Heaton and Earls Heaton, both in the parish of Dewsbury.

The next vicar was John Gourle, from 1472 to 1488. According to Dodsworth there was formerly in the choir of Dewsbury church a window with this inscription:—

Orate pro bono statu Thome Yongsmyth vicarii istius ecclesie, et pro animabus Johannis Gurl quondam vicarius [*sic*] istius ecclesie Johannis Yongsmyth et qui istam fenestram fieri fecerunt.

¹ Reg. xxii, Neville and Booth, fo. 147d.

² Creccan eeg, the edge of the stream, because it abuts on the beck.

John Gourle resigned in 1488, and had a pension of £10 from the living. Thomas Yongsmyth, chaplain, his successor, was instituted 8th October, 1488,¹ on the presentation of Mr. Henry Sharp, dean of the college of St. Stephen's, with the burden of continual and personal residence according to the constitutions of Otho and Ottobo, formerly legates of the Apostolic See in England, and subject to the pension of £10 to John Gurle.

The will of Sir Thomas Yongsmyth is dated 6th Jan., 1499-1500
(Reg. Test. Ebor., iii, 309.)

In the name of God, Amen. I Sir Thomas Youngsmyth, vicar of Dewsbury, of my hole mynd and entent make my testament in the forme followyng. ffirst I bewit my saule to God Allmyghty and to his moder o^r lady seint mary and to all the fayr feliship in heuen. And my body to be beried in the kirk of Dewysbury in the qwher before the ymages² of All halowes. Also I bewitte to my Lord Archebusshop my best hors w^t oder ano'ments that longs to him and oder things as the custome is. Also it is my will that I have ij trentalls³ don for my saule w^tin the moneth. Also I will that ij sergys⁴ burne ovr me a twollmoth day. Also I bewit iiij^d to the freers of Seint Rob^t. Also my will is that poore peple haue bred and ale at my furth bringing. Also I will that ev^ry prest of pishing haue vj^d. And eu^ry oder prest iiij^d. And eu^ry pish Clerk ij^d, and all od^r j^d. Also I bewite to Roger Harington my best gown and my hod and my best doblet to pray for saule. Also I bewite to John Robynson my best bowe, my qwyuer, and all my harrowes. Also I bewitte to Alice my suster v of my best spones. Also I bewitt to Jenet Webster ij silver spones. Also I bewitt to Thomas Amyas a purs, a grote, and a siluer spone. Also I bewitte to Wi^lhm Youngsmyth my broder a siluer spone. And also a nother to Katerin his dowghter. Also I bewitt to the said Katerine a nox [an ox]. Also I bewitt to the kirk ij boyks. Also a boyke to Herry Sothill. Also

¹ Reg. Rotherham, i, p. 123.

² I cannot find any exact description of such images in any book or will within my reach. They would probably be a group (painting or statuary) of saints and martyrs above the high altar. See Baring Gould's *Lives of the Saints*, Nov. i, where is an illustration; Durandus (*Symbolism of Churches*, Leeds. 1843), chap. iii, on 'Pictures and Images'; Rock (*Church of Our Fathers*), iii, 312 *et seq.*; and Smith's *Dictionary of Christian Antiquities*, s.v. Images, Martyrs.

³ A trental was an office of 30 masses said for the dead, either all on one day or on several days. *Modus celebrandi Trentale*, York Missal, ii, 189; *Yorks.*

Archæological Journal, xvi, 224. Thomas Croughton willed that a trentall of masses be said on the day of his burial, quoted by a writer in *Notes and Queries*, 9th series, vi, 195; from Bridgett's *History of the Holy Eucharist in Great Britain*, ii, 150, where is also mentioned the trental of St. Gregory, consisting of ten different masses three times repeated. The Month's Mind and the Year's Mind were also memorial services for the dead at stated periods. There is some correspondence on the subject in *Notes and Queries* as above. See also Rock's *Church of Our Fathers*.

⁴ Serges, wax tapers, torches, French, *cierge*.

to Sr Thomas Hanson a boyke. And to Sr Richard Harde a boyke. And also to Roger Harington ij boykes. Also I bewitt to Herry Child a hors and brydell and sadell. And to Sr Herry Knotton ij boyks and my best bede. Also I bewitt to Thoñs Sothill a jake. Also I orden and¹ Sr Herry Knotton, Alice my suster, Henry Childe, and John Robynson, executours in all my guds moveable and unmoveable for to dispose after my Will as they will awnswer afore the high Juge of heven. Thes witnesses, Sr Thoñs Hanson, Sr Richard Harde, Thos. Jenkynson, and Richard Child. This my last Will made in my hole mynd the sext day of January the yer of o^r lord M^occccth lxxxxixth. Proved 31st January, 1499-1500.

Edward Kellett appears to have been instituted to the vicarage of Dewsbury on the 7th September, 1506. He is mentioned in the will of Master John Chapman, notary public, registrar of the Chancery of the Archbishop of York, dated 4th March, 1527-8.² In a footnote the editor says Master Edward Kellett was prebendary of Langtoft, and afterwards precentor in York Minster. He held the livings of Dewsbury and Huggate, and a stall at Howden, and was domestic chaplain to Archbishop Bainbridge. Fuller says that he was educated at King's College, Cambridge, and speaks of him as a profound scholar. He died 5th September, 1539, and was buried in the nave of York Minster.

Sede Vacante, fo. 665. Dec. 31, 1554. John Rudde, clerk, was admitted to the vicarage of Dewsbury, vacant by the death of Sir Alan Cooke, on the presentation of Thomas Argall, of the city of London, esquire, and Robert Lee, of the same city, gentleman, executors of Anthony Bellasis, clerk, late Archdeacon of Colchester, by reason of the gift of the advowson to Bellasis and others by Master John Chamber, dean of Westminster. John Rudde brought letters from the Bishop of London and the Vicar General of the diocese of Lichfield to show that he had been divorced from Isabella Weldon, his late wife; that he was penitent; and that he had been restored to his priestly orders. He had, no doubt, been in trouble on account of his marriage, the Queen having, in March, 1553-4, sent a series of articles into the dioceses, authorising the deprivation of clerks who were married "contrary to the fashion of their order and the laudable custom of the Church." He probably remarried after the Queen's death, for he had a child christened at Dewsbury Church 24th December, 1561.

Visitation Books, 15 October, 1567. Officium dominorum contra Magistrum Johannem Rudde, vicarium de Dewesbery. It is pre-

¹ An omission here.

² *Test. Ebor.*, v, p. 243.

sented that he is also parson of Thornell, and haith divers other promotions elsewhere, and he is not resident upon his benefice.

The next document seems sufficiently interesting to be printed here. The subject of it appears to have sprung from Dewsbury, and although not vicar of Dewsbury was canon of Nostell.

PENITENCIA INJUNCTA FRATRI JOHANNI DE DEWESBIRY, CANONICO
SANCTI OSEWALDI.

(Reg. Greenfield, ii, fo. 71b.)

Willelmus etc. dilecto filio Priori Sancti Osewaldi de Nostella salutem, etc. Quia fratrem Johannem de Dewesbiry, concanonicum vestrum, in visitacione nostra in vestro monasterio nuper facta comperimus super quibusdam enormibus excessibus graviter diffamatum; idemque frater Johannes super compertis hujusmodi coram nobis evocatus et ad rationem positus eadem judicialiter est confessus, vobis mandamus, in virtute sancte obediencie firmiter injungentes, quatinus eundem fratrem Johannem infra x dies post recepcionem presencium ad cellam vestram de Bredone¹ cum litteris vestris presidenti in eadem cella directis, adjuncto sibi pro itinere aliquo maturo et honesto socio, destinatis. Injungentes sibi vice et auctoritate nostra pro predictis excessibus penitenciam infrascriptam:—In primis clausum sive septa dicte celle non exeat quovismodo. Divinis obsequiis cum aliis fratribus intendat continue, nisi infirmitate vel alio impedimento legitimo fuerit prepeditus. Omni septimana psalterium unum dicat et a presidente omni die Veneris humiliter et devote unam recipiat disciplinam. Cum nullis mulieribus loquatur, nec aliququaliter conversetur. Nullas omnino litteras nisi quas presidens viderit et inspexerit, recipiat, vel emittat. Omni die Mercurii jejunando uno genere piscium cum leguminibus, et omni die Veneris similiter jejunando leguminibus tantummodo sit contentus, ab ovis, lacticiniis, et omni genere piscium abstinendo. Nec sibi cujusquam officii administracio committatur. Et hec omnia et singula sibi in virtute obediencie et sub pena districcionis canonice ad expiacionem suorum criminum injungatis devote et humiliter facienda. Presidenti dicte celle litteratorie prefatam penitenciam intimantes ut inter ipsum et predictum fratrem Johannem fiat de eadem penitencia indentura. Quodque presidens ipse vobis significet, si idem frater Johannes premissa vel eorum aliqua facere vel subire contempserit, donec per nos exigente humilitate et devocione sua relaxacionem meruerit obtinere. Datum apud Lanum xxx^o die Octobris pontificatus nostri anno octavo (1313).

The Archbishop to the Prior of Nostell. At our late visitation we found brother John of Dewesbiry charged with enormous excesses, and he having confessed we command you that within ten days after receipt hereof, you send him to your cell of Bredon with a letter to the President, and accompanied by a mature and honest companion, enjoining on him the following penance:—He is not to go out of the enclosure. He is continually to attend divine service with the other brethren, unless prevented, etc. Every week to say a psalter. Every Friday to receive discipline from the President. Not to talk with women. Not to receive or send letters unless seen by the President. Every Wednesday to fast with one kind of fish and vegetables, and on Friday with vegetables only, and he is not to hold any office. All these things in expiation of his crimes. The President must report to you how brother J. takes his punishment, until he merits release.

¹ In Leicestershire.

PART IV.

SOME WILLS MENTIONING DEWSBURY CHURCH.

Let's choose executors and talk of wills.—*Shakespeare*.

Set thine house in order; for thou shalt die and not live.

—2 *Kings*, xx, 1.

The above warning of the prophet to King Hezekiah was scarcely more startling than the warnings received by most of the testators whose wills are here printed. Several of the wills were proved within a week after their dates, and most of them within a month. Considering the difficulties of travelling no time seems to have been lost in obtaining probate. There is nothing of great interest in the wills, but they seem worth printing, and I trust that the notes will be of some service. The will of Jane (or Anne) Nettleton is not strictly a Dewsbury will, and it does not mention Dewsbury Church; but the boundary between Dewsbury and Thornhill is close to Lees Hall, and the family owned property in, and were closely connected with, Dewsbury. The will also supplements the information about the family printed in the volume of *Yorkshire Deeds*.¹ It is also fairly interesting, and so I thought it might be printed.

WILL² OF JOHN THOMSON, OF OSSETT, dated 5th November, 1430, and proved 12th November, 1430.

(Reg. Test. Ebor., ii, 637.)

To be buried in the churchyard of Dewsbury. Best beast for a mortuary. For expenses in the day of my burial 13^s 4^d. To the church work of Dewsbury 6^s 8^d. To the fabric of the blessed Peter of York 3^s 4^d. To the four orders of friars 6^s 8^d. To the friars of Knaresborough 12^d. To John son of Thomas Pesse 6^s 8^d. To John son of John Thomson 6^s 8^d. Residue to John Thomson and Hugh Pesse my sons, whom I make my executors, to do as shall seem best for my soul. Witnesses, John Dewsebury, chaplain. Thomas Pesse, William Pesse, and others.

WILL OF JOHN THOMSON, OF THE PARISH OF DEWESBURY, iren-maker, dated in the feast of St. Martin the bishop (11th Nov.), 1436, and proved 8th February, 1436-7.

(Reg. Test. Ebor., iii, 481.)

¹ Yorks. Arch. Soc., Record Series, vol. xxxix.

² This will and the next are in Latin, and as they are not very interesting, I

merely give abstracts in English. Judging from the bequests, there was probably some connection between the two testators.

To be buried in the churchyard of Dewesbury. Best beast for a mortuary. To the high altar 5^s. To St. Peter's work 3^s 4^d. To Joan, daughter of Thomas Pesse, 3^s 4^d. To Katharine, daughter of Thomas Pesse, 3^s 4^d. To Elga, servant (*famule*) of William Pesse, 3^s 4^d. To Sir John Dewesbury 12^d. To Sir William Herryson 12^d, and 4^d for my boy whom he taught (*pro puero meo quem ipse docuit*). To Katharine, my wife, all utensils (*instrumenta*) within the house. Residue to Katharine my wife, Thomas Pesse, Hugh Pesse, and William Pesse, whom I make my executors, and William Walpull, perpetual vicar of Dewesbury, supervisor to do as shall seem best for my soul.

WILL¹ OF WILLIAM FYRTH, OF DEWESBERY, dated 15th Aug., 1490, and proved 9th September, 1490.

(Reg. Test. Ebor., v, 380.)

To be buried in the church of All Saints of Dewesbery. My best beast for my mortuary. I bequeath my saltcellar² and a box of silver for a pyx to be made thereof and for the body of Christ to be placed in the same to be hung above the high altar. I bequeath to the chantry of Dewesbery one close called le Ker³ lying within the parish of Bateley in augmentation of the same chantry for ever. To Thomas Yongsmyth, vicar of Dewesbery, one piece of silver.⁴ Thomas Yongsmyth is one of the three executors, and John Suthill, esquire (*armiger*), is made supervisor, and has 20^s for his labour.

¹ A full translation of this will (the original being in Latin) is printed by Mr. E. W. Crossley in volume ii of *Halifax Wills*.

² *Lego meum salarium et un' pixidem argent' p una pixide inde fiend' ac pro corpore Xpi in eadem imponend' supra summū altare dependend'.*

³ There was only one chantry in Dewesbury Church, that of Our Lady, or St. Mary, which was founded by John Sothill 1st June, 7 Hen. VII (1492). In the survey of the possessions of the chantry at the time of its suppression, 2 Edw. VI, there is no mention of a close called Ker or Carr in Batley, but there is a "Carreyng" in Dewesbury, containing one acre of meadow. I have not found the foundation deed, and I cannot identify the founder. There were several John Sothills about the end of the

fifteenth century. Possibly the founder was the John Sothill whose will is printed in *Test. Ebor.*, iv, 168-171. The notes to this will give much information about the family.

⁴ *Unam Peceam Argent'*. *Peceam* is translated 'cup' in the above mentioned volume of wills, and cup is one of the meanings given in Ducange. It is often said to have a cover. There are several instances of covers in the will of John Newton (*Test. Ebor.*, i, 364). See also *Bury Wills and Inventories* (Camden Society), Index, *s.v.* 'pece,' and page 153 of Mr. St. John Hope's paper on "Mazers" (*Archæologia*, vol. 1). See also the Glossary to the *Durham Account Rolls*, vol. iii (Surtees Soc.), *s.v.* 'pecia' and 'standing cup,' and *N. E. D.*, *s.v.* 'pece.'

WILL¹ OF PETER BARKESTON, OF DEWESBURY, dated 13th September,
and proved 24th September, 1515.

(Reg. Test. Ebor., ix, 19.)

ffirst I bequayth my sawll to Gode Almyghty and to his blissed mother our lady saynt Marie and to all the holy cōpany of heven. My body to be burrde within the prish church of Dewesbury under the rode lofte² nye unto my wyffes stall. Allso I gyv to my mortuarie my best qwik goode. Allso I bequeyth to the blessed sacrement of the Alter for my tythes negligently fforgotten xx^d. Allso I will and bequeyth to have a prest to syng in Saynt Petre qwher³ within the prish church of Dewesbury halfe a yere⁴ after my deptyng out of this worlde ffor the sawlles of my ffather and mother, my sawll, and all xpen salles, the said prest to have his sellarye and wages of my parte of my goodes. Allso I bequeyth to Thoñs⁵ my sone, Alexsander my sone, and Richarde my sone to eñyone of theym the sum of xl^s to be taken ffurth of my landes after my deptyng. And thay to have theyr porcōnes notwithstanding. Allso I witt and bequeyth to Anne my doghter vj^{li} xiijs iiij^d to be taken ffurth of my landes. Allso I bequeyth to Margerie⁶ my doghter vj^{li} xiijs iiij^d to be taken ffurth of my landes and tenementes after my deptyng. And iff the said Anne or Margerie clame any part of my goodes and catalles for theyr porcōnes after my decesse then my will is the said Anne and Margerie shall nott have no parte of the revenous of my landes of the sumes afore namede. Allso I will that Edward my sone shall putt in surty to Margarott my wyffe after my decesse furth of my landes and tenementes the sum of xl^s yerely duryng hir lyffe. Allso my will is my said wyffe shall nott clame noo third furth of my landes after my

¹ The testator and his wife would be the "Petrus Barkeston, Margareta," whose names were "on a wood stall" in Dewsbury Church when the antiquary, Dodsworth, visited it on the 21st Jan., 1618-19. Margareta was the daughter of Alison Sothill, whose will is printed in *Test. Ebor.*, vol. v, p. 6, and both testator and his wife are mentioned in the will. Alice, or Alison, was the widow of John Sothill, whose will is printed in *Test. Ebor.*, iv, 168-171. The Barkeston family appear to have sprung from the hamlet of that name, which gave its name to the wapentake. See Wheater's *History of Sherburn and Cawood*, pp. 111-113.

² All trace of the rood-loft in Dewsbury church has long since disappeared. On the subject of rood-lofts see Bond's *Screens*

and *Galleries in English Churches*, pp. 107-123, also Durandus on *The Symbolism of Churches and Church Ornaments* (translation printed at Leeds, 1843), pp. cii, 32, 217. As to the connection between the ambo, pulpitum, rood-loft, and pulpit, see footnote on page ix of the Preface to Dickinson's edition of the *Missale ad Usum Sarum*.

³ I cannot find out anything about St. Peter's Choir. See page 423 for the license to pull down St. Peter's Chapel.

⁴ See note on page 431 on 'Trental,' &c.

⁵ Probably the Thomas Barkeston whose will next follows.

⁶ Probably the waitingmaid of Elizabeth wife of Sir Henry Savile, by whom the latter had a son Robert, the first of the Saviles of Howley.

decesse fferther then hir feoffement and the said sum of xl^s. The residew of my goodes nott bequest I gyve to Margaret my wyffe whom I ordeyne and mayk myn executrice. And she to dispossesse for the helth of my sawll as she thynckes best at the syght and oſseyng (overseeing) of Edward my sone whome I mak to be supervisor of this my will. Thies beyng witnes, Sr Mathew Qwhityng, John Clark, and Xp̄ofer Nayller.

WILL OF THOMES BARKESTON, LATE OF DEWESBURY, gentleman, dated 4th November, 1557, and proved 27th April, 1558.

(Reg. Test. Ebor., xv (2), 193.)

My body to be buried in the mydle alley wythin the churche nye to the clossett wher I sette. I bequeathe to the sacrament of the alter xvj^d. Item, I bequeathe to Syr Roger Nailer my curate xij^d. I bequeathe to Alys Beldon xij^d. I bequeathe unto Mayster Nicholas Barkeston x^s who I maike my supervysour of thys my last Will. I bequeathe to Roger Barker a payre of hoyse and a payr of shoyes. I bequeathe vnto Nycholas Wylbye my best jackett. Item, I bequeathe to Thomas Turner and Thomas Wytteley all my other raymente yf yt please God to call me vnto his mercye. Also I wilbe honestly brought furthe of all my goodes, and haue messe and dirige¹ for my soull and breade to be delte in the churche for my soull, and the residue of all my goodes moveable and unmoveable I give unto Elsabethe my wyffe and John Wylbye whome I maike my full executors of thys my last wyll and my wyffe to have ij^o pts and the said John the therde pte so that my debts be paid. Wytnes of the same, Roger Dawson and Nycholas Nayler wth other moo.

WILL OF LAURENCE BAWLL, OF THE PARISHYNG OF DEWESBURY, dated 16th November, and proved 15th December, 1519.

(Reg. Test. Ebor., ix, 88.)

My body to be berride in the churche yearde of All hallowes of Dewesbury and my best quyke good to be my corspresande. Allso I witt to a surplesse to serve the poch (parish) iij^s iiij^d. And to the upholdyng of lyghts iij^s iiij^d. And for a torche vj^s viij^d. I witt allso to the churche to be disposed for the

¹ As the first anthem at matins commenced with these words, *Dirige Domine Deus meus in conspectu tuo viam meam*, the whole of the morning's service, including the mass, came to be designated a 'dirige,' or dirge. In like manner, the holy sacrifice itself for the dead was termed the mass of 'requiem,' because its

introit began with *Requiem æternam dona eis Domine* (Rock, *Church of Our Fathers*, ii, 404). Sometimes, instead of being called 'dirige,' or dirge, the service for the dead was called *Verba mea*, from the first two words of the psalm with which it begins (*Church of Our Fathers*, ii, 311n, 405n).

health of my soull vjs viij^d after the mynde of Maister Suttill¹ and the churche maisters. Allso I will my goods to be devyded in iij ptes, the first pte to my wyffe, the second pte to all my ix childerne, and the thirde pte I bequeath to my bryngyng forth. And I will that all my detts and repacones be takyn of my pte. And all the residewe of my pte I frely gyve to my wyff and my ij youngest children. Allso I make Anne my wyff and Thoms my broder myn executo^{rs}. Thies beyng witnesses, Sr Will^m Dyke, Thoms Bawll, John Hollroide, John Wemewoll, and oder.

WILL OF THOME SAXTON, OF THE PARISH OF DEWESBERY, dated 9th May, and proved 18th August, 1534.

(Reg. Test. Ebor., xi, 113.)

My body to be beried in the churche yerde of All sanctes of Dewesbery—my mortuary after the statutes of the lawe. I bequeath to the blissid sacrament for tithes forgettyn iijs. I bequeath to the churche of Dewesbery to helpe towarde on booke that their nedes vjs viij^d. Also I will that my moder have every yere vjs viij^d durying the lif of hir—and for that I leve on (one) house with apptenncce that I bought with my goods—Also I bequeath to Thomas my son iij^{li} vjs viij^d. Also I bequeath to Roberte Saxton iij^{li} vjs viij^d. I bequeath to Rauf Saxton iij^{li} vjs viij^d. Also I bequeath to Margarete my doughto^r iij^{li} vjs viij^d. Also I bequeath to Maister John Copley a foile. Also I order my good maisto^r John Copley² to be supviso^r of this my last will to se that hit be pformed as the lawe requyres. The residue of all my goods my legacies and fuñall expenses and chardges paid I gif unto Alicie my wif whome I make my executrix to order and dispose for thelthe of my sall as shalbe the best seyne to her. In wittenes herof, Sir John Dawson, prest, William Richardson, William Awdesley, and oy⁹ (other) moo.

WILL OF THOMAS SIKES, LATE OF OSSET, IN THE PARISH OF DEWSBERIE, dated 2nd and proved 8th January, 1539.

(Reg. Test. Ebor., xi, 409.)

In the name of god Amen. In the yere of our lorde God a M^{ve} xxxix, and the yere of the reigne of our sovaigne lorde kinge Henrie theght by the grace of God kinge of England and of Fraunce, defensor^r of the fathe, lord of Ireland, and in Erthe supreme hede

¹ Possibly Thomas Sothill, of whom mention is made in the will of his father, John Sothill (*Test. Ebor.*, iv, 168). He may have been the Thomas Sothill who is said to have given the tenor bell (now ecast) to Dewsbury Church, in expiation

for the death of a boy whom he threw into a dam.

² Probably John Copley, of Batley Hall, whose will is printed in Mr. Sheard's *Records of the Parish of Batley*, pp. 312–322.

under Christ of the Churche of Englande, xxxj, and the secunde day of Januarii, I Thomas Sikes of Osset of the pishc of Dewsberie within the countie of Yorke, of holl mynde and pfect remembrance makithe and ordinithe this my last will and testament in manner and forme followinge. ffirst I bequeathe and give my saull to God almightie to oure ladie sancte Marie and to all the holie company in heven to pray for me, and my bodie to be buried within the churche yerde of Dewsberie. Also I will that all my goodes be devyded and delte equallie in thre ptes by even porcions at the sight of iiij indifferent neghbour, and Jennet my wif to have the first parte, and the secunde pte I will be devided and delte equallie in fyve ptes emonges my fyve childrin, that is to say, Thomas, William, Elisabethe, Isabell, and Margaret, and eue one of them fyue to haue in like moche therof. And I will the thirde pte be orderid and disposide after this manner followinge, that is to say, to the use and needes of Osset chapell ijs. Also to my furthbringinge xx^s, to Jennet my wif xx^s, to my doghter Isabell iij^s iiij^d. Itm, to Jennet Woode iij^s iiij^d, to James Woode iij^s iiij^d. Itm, to Isabell ffernley xij^s iiij^d. The residue and the reuicion of the said thirde parte I wilbe orderid and devyded equallie emonges my fyve children aforsaide, Thomas, William, Elisabethe, Isabell, and Margaret. Also I will that all and eue (every) my takes and lesses whiche be aither in my holdinge or lettinge at this day (Thomas Burnet close excepte) remayne torne and go to the use and pffet of Jennet my wif, Thomas, and William my sonnes and eue one of them thre aforsaid to have in like moche rente and proffet y^oof. Provyded allway that Jennet my wif haue no longer rente nor proffet of any of my takes or lesses then she is widue bod immediatelie after she be aither weddide or deputed the rente of hir pte of my takes and leasses to retorne and go to the use of my sones aforsaid Thom^s and William and the longer lyver of theme towe for¹ the pformacōn and fulfillinge of this my last will and testament I make Jennet my wif and Thomas my sone my executors and Johan Eruynge supvisor of the same. Recordes, Alexander ffawcet, pishc prest, John Peace, Ric. Wormall, and John Eruynge with other moo.

WILL OF CHRISTOFER NAYLER, LATE OF CHIDSWELL, IN THE PARISH OF DEWSBERIE, dated 8th Dec., 1540, proved 18th Feb, 1540-1.

(Reg. Test. Ebor., xi, 496.)

My bodie to be buried in the middle alley within the pishc churche of Allhallos at Dewsberie. Also I give and bequeathe unto the

¹ Probably this word is the first of a letter in the Register, and there is no new sentence, but it begins with a small punctuation.

hie altare ther xij^d. Also unto the church warkes ther iij^s iiij^d. And also I will that my sone Richarde Nayler and his heres shall suffer my prest at Dewsberie to contynewe ther and resave and psave his wadges accordinge to my will indented, tripartitede, made, and declarede of the same. Also I will that John Wormall my sone in lawe and his heres for eñ for my saull and all Christen salles shall make one annuall or yerelie obit¹ within the church of Alhallos at Dewsberie at suche tyme in the yere as shalbe assigned by the said John Wormall and other of my frends and to make coste of the said obite yerelie fyve shillinges for the whiche I the aforsaid Christofer Nayler haue gyven to the said John Wormall and his heres for euer certeyne² . . . in Ellsheton. Also I bequeathe unto John Nayler my sone my jacket of chamlet³ and my dublet of worset. Also unto Alice my doughter my best hate. Also I bequeathe unto Jane Nayler my jacket of violet. Also I bequeathe unto Edward Wormall one dublet of bukeskynnes and a jacket of grene kendale.⁴ Also unto Richarde Wormall my best hosse with a jacket of gray freis.⁵ Also unto Adame Wormall a jacket of blake clothe. Also I bequeathe vnto the mendinge of the hieway⁶ betwixt Osset felde and Chekenley brouke xx^s. Also I bequeathe unto Jennet Wormall vj^s viij^d which is in the handes of John Grene of Osset. Also I bequeathe unto Richarde Nayler my sone for his paynetakyng in seynge my will fulfilled lj^s viij^d whiche is in the kepinge of Sr Thomas Londe my preste at Dewsberie. Also I bequeathe unto Richarde Nayler the younger xv^{li} which is in the handes of Roger Thurgoland or els the lande whiche I shoulde have hade of the said Roger. Also I bequeathe unto John Wormall viij^{li} whiche John Colynson of Wakefelde doth awe unto me. Also I bequeathe unto John Nayler my sone xxix^s ij^d which Robert Scote of Morley doth awe unto me. The residue of my goodes by this my last will not bequeathed and also my detts and takes and bargayns I will that mysone Richarde Nayler and John Wormall, whome I orden and make my executors, have, resave, and dispose theme emonges my power kynsfolkes by the sight and cownsill of Sr Thoñs Londe my p̃ste (priest) at Dewsberie whome I make supvisor of this my last will. Witnes, William Mauncell, William Whittakers, and James Speght, and other.

¹ A memorial service on behalf of a deceased person. See N.E.D.

² *Sic*.

³ A material made at first of a mixture of goat and camel hair.

⁴ A cloth so called from the town where it was first made.

⁵ A coarse woollen cloth. See N.E.D.

⁶ This would be Pildacre Lane. There is a close near called Pildars, *i.e.* pilled or cleared acres.

WILL OF JOAN SIKES, WIDOW, LATE OF OSSETT, IN THE PARISH OF DEWSBERIE, dated 20th Jan., and proved 18th Feb., 1540-1.

(Reg. Test. Ebor., xi, 496.)

In the name of God Amen. The xx^{tie} day of Januarii in the yere of oure lorde God a M v^c xl and in the yere of the reigne of oure souaigne lorde kynge Henrie theght, by the grace of God kinge of Englande and of Francie, defensor of the faith, lorde of Yreland and in yerthe supreme hede of the Churche of Englande, xxxij, I John Sikes widue of Osset within the pishe of Dewsberie late wif of Thomas Sikes beinge of holl and constant mynde and p^{te} remembrance make and ordineth this my last will and testament in manner and forme followinge. ffirst I bequeath and giue my saull unto Almighty God and my bodie to be buried within the churche yerde of Deusberie. Also I bequeathe unto Gilbert my sone vj^s viij^d, unto James my sone xx^s, unto John my sone vj^s viij^d, and it to remayne and abide in the handes and kepinge of my sone Thomas unto such tyme as the said John do clayme and caull for it. Also I will that Gilbert my aforsaid sone have the ij^s. which he awethe me for the forgift¹ of his house. I bequeathe vnto Agnes my doughter vj^s viij^d, unto Jennet my doughter an yren chymney² beinge nowe in the custodie and occupacōn of John Robynson, unto Thomas Armytadge one yewe lambe. Itm, unto Elisabeth my doughter my best kirtle. I will that xij^s and not above be bestowed and wayade³ at my fuñall. The reūcion and residue of all and eūe my goodes my detts paid I wilbe deuydede and delte egally by even pts and porcyons emonges foure of my children, that is to say, Thomas, William, Elisabeth, and Jennet and eūe one of theme foure to haue in like moche and parte therof, whiche iiij aforsaid Thomas, W^m, Elisabethe, and Jennet I make my executo^{rs} to pforme and fulfill this my last will and testamēt as is in manner and forme abovesaid. Recordes, Alexander ffawcet, pishe prest, Sr Georgie Lesburne, clerke, John Peace with other moo.

WILL OF JANE⁴ NETTILTON, OF THORNELL, deceased, dated 27th March, proved 28th April, 1550.

(Reg. Test. Ebor., xvii, 622.)

In the name of God Amen. The xxvij daie of Marche in the yere of oure lorde God a thousande fyve hundrethe and fiftie I Jane

¹ Premium for the lease or tenancy.

² A portable fire-grate, fire-pan, or stove.

³ Spent. The word 'ward' is still common in Dewsbury and neighbourhood.

⁴ She is called Anne in the latter part of the will, but which name is correct I

Nettilton of Thornillesehaule (Thornhill-lees Hall) within the townshipe of Thornell in the countie of Yorke, widue, of hool mynde and memorie maik^e this my last will and testamente in manner and forme followenge—ffirst I give my soule unto Almighty God my maker and redemer Xt (Christ), and my bodie to be buried within the pishe church of Thornyll, my detts paid and my funerall expenses maide. I give the poore folke one quarter wheate. Also I will that Robert Nettleton my sone and Rosamonde my doughter have aither of them xl^s besid^e their pairts. Also I will that Thomas my sone have too oxen, one blake stagge,¹ one silver spoone, one counter,² and the cloithe the hanginges in the haule, v chares, all the bedstockes³ within the house, all my tacke within the manner of Snapthorp,⁴ and the tackes in the longe Carre, and the said Thomas shall paie yerlie durynge all the termes to his brother Robert xiijs iiij^d by yeare toward^e his findinge⁵ at scool (school). Also I give the saide Thomas all my wanes and ploughes and all the geare that belongs to husbandrie and iij arkes. Also I give to William Pyllae one blacke stagge and a sylver spone and to his wife one honest⁶ bedde and her pairte of all my shappen clothes and when the said William Pillay and my doughter his wif shall goo to housse they shall have five markes bestowed in householde as shalbe moste nedefull for them, and the saide William Pyllae and his wife shall maike one generall acquytance to my executores at that same tyme for any other clame, pretence, conveñte, or clayme that he or any in his nayme can demaunde or aske by me or my husbände Robert Nettilton. Also I give Thomas Sayvill one done (dun) fillie. I give Richarde Jakson vjs viij^d. I give Anne Browke one ewe and a lambe. I give Thomas Wilkinson ijs. I give the clerke xij^d. I give Edmonde Haworthe ijs. The reast of all my goods moveable and unmoveable I give to my five children, that is to saie, Alice Nettilton, Elsabeth, Jayne, Roberte Nettilton, and Rosamonde whome I maike full executores joyntely togeder and they to take my detts and paye my detts and

cannot say. I cannot identify the lady. She mentions her husband Robert and her son Robert, but the only Anne Nettleton I know (Foster's edition of *St. George's Yorkshire Visitation in 1612*, p. 557) does not appear to have had a son Robert. For a good deal of information about the family see *Yorkshire Deeds* (Y.A.S., Rec. Series, xxxix), pp. 165-8.

¹ A young horse from one to three

years old, a young unbroken stallion, a colt (*Eng. Dialect Dictionary*).

² A table or desk for keeping accounts or counting money, a bureau.

³ The frame of the bedstead was called a bedstock.

⁴ Near Wakefield, between the roads to Dewsbury and to Horbury.

⁵ Cost. See *New Eng. Dict.*

⁶ Decent, seemly, fitting.

all other bequests accordinge to this my will and testamente. And farthermore that the saide goods shalbe equally devyded emonges my above naymed five childer at the syghte and discrecōn of my moost trustie frendes and lovers, that is to saie, Roberte Pilkington, Nicholes Sayvell, Robert ffornes (Fourness), whome I make my supvi-sores and giues xx^s emonges them to see my will and testamente truely fulfilled accordinge to mynde. Also I wyll that William Brouke of Bradlaie haule¹ have the custodie of Margarete Nettle-ton to my sone Thomas come to his lawful aige and the saide William to receyve the rentes at Nettle-ton hill accordinge to the indentures maide betwixe my husband and her father John Clayton. Also I prae my brother Pilkington² to taikē my sone Roberte and all his goods and annuyties gyven hyme and his father accord-inge to o^r willes and to one deide that is in the custodie of Nicholes of the Newhaule of Elande. ffarther I prae my brother . . .³ to taikē my doughter Rosamonde and all her childe pairte accordinge to my will and testamente. And this is the full will and testament of Maistres Anne⁴ Nettle-ton of Thornell lyesse haule, widue. Thies beinge witnesses, Thomas Wilkynson, curaite, Thomas Sayvell, Roberte ffornes, Richarde Jakson, Willm Browke, withe other moo the dae and yere above wryten.

Probate granted to the 3 children Alice, Elizabeth and Jane. Power reserved to grant also to Robert and Rosamond the remaining children when of age.

WILL OF JOHN ALLAYN,⁵ OF OSSETT, husbandman, dated 14th Dec., 1546, and proved 5th July, 1547.

(Reg. Test. Ebor., xiii, 311.)

My soull unto almightie God and my bodie to be buried within the hallowed groundē of All Hallows in Dewsberie and messe and dirigie song for my soull the day of my buriall. Also I bequeth to the blissed sacrament for tithes forgotten 4^d. Also I bequeath to all my children that I have begotten of the bodie of my last wif

¹ Near Huddersfield.

² The reference to her brother Pilkington makes one think that she might be Anne Pilkington, who married Robert Nettle-ton (see *St. George's Visitation*, as above), but then there is a difficulty about the names of her sons.

³ Blank in the will.

⁴ *Sic*.

⁵ The Allens were a numerous family residing at Ossett, Horbury, and Dews-

bury. The will of John Alayn of Ossett is printed in *Test. Ebor.*, v, 2, and I have printed an abstract of it, together with another will of another John Alan of the same date, in page 3 of the *Dewsbury Parish Registers*. There were Alleyns at Grantham connected with Wakefield. Henry, second son of Richard Alleyn, married Anne daughter of Richard Peake of Wakefield (*Peacock's Church Furniture*, 86n).

one cloise called Newe Roide being of Calder banke, oon other close called Whete Pighell,¹ half an acre lienge of Barfote crofte, half an acre lienge of the middeste of Heley,² towe landes of Lowe Christie and three butts thereunto belonging, half an acre of Longlands with two butts at Haggs side, half an acre of lande of Broade Oller,³ towe landes of Souden, one acre of crowne landes, one acre of Geddome with the butts of More crofte therunto belonging, all the houses beneth the flower (floor) of my chef house, half of the laith and one house called cove house and shepcote, lienge of the weste side the said chef house, one swyncote next to the hie waye, two crofts, one called Mallingyerd, the other called Gostcrofte, and the one half of the Garthinge Stede⁴ for the terme of 16 yeres fully to be completed and ended, and also one other close called Hawmonde roide⁵ with one oder close called Pildars⁶ to my said children for the terme of 4 yeres furth of the which close my said children to pay yerlie 3^s 4^d to Alicie my doughter which I begatt with my first wife, and if God call any of my said children to his mercye then ther parte of the premisses to remayne to the reste of my children. Also I give unto Michaell my sone iij bordes (tables) to be airlomes, and if it fortune my wife to marrie then all the said holl houses to remayne to Michaell my sone. Also I give to Alice my doughter one chiste. Fynally my detts paid and my bodie brought furthe the reste of my goodes not bequeathed I give to Jennet my wif, Alice, Dorothe, Jane, Elyne, Georgie, Isabell and James, whom I make my full and lawful executors. In witnes wherof John Grene, John Robynson, John Holrede, and William Whitakere, and many oders.

WILL OF RICHARD BRADFORD,⁷ OF OSSETT, dated 24th September,
and proved 15th November, 1549.

(Reg. Test. Ebor., xiii, 596.)

My soull to God and my bodie to be buried within the churchyerde of Dewesberie nye to the Diall. Also I bequeath to the hie altar of Dewesberie for my tithes and oblacons forgotten 12^d. Also I bequeath to John, William, and Ric(hard) my sones as hereafter folowith in full contentacon of their childe porcons, that is to say, first to John the sum of £5 and a red whie (heifer), also to William

¹ Pighill, Pickles, a little close or croft;
Latin, *pictellum*.

² Healey, a district in Ossett.

³ Owler, Alder.

⁴ The garth or farmyard.

⁵ The almoner's clearing.

⁶ Pilled or cleared acres.

⁷ The name of Bradford occurs frequently in the early registers of Dewsbury. See *Test. Ebor.*, iv, 108, and v, 283, for other wills and notes about the family.

the sum of £5 and a black whie—the whiche sum Robert my son shall paie within a yere after my deathe—Also to Ric(hard) my son the sum of £5 and a whie the whiche sum Robert shall paye at the ende and terme of sixe yeres after my death. Also I bequeath to the forsaid John, William and Ric(hard) too yron chymnays and a braspott to be equally devided among them. Also I gif to William and Ric(hard) aforsaid my take and lease of the Moore rodes. Also I bequeath to Robert, John, William, and Ric(hard) my sones all my sheppe to be devided among them except on that Robert shall choose to Grace his daughter. I bequeath to Robert the take that he hath of Michaell Alane. Also I have geven up a surrender unto the hands of William Richardson of nine roides of land lieing in Gawthorpe¹ felds to the behove of John my son. Also I gyven up a surrender to the forsaid William Richardson of three rodes of land being in Stephen Thompson close to the behove of my ladie Savile and her heirs for ever. Finaly the residue of my goods not bequeathed I gyve to Robert my son whom I make my full executor. Wittnesses herof, Georgie Mawde curate, Ric. Wormall, William Richardson, and John Greyne.

WILL OF ROBERT BRADFORTHE, OF OSSETT, husbandman, dated
30th May, and proved 8th July, 1561.

(Reg. Test. Ebor., xvii, 79.)

My bodie to be buried at my parish church at Dewsbury of All Saints—To Robert Bradforthe my son one chymne and a great arke. To the wasyng (washing) of the chapell 3^s. To John Bolton a stroke of wheat. To John Bradforth my brother three butts of land that his house standeth on one, that Robert my sone and Jenet my wife shall come unto the courte² and gyve up the said butts accordyng to this my last will; and yf the said Robert my sone and Jenet my wyf will not do accordyng to my will, that then the said John Bradfourthe my brother to have two lodds of hey in the ynge by John Medley unto they will do yt. That Jenet my wyf shall have the governance of my goods and lands as long as she is my wife, and if she doe marie I will that Thomas Maunsell my brother in law shall have Isabell and her pte (parte) till she be able to occupie yt herselfe, and also my brother Richard Bradforthe to have the governance of Alice and hir pte till she be able to receive yt. I devide my goods, one parte to myself, the second to my wyfe, the third to my two children equallie whom I make

¹ A hamlet in Ossett,

² Manor Court at Wakefield.

my full executors. Witnesses, Willm Smythe, Nicholas Clarke, and John Bolton. To Richard Bradforthe my sone and heire yf so be that Jenet my wife do marye and the said Richard to let the land for the most advantage for his proffitt all the tyme of his unage.¹

I have some other wills, but as they are not of special interest I have not printed them. I must not forget to thank all those who have so kindly assisted me in the preparation of these Notes, especially Mr. W. Brown, F.S.A., without whose kind help the Notes would not have been printed.

¹ Minority. A common term in Scotland in legal documents, but it does not occur in Jamieson's *Scottish Dictionary*, or in the *English Dialect Dictionary*.

Proceedings in 1909.

THREE excursions were arranged for this year, all being well attended by members of the Society. The priory church of Blyth and the ruins of Roche Abbey provided an interesting meeting on 18th June, 1909, Mr. John Bilson, F.S.A., kindly acting as guide, and expounding the architecture of the buildings. The second meeting took place on 18th August, when the Cistercian Abbey of Salley, Bashall Hall, and Browsholme Hall were visited. And the concluding excursion of the year was on 22nd September, the places chosen being the churches of Wensley and Middleham, Middleham Castle, and Coverham Abbey.

BLYTH PRIORY

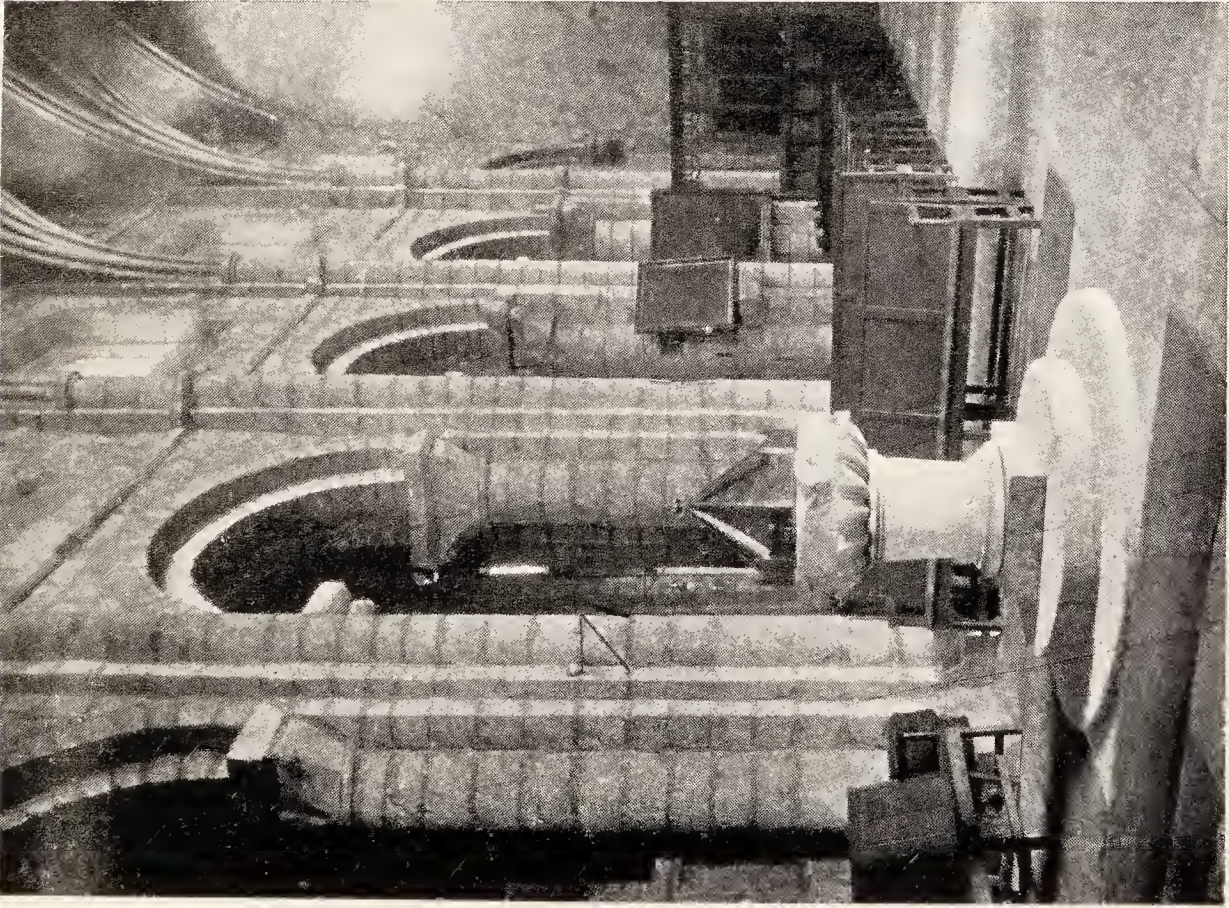
was founded in 1088, in honour of the Virgin, by Roger de Busli, the Domesday grantee of the honour of Tickhill, and Muriel his wife, as a cell of the Benedictine House of the Holy Trinity of the Mount at Rouen, also called S. Catharine's. It was well endowed by the founder with large possessions, including the church and vill of Blyth. Being able to prove itself a conventual cell, that is one that enjoyed its own revenues, and did not act merely as a receiver for a foreign house, it escaped suppression at the time of the dissolution of the alien priories, and survived till 1535. Its nett income at that time was £113 os. 8½d. The conventual and parish churches were under one roof, the latter being in the nave, which fact probably accounts for its preservation.¹

The nave of Blyth Church is practically complete, and is a most valuable example of the earlier Norman manner, which here, as elsewhere in the earliest works of the Normans in England after the Conquest, is characterised by the closest similarity to contemporary work in Normandy. Even if, as we must suppose, the church was rapidly built after the foundation of the priory in 1088, the architecture of the nave is somewhat rough and archaic, though, as usual, it is characterised by

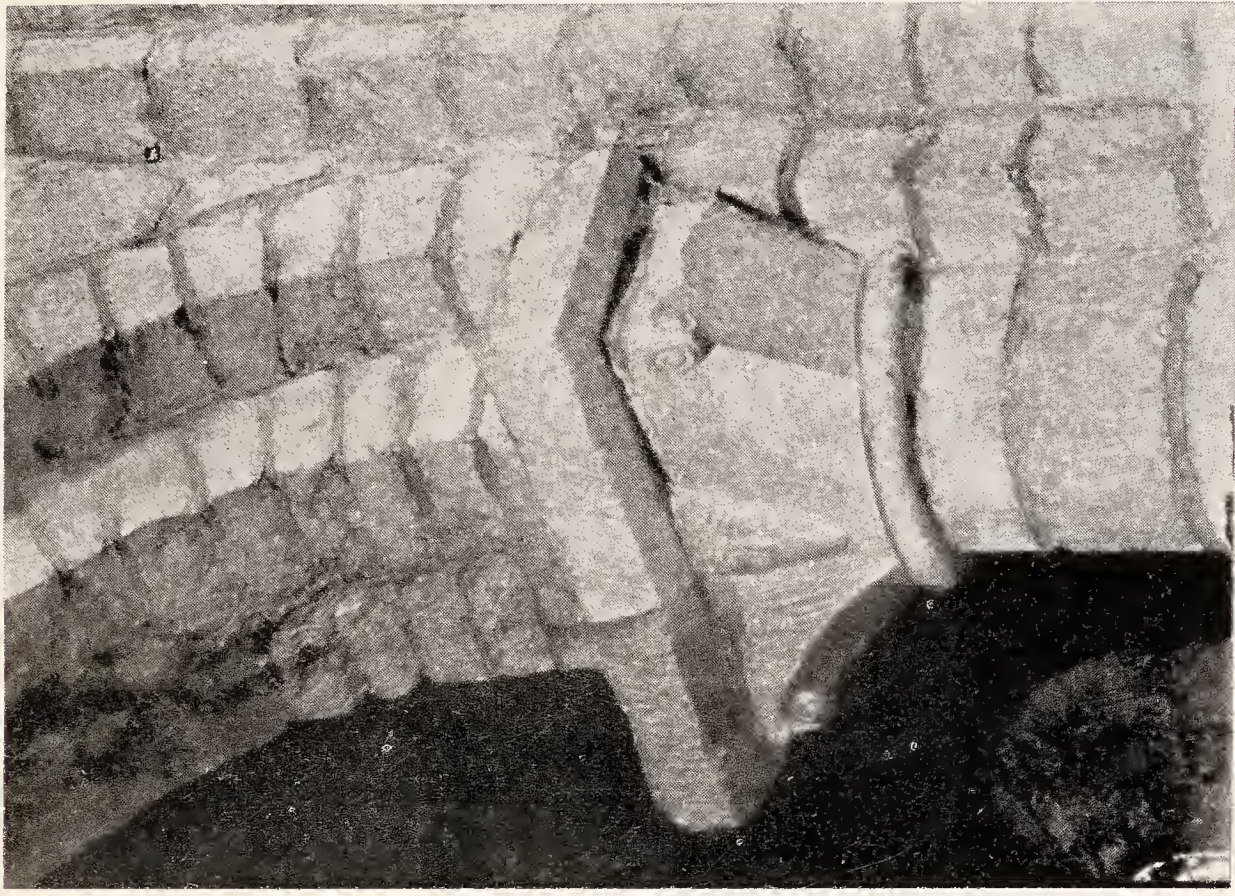
¹ Raine's *History of Blyth*, pp. 27-45.

clear expression of the constructional motive. It presents some analogies of detail with the nave of the great abbey church of Jumièges, which was consecrated in the presence of the Conqueror in 1067. The original nave was seven bays in length, the western bay (except in the north aisle) being suppressed by the later western tower. Unfortunately, the eastern part of the church has entirely disappeared; but, from indications of foundations which have been found, we are probably safe in conjecturing that its plan corresponded with those of Saint Nicolas, Caen, and Lessay (which have naves of seven bays in length), and Saint - Georges - de - Boscherville, near Rouen (nave of eight bays), although Blyth was smaller in scale than these Normandy churches. The plan of the destroyed eastern part would, in that case, show a crossing, shallow transepts with an apsidal chapel in the east side of each, and a choir of two bays terminated by an apse, and flanked by aisles extending only to the springing of the apse.

The bays of the nave are divided by pilasters, with an attached wall-shaft on the face of each. On each side of each pier a pilaster, with a wider attached shaft, receives the two orders of the semicircular arch, as in the nave of Jumièges—not a shaft under each order, as usual in the more developed contemporary work. The capitals of these shafts, here somewhat crudely rendered, are of the simple volute type common in contemporary work in Normandy, and frequent also in some of the earlier work of the Normans in England, as in the chapel of the Tower of London, the chapel of Durham Castle, the gateway and hall of Richmond Castle, the crypt of Lastingham, and the work of Bishop Remi in the west front of Lincoln Cathedral. On the back of each pier is a double pilaster, which receives the transverse arch and groins of the unribbed vault over the aisle; there are similar double pilasters on the wall of the (north) aisle. The bays of the aisles are pronounced oblongs from east to west, and their groined vaults have been constructed on barrel centering longitudinally, with similar barrel centering on each side for the lateral cells. As the wider-spanned arches of the arcades, and the line of the vault on the aisle wall, rise higher than the narrower transverse arches, the crowns of the lateral cells incline downwards from each side to the intersection of the groins. The same constructional peculiarity is to be seen in the aisle vaults of the nave



NORTH AISLE OF NAVE.



CAPITAL OF NAVE ARCADE.

BLYTH PRIORY.

(From Photos by Herbert E. Illingworth.)

of Jumièges. The vault cells are constructed in rubble, but the springings of the groins are in ashlar, as at St. Etienne, Caen, and Winchester. The triforium has a semicircular arch of two unmoulded orders in each bay, received by chamfered imposts. The clerestory windows have splays and shafts with cushion capitals to the inner jambs, and square recessed outer jambs. On the north side, the roof over the triforium has been lowered, and windows inserted within the triforium arches. The west arch of the crossing has a large soffit roll, flanked by smaller rolls set in square recesses, and the arch from the north transept to the north aisle of the nave has a roll on each angle; in both cases the arch profiles repeat the plans of the piers. All other original arches in the nave are unmoulded. The wall between the piers one bay westward of the crossing formed the division between the monastic and parish churches; this wall was formerly thought to be modern, but in 1885 remains of mediæval painting were found upon it.

The nave was, no doubt, originally covered with a wood ceiling. The existing vault was built in the thirteenth century, and the original wall-shafts were adapted to receive the ribs. About the end of the thirteenth century the south aisle was taken down, and the existing wide aisle was erected. The outer and inner doorways of the south porch are the work of the end of the twelfth century, removed when the aisle was rebuilt. The fine western tower was erected towards the end of the fourteenth century. The parapet has ogee piercings, as at Tickhill, but the belfry windows here are single on each face, and the design is of simpler character. Screens of fifteenth-century date extend across the nave and south aisle at the second pier westward of the crossing. Both screens have their lower panels decorated with painted figures. Those in the south aisle screen are in the better preservation, and the figures have been identified as Saints Stephen, Euphemia, Edmund, Helen, Barbara, and Ursula. The font dates from the seventeenth century. Some mediæval grave-covers have survived, one of which bears an inscription commemorating PERIS DE REWE, FRANKE MARCHANT DE BOSAS, and another John Albarne, vicar of Blyth, died 1476.

After sketching the history of the church, Mr. Bilson pointed out that the architecture of the period following the Conquest, as illustrated by this nave, was in no sense a development

of English architecture before the Conquest, and he dealt in some detail with the structural motives governing the expression of the "organic building" of the Norman Romanesque.

A full account of the church and priory is given in *The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Blyth*, by the Rev. John Raine, M.A. (1860), and the architectural features of the church, as it exists to-day, have been fully illustrated in a scarce, privately printed work, *Illustrations of the Priory Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Blyth, Nottinghamshire*, by C. C. Hodges (1881). There is also a short notice in the Society's *Excursion Programme*, 1898 (1).

Raine gives a translation of the earliest document relating to the vicarage then available, which is dated July 21, 1287.¹ It is an agreement settling a dispute between the prior and convent of Blyth and the vicar, respecting certain tithes, and it enumerates the endowments of the vicarage. As he points out, it contains references to a previous ordination as well as to the vicar's predecessors in office. In Raine's list of vicars,² Robert is the first, and he is said to have died vicar. The second is William de Flecham, chaplain, instituted February, 1256.

Two or three documents have been printed since Raine's time, which throw some additional light upon the history of the vicarage, though it is still impossible to say when one was ordained. On September 26th, 1281, T., the official of the church of York, as the result of an inquisition made by twelve rectors and vicars of the deanery of Retford on the value of the vicarage, assigned to it certain additional revenues, the augmentation being confirmed by Archbishop William Wickwane on November 13th, 1281.³ This document is obviously not the original ordination, and the existence of a vicarage may be carried back a step further. Archbishop Walter Giffard (January 24th, 1266-7) admitted William of Feltham, chaplain, to the vicarage of Blyth, vacant, according to the inquisition, since November 17th, 1266, by the death of Robert, the former vicar⁴; so that the vicarage must have been in existence prior to this latter date. It was reported to be worth only five marks per annum. It seems probable that Robert, the

¹ *History of Blyth*, by J. Raine, p. 59. No reference is given showing where the original document is to be found, but it is probably taken from the Register of Archbishop John Romanus.

² *Ibid.*, p. 65.

³ *Register of William Wickwane*, p. 77.

⁴ *Register of Walter Giffard*, p. 73.

first in Raine's list of vicars, is identical with the Robert mentioned above, and that William de Flecham, said to have been instituted in February, 1256, is an error for William of Feltham, there being a mistake of ten years in the date.

ROCHE ABBEY.

After describing the general arrangement of the buildings, with the aid of an excellent plan by Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., Mr. Bilson sketched the history of the rise of the Cistercian order, and showed how their particular ideal of the monastic life was reflected in the severely simple architecture of their buildings, and how the constitution of the order, and especially their annual chapters, tended towards uniformity of plan, and the crystallisation of an architectural type, which appears to have been reached by the third decade of the twelfth century. Compared with the earlier churches of the order which have survived in England, Roche shows a very remarkable advance. At Fountains, Kirkstall, and Buildwas, in spite of the Cistercian use of the pointed arch for arches of construction, and in spite of certain Cistercian peculiarities of design, the expression is still for the most part Romanesque. At Roche, on the other hand, the architectural forms are not only lighter and more refined, but the form of expression has undergone a notable change in the direction of what we call "Gothic." Mr. Bilson sketched the main lines of the development by which the expression of structure, the "organic building" somewhat crudely exemplified at Blyth, was gradually transformed into the graceful and refined forms so admirably treated at Roche, and he showed how far this new expression was due to a mere refinement of the Anglo-Norman Romanesque type, and to what extent it was influenced by forms current at a somewhat earlier date in northern France, introduced here by the Cistercians. It is due, to a considerable extent, to this latter influence, coloured by the Cistercian feeling for simplicity which led to the severely logical expression of practical and structural essentials, that the surviving parts of the church at Roche are distinguished by a refined reticence and almost Greek-like feeling for "type," which is rarely equalled in English architecture of the second half of the twelfth century.

The following works dealing with Roche Abbey may be

consulted :—*The History of Roche Abbey*, by James H. Aveling, M.D. (contains plans and numerous illustrations) ; *History of South Yorkshire—Deanery of Doncaster*, by Joseph Hunter ; *XVI Charters of Roche Abbey*, by S. O. Addy, M.A.; and the Society's *Excursion Programmes* for 1887 and 1900 (2).

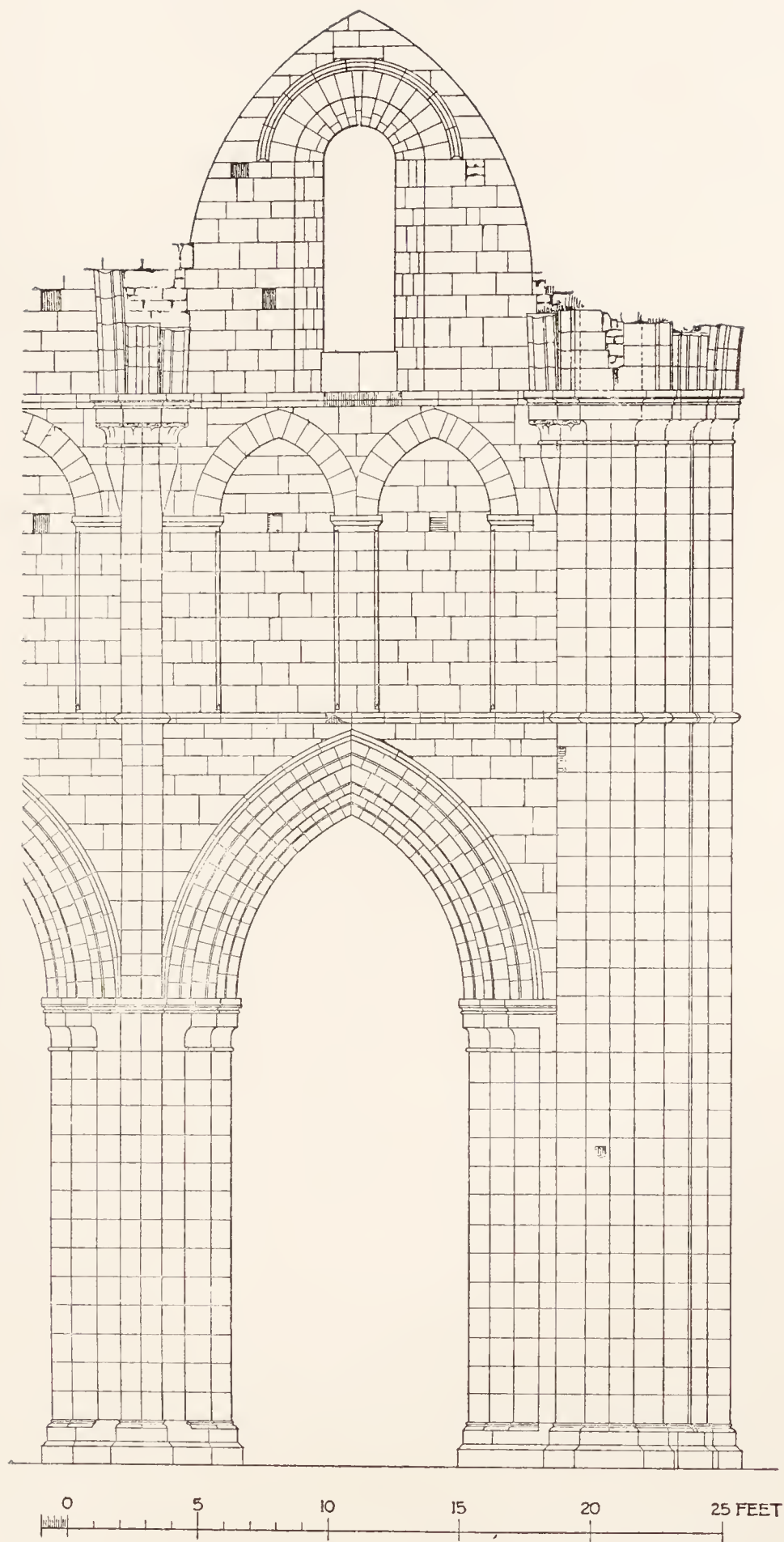
Other works relating to the Cistercian order and their architecture, and which should be consulted in this connection, are :—*The Cistercian Order*, by J. T. Micklethwaite, in the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xv, 245¹; *The Settlement of the Cistercians in England*, by Miss Alice M. Cooke, in the *English Historical Review*, viii (1893), 625 ; *Architectural Description of Kirkstall Abbey*, by W. H. St. John Hope and John Bilson (Vol. xvi of the Thoresby Society's Publications) ; *The Architecture of the Cistercians, with special reference to some of their earlier churches in England*, by John Bilson, in the *Archæological Journal*, lxvi, 185.

GRANT OF LANDS AT FRIARMERE.

Major William Lees, of Heywood, exhibited a grant by Henry VIII of about 4,000 acres at Friarmere, in Saddleworth, which formed part of the endowments of Roche Abbey, confiscated to the Crown in 1535. The Linthwaites, who were direct ancestors of the major in the female line, were tenants under the abbey of two of the properties mentioned in the grant, Swainscroft and Knotthill. The first of the properties came to the Lees family by the marriage of Isaac Lees with Mary, the daughter and heiress of Robert Linthwaite, and the second by the marriage of Abraham, the eldest son of Isaac Lees, with Ann, daughter and heiress of James Linthwaite, the younger. Swainscroft has since been sold, but Knotthill has remained in the continuous possession of the families of Linthwaite or Lees, either as tenants or owners, from some period anterior to the suppression of the monastic houses to the present day.

It is of further interest to note that the lands upon which the Roman forts at Castleshaw are situated are also included in the grant. Castleshaw and three closes of land called the Great Husteads, the Little Husteads, and the Lands, and a close of land called the Tangs, formerly two fields known as

¹ Overprints of this useful paper may be obtained from the Hon. Librarian, at 1s. each.



ROCHE. NORTH TRANSEPT, EAST SIDE,
ELEVATION OF BAY NEXT CROSSING.

Measured and drawn by John Bilson

the Upper Castle Hill and the Lower Castle Hill, were purchased in 1907 by Mr. Samuel Andrew and Major Lees for the purpose of excavation.¹ Some of the objects which have been unearthed were also shown at the meeting.

As the document has not been printed, an abstract in English is appended:—²

Grant by Henry the Eighth to Arthur Asheton, in consideration of £361 7s. 4d. paid to the Court of Augmentation of the revenues of the Crown, of the tenement called Aschenbenthe, otherwise Thoome, in the town of Saddilworth, and parish of Rochdale, in the counties of Lancaster and York, formerly belonging to the late monastery of Rupe, otherwise Roche, co. York, in the occupation of Ralph Chetam, Christopher Chetham, and John Wrigley. And all the houses, lands, meadows, rents, reversions, and services, etc., let to the same parties together with the tenement. Also the farm of Denshawe in the same parish, formerly pertaining to the late monastery, and now, or of late, in the occupation of Ralph and Christopher Chetham, and Henry, William, Richard, and John Garsides. And all the messuages, lands, etc., whatever in Saddleworth, known by the name of Castylshaw, formerly belonging to the late monastery, and now, or lately, in the occupation of John, Alexander, Laurence, and Edmund Scofeld. Also the Grange, with its appurtenances, in Saddleworth, in the occupation of the last-named John, Alexander, and Laurence, and of a certain Otwell Scofeld. Also the fourth part of the customs or services commonly called Boonez to the said late monastery formerly pertaining. Also the farm called Swaynescrofte in Saddleworth, in the occupation of James and Robert Lynthwaytes, with the pasture of Knotthill in the occupation of Robert Lynthwayte and Ralph Whytehede. Also a tenement in the territory of Hilbrighthope in Saddleworth, in the occupation of Henry Whytehede, called le Delfe, with the stone-quarry called Blackstondelf there, in the occupation of Henry Whytehede, Henry, William, Richard, and John Garsides. As also a yearly rent of 16d., formerly paid by the said Henry Whytehede to the late monastery of Roche; and yearly rents of 4d. each, paid by Henry Garside, William Garside, Richard Garside, and John

¹ For accounts of the excavations see *Excavation of the Roman Forts at Castle-shaw—First Interim Report*, by F. A. Bruton, M.A. (1908), and *Note on the Excavation of the Roman Forts at Castle-*

shaw, Yorkshire Archæological Journal, xx, 100.

² See Calendar Patent Rolls, 35 Hen. VIII, under date 29 May, 1543.

Garside. With common of pasture and of turbary, reversions, woods, underwoods, etc. To hold to the same Arthur Asheton, his heirs and assigns, as amply as the last abbot of Rupe or Roche and his predecessors held the said subjects, before the dissolution of the late monastery. To hold of us and our heirs in chief, by the service of a fortieth part of a knight's fee, and rendering therefor forty shillings and one penny on the feast of Saint Michael, in name of a tenth part of the premises, etc., in common form. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be made. Witness myself at Westminster the fifth day of June in the thirty-fifth year of our reign.

Fletewood,

by writ of privy seal and of the date
aforesaid by authority of parliament.

[*Privy Seal.*]

The Society held its second meeting for the year at Salley Abbey, and in the district known as the Forest of Bolland, on Wednesday, August 18th, 1909, when Mr. Sydney D. Kitson described the remains at Salley and the other buildings which were visited, Col. J. W. R. Parker, F.S.A., reading historical notes at Bashall Hall and at Browsholme.

SALLEY ABBEY.

Although lying so near to the borders of Lancashire, Salley Abbey is thoroughly Yorkshire in its history and traditions. It is a minor star in the great group of Cistercian abbeys, which form the antiquarian glory of Yorkshire. It was founded by a Yorkshireman, William de Percy, Lord of Topcliffe and Spofforth, whose relative, from his castle at Mulgrave, had reinstated the Benedictine abbey of Whitby, while another relative had been the second abbot of Whitby under the new foundation. And when, later, further endowments were required, they came from Percy's daughter and her tenants, the Vavasours; from land at Tadcaster and at Hunslet. The monks also who peopled it had a Yorkshire origin, for though they came from the monastery of Newminster in Northumberland, Newminster was but a recent foundation from the great mother-house of Fountains.

The land for the abbey was granted by Swaine the son of Swaine, by the request of his chief lord, William de Percy, to Robert, abbot of the new monastery, in 1147. In that same year Henry de Lacy founded Barnoldswick, some five miles further east, a monastery which was removed in 1152 to Kirkstall.

Some forty years later, and in the lifetime of Henry II (who died in 1189), we find, from a charter of Matilda, countess of Warwick, and daughter of the founder, that Salley was in a parlous condition. The site did not suit the monks, it was a "*terra nebulosa et pluviosa*"; they were jealous, doubtless, of the Barnoldswick monks, who had found a congenial resting-place by the banks of the Aire. The abbot of Clairvaux and the visiting abbots had decided that the abbey "should be either wholly destroyed or that there should be a merciful provision for its removal from the said place to some other," where it could be decently maintained. "And so," Matilda's charter runs, "I have diligently begun to undertake the relief of this house, by the advice of Sir William Vavasour and of other men, and of my lieges, and of all my court." She settled the church of Tadcaster, the chapel of Hazelwood, and a yearly pension from the church of Newton Kyme upon it, together with land in Catton, "the place in which I was born, according to the flesh."

Other gifts were made by the sub-infeudatories of the Percies. But the rival foundations of the Lacys at Kirkstall and the Romilles at Bolton prevented any very considerable accessions of property from coming to Salley, and even at the end of the thirteenth century, when other abbeys were the prosperous owners of large territories, we find that the monks of Salley were poor and dissatisfied. When in 1296 the convent of Stanlaw was removed to Whalley, the monks of Salley issued a "catalogue of grievances," in which they complained that the new convent was too near their own, and that the price of provisions and timber for building had risen in consequence. Early in the fourteenth century the Scots swept down upon Yorkshire, and they have left the mark of their destruction on many a village church. Salley was not spared, as appears from a letter from Edward II to Pope John XX, in which he asks him to confirm the grant made by Henry de Percy in 1313 of the advowson of the church of Gargrave to Salley. The king explains that their poverty is due to the situation of the abbey, "which is for the most part barren and unfruitful ;

but chiefly to the cruel and inhuman spoliation of all their movables, and the horrible burning of some of their places, which the evil-disposed army of the Scots, when scattered over the whole of that district, in our absence, lately effected "

In 1381, or only a generation after the Black Death, the monks of Salley would appear to be in a fairly prosperous condition, for a compotus or household book for that year has been preserved, in which it is stated that the annual revenue amounted to nearly £400 of the money of the day, and that there were thirty monks and more than forty servants.

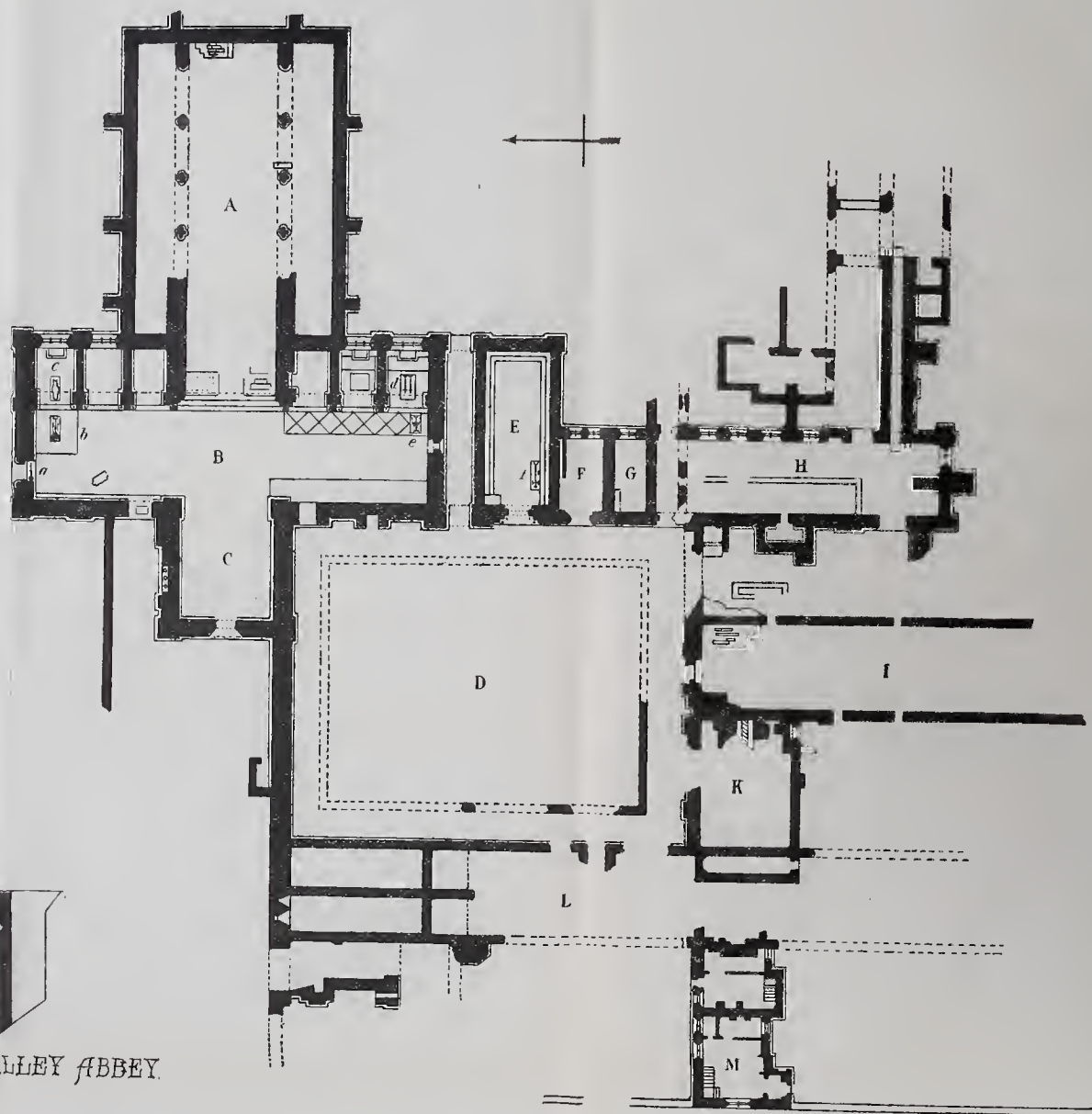
The abbots of Salley were summoned to Parliament in the years 1294 to 1307; and in an account of the enthronement of George Neville as archbishop of York in 1466, the abbot of Salley takes precedence between the abbot of Fountains and the abbot of Rievaulx.

The last abbot was William Trafford, who took part in the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536, and, as a consequence, was hanged at Lancaster on the 10th of March, 1537, and the abbey was forfeited and dissolved; its value being returned at £147 3s. 10d., or less than one half of its value a hundred and fifty years earlier.

The site of the abbey was then granted to Sir Arthur Darcy, a younger brother of the unfortunate Lord Darcy, of Temple Newsam. Eventually it came into the possession of Lord de Grey, who was also owner of Fountains. At his direction the site was cleared and excavated in 1848, when the plan here reproduced was made. But in the last sixty years vegetation has been allowed to again cover the walls, and it is very desirable that a fresh clearance should be effected. In the light of the very extended knowledge of the Cistercian plan which has taken place during the last twenty years, due largely to the encouragement given by the Yorkshire Archæological Society, an expert examination of the site after such a clearance would be of great value; nor need the expense be heavy, for the bulk of the debris has been already removed.

Until such a clearance and examination are made, a survey of the actual remains must be, to a great extent, superficial, and the conclusions drawn must partake to some extent of the nature of guess-work.

Bearing in mind the evidence of continual complaints of poverty made in the documentary evidence, we must not look for any great architectural splendour in the remains. The



ARMS OF SALLEY ABBEY.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 FEET.

GROUND PLAN OF SALLEY ABBEY.

(Reproduced from Harland's *History of Salley Abbey*.)

founder, William de Percy, speaks in his first charter of "the Abbey which I myself have constructed." He would probably not spend more money upon the buildings than he decently could, bearing in mind the parsimony of the Percies towards the Benedictine house of Whitby, and the unsuitableness of the local building-stone. The plan follows the usual Cistercian type very closely. There are no aisles to the nave, otherwise the measurements of the church are very similar to those of Fountains and Kirkstall. In each case there are the three chapels in either transept; the length of transepts at Salley is 9 ft. greater than those at Kirkstall, and 4 ft. less than those at Fountains; and their width was 5 ft. greater than at Kirkstall, and 2 ft. less than at Fountains. At all three abbeys the nave is practically the same width. At Salley the nave now extends westwards only 39 ft., so that what is usually the longest limb of the cross becomes, in this case, the shortest. At Kirkstall, at exactly the same distance west from the crossing, was the pulpitum, or stone screen, which separated the monks' choir from that of the lay brethren. The south wall of the nave was carried on westwards, and forms the north wall of the cloister court. It is impossible to say, until the ruins are further cleared, whether this truncated nave and absence of aisles represents the extent of the original building. Walbran, who described the building shortly after the clearance in 1848, states that there is no evidence of a foundation wall on the north side of the nave westward of the pulpitum. On the other hand, there is no other instance of an early Cistercian nave so cut short, and it is probable that investigations would prove that the nave originally extended considerably further westwards, and, further, that it had aisles in accordance with the normal Cistercian plan. The nature of the masonry favours the theory that the nave was shortened and the aisles dispensed with in the fifteenth century, when the lay brethren as a class had ceased to exist.

In the south transept the position of the night stairs from the dorter is very clearly marked; and the transept chapels themselves are the best preserved and most interesting part of the ruins. They are each of them two feet wider than those at Fountains and Kirkstall, but about the same length. It seems probable that they were never vaulted in stone, since a tile pavement was found in one of the chapels, entirely unbroken, which would not have been the case had a heavy stone vaulting fallen upon it.

All the transept windows are later, and mullioned insertions. The presbytery was originally aisleless, as at Kirkstall, extending eastwards the same length as Kirkstall, and as the original presbytery of Fountains. At a later date the presbytery of Salley was extended eastward another 74 feet, and aisles were added; the two transept chapels nearest to the centre being converted into passage-ways to these aisles. The eastern extensions of Rievaulx and of Fountains took place early in the thirteenth century. Walbran considered that this extension at Salley was made shortly before the Dissolution, and that possibly it was unfinished at that time. The sections of the piers of the arcade, which were none of them found *in situ*, but have been replaced from various spots in the village, are not of an early type. The respond at the north-east corner of the choir has an enriched base of late character. At the east end are the marks of two altars, with a dividing wall, placed against the east wall. There are similar altars at Rievaulx. Altars were also erected at the entrance to the presbytery, with their backs to the stone screen, to the east of the crossing.

The only other addition made to the church was the chapel to the north side of the nave. This, to judge from the piscina in its south wall, is of fourteenth century date, and was probably the chantry chapel of the Dautre family of Elslack. John Dautre was admitted to spiritual privileges for ever in 1377, and a monk "was assigned to celebrate especially for the aforesaid John and his kindred for ever." This is the only evidence of a chantry at Salley. There are no foundations of a western wall to this chapel, so it is impossible to say how far it extended. The altar was formed out of the west wall of the north transept, with an opening above it, pierced through into the church.

After referring to the various sepulchral monuments, full accounts of which will be found in Harland's *History of Salley Abbey*, Mr. Kitson described the domestic buildings:—

The entrance to the church from the cloisters is into the south transept; at Kirkstall it is into the south aisle. There is a book closet in the cloister near this door.

To the south of the south transept is the narrow passage-like vestry, one foot narrower than that of Fountains, and two feet narrower than that at Kirkstall.

To the south of the vestry is the chapter-house; smaller

than those at Fountains or at Kirkstall, it has evidently never been enlarged from its original lines. The stone seats are still in position. The jamb and base-mouldings of the doorway belong to the latter half of the twelfth century.

Beyond the chapter-house are two rooms, probably both used as parlours, as they intercommunicate; and beyond, again, is the passage to the infirmary and the vault of the monks' dorter, which had a row of columns down the centre, and was used as the monks' day-room. At the south-east corner of the cloisters were the day-stairs to the dorter, which room stretched, on the chamber floor, up to the south wall of the south transept. Under this staircase there were closets and lockers.

Between the day-stairs and the frater was probably the warming-house (as at Fountains). The cloister wall here has disappeared, since it would contain the lavatory with a large amount of ashlar stone, which has been carried off for building material.

The length of the refectory cannot, without further excavation, be determined. But it is the same width as the first frater at Kirkstall, and as that was 70 feet long, we may presume, from the similarity of the other measurements, that this was of about the same length.

The kitchen, conveniently placed between the frater of the monks and that of the lay brethren, is exactly the same size as that at Kirkstall. The lay brethren's quarters have been much altered. In later mediæval times the *conversi* disappeared as a class, and in the *compotus* book of Salley (1381) their place had been taken by servants.

What is now the gate-keeper's house was evidently, originally, the *rere-dorter* of the lay brethren. The abbey drain, a portion of which in excellent preservation may be seen to the east of the monks' day-room, will, most likely, be found to run under this house.

The main drain at Salley is covered with a pointed arch; whereas that at Kirkstall has a semi-circular covering. It is interesting to note that this drain is still traditionally pointed out as a subterranean passage to Whalley Abbey. It may be safely assumed that many similar superstitions owe their origins to drains.

The base of an oriel window (or newel staircase) in the west wall of the lay brethren's buildings, and a large kitchen fireplace and oven, may be of post-Reformation date, and probably form fragments of Sir Arthur Darcy's house.

Remains of the cloister arcade in the shape of coupled capitals and bases are to be seen, and show that the cloisters were of the same type as those at Kirkstall, and as the narthex at Fountains.

The infirmary and abbot's lodging lay, probably, to the south-east of the monks' day-room, but only a few fragments of foundations are to be seen above ground.

The abbey mill lies to the south-west of the conventual buildings, as at Fountains. It has been much altered, and the fact that it was turned into a cotton mill by the father of Sir Robert Peel, makes an interesting link with modern times.

The gate-house, beneath which the modern road now runs, shows the extent of the abbey precincts in that direction. The two existing arches, of late mediæval date, have been almost entirely reconstructed, and fragments of sculpture, enrichments, and coats of arms have been built into them.

BASHALL.

Although the critic may find fault with the taste of those who selected this hollow for the site of the Hall of Bashall, it would be difficult to find a more fitting name for the manor or lordship than the one it bears, Bacsholf—the brook slope. There are four miles of uphill collar work across the manor from Edisford to Browsholme, and the slope, otherwise continuous, is broken here by a curious ridge, named Backridge, which forms the southern outpost of the fells of Bolland. That this outpost has in its day witnessed some hard fighting is proved by the many skeletons, bearing signs of hasty burial, that have been found in the gravel bed on the ridge; suggesting to Dr. Whitaker some fierce engagement between Roman and Briton, but, possibly, of later date—marking a last stand against the Saxon invader, who planted his “tun,” Bashall Town, at the end of the ridge.

In pre-Conquest days the manor of Grindleton, of which Bashall was a member, belonged, like the rest of Bolland, to the great Earl Tosti; it was granted by the Conqueror to Count Roger the Poictevin, and by him to Robert de Lasci. In 1102, on the attainder of Count Roger, his estates were seized by the king, who regranted to De Lasci the whole of Bolland and other lands.

The Charter Roll of 35 Henry III contains a grant of free warren to Edmund de Lasci, Earl of Lincoln, in his demesne lands, among which Bacsholf is named; and two years later, by deed dated at Bashall 1253, Edmund grants and confirms to Thomas Talbot the Manor of Bashall in fee farm, at a rent of 8*li.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, payable at the feast of St. Giles (September 1) yearly. It is almost certain that, before this date, Thomas Talbot, who was constable of Clitheroe Castle, had acquired land within Bashall, to which his son, Sir Edmund, added largely by purchase, until, in 1304, he had practically acquired all the land within the manor. Sir Edmund received from the king a grant of free warren in his demesne lands here, by charter dated at Stirling 30 July, 1304; in recognition, no doubt, of his services against the Scots. In the same year his son and heir, John, was born; and he himself was knighted on the same occasion as Edward, Prince of Wales.

Passing over four generations, we come to another Sir Edmund Talbot, who received a pardon in 1457 for his share in upholding the claims of Richard, Duke of York. He died in 1461, and the *De Banco Roll* for Michaelmas in that year contains an interesting account of an attack in force on Bashall Hall by the Singletons of Withgill, and other neighbours. Four years later, in the summer of 1465, Sir Thomas Talbot proved his Yorkist sympathies by taking a leading part in the capture of Henry VI, who had been dining at Waddington Hall, and escaping, tradition says, through a window, was caught while negotiating the "hipping stones" across the Ribble at Brungerley. For this act of so-called treachery, Sir Thomas received the curse of King Henry and rewards from King Edward. Among the latter must be mentioned the remission of the yearly rent of 8*li.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, payable to the king for the manor of Bashall. The curse, as registered by tradition, foretold nine Talbot lords of Bashall, wise and fools alternately, and then extinction. It is not easy to prove the fulfilment of the curse, as after five generations only the family merged in heirs female; but it is interesting to note that during the three centuries that have elapsed since the extinction of the Talbots, the manor of Bashall has but once descended from father to son.

On the death of Thomas Talbot in 1619, Bashall passed in moieties to his daughters Elizabeth, wife of Theobald Bourke, Viscount Bourke of Mayo, and Margaret, wife of William White,

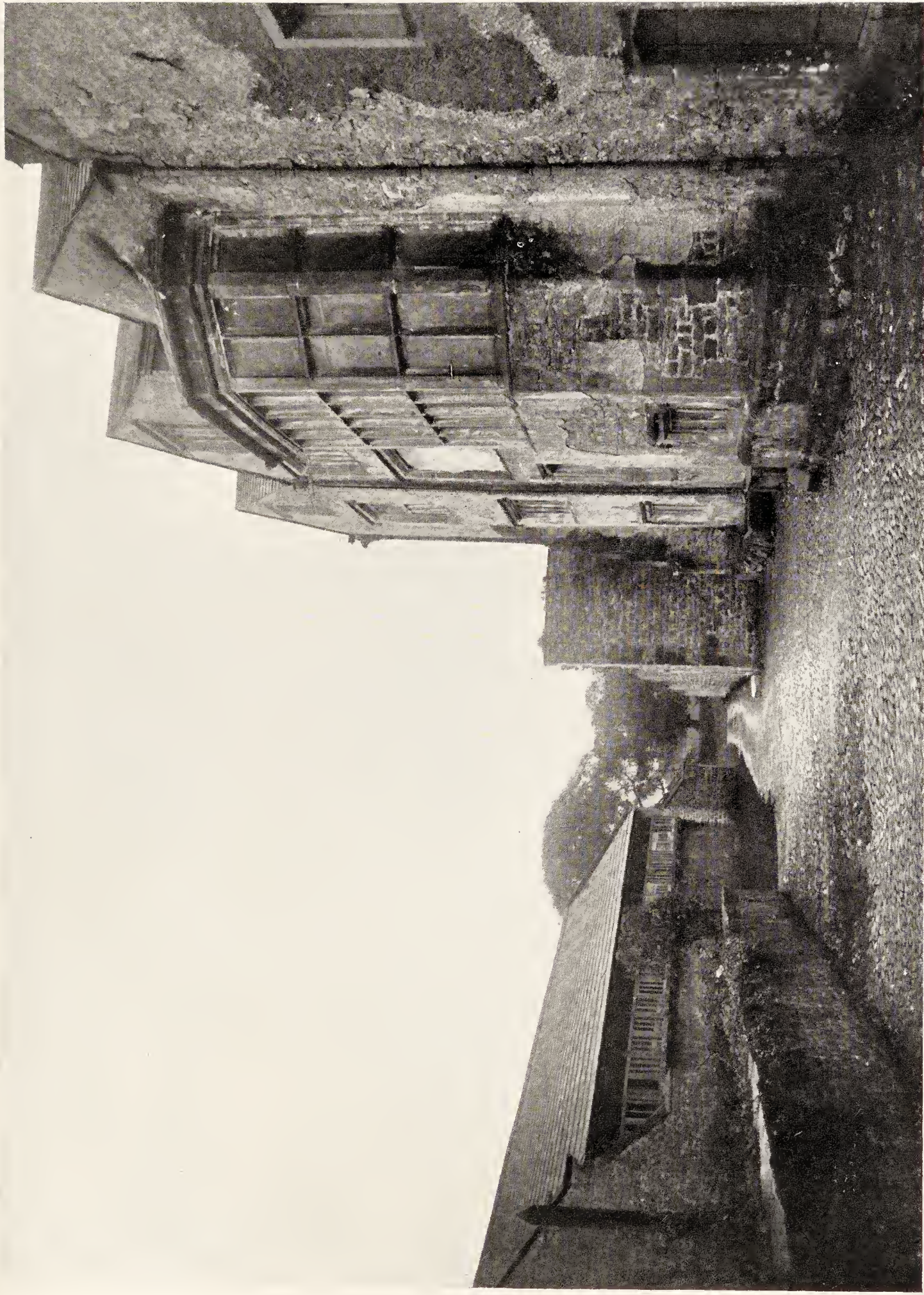
Esquire, a clerk in the Court of Wards. In Lady Bourke's descendants the representation of the family now vests. Her sister Margaret had no issue; she bequeathed her moiety to her husband, William White, who purchased the other half from his nephew and married again. In 1642, William White of Bashall appears on the Preston Guild Roll, and in 1661 he occurs on an Assessment Roll for Bashall. His second wife was Frances daughter of Sir Edward Barkham; her sister Elizabeth married Sir Edmund Jennings who owned an adjoining estate at Waddington. Frances survived her husband and held a life estate in Bashall. In 1671 she was married again, to Sir Robert Williams, of Penrhyn, Bart., several of whose letters, now at Browsholme, refer to his Bashall estate. He died in 1678, but the death of Frances is not yet traced.

The next owner of Bashall was William Ferrers, but how he acquired the estate is uncertain. He was son and heir of John Ferrers of Preston, gent., and matriculated at Oxford in 1696; his mother was Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Joshua Witton, once rector of Thornhill.

On the death of William Ferrers in 1737, Bashall passed to his nephews, Richard Walmesley and Walter Joddrill, who made a partition of the estate, the hall falling to the share of Walmesley. Richard Walmesley was a doctor by profession, and as such served with the Royal army in 1745 at Carlisle. His arms are over the door of the great hall. On the death of Richard Walmesley in 1767, Bashall went to his daughter Margaret, wife of Hugh Hughes Lloyd of Plymog. She and her husband mortgaged the estate, and after their deaths it was sold in 1806 to James Taylor, Esquire, of Whalley, from whom the present owner derives his title.

Although the Talbots were settled here by the middle of the thirteenth century, there is no evidence now of any building less than 200 years later. The stables—a rectangle, 80 feet long by 25 feet wide—appear to date from about the end of the fifteenth century. The upper floor is built of half timber-work, the interstices being filled with "wattle and dab" work. This upper floor is traditionally called the barracks. The fine five-light window at the east end is of the same section as that of the mullions of the house, which would argue that (unless the window is a later insertion) the stables were not much earlier than the house itself.

The house, though a good deal altered early in the eight-



NORTH SIDE OF BASHALL HALL, WITH STABLES BEYOND.

teenth century, is a very good example of early Tudor work, and owing to the fact that it has never been "restored," it may be studied with a confidence in its genuineness.

House-building in the early Tudor period was of an essentially English type—Salley Abbey traces its origin to a foreign type and a Burgundian plan, but Bashall is a home product such as could neither have been originated or imitated by foreign contemporaries.

The fortified house, or castle, which, until the end of the Wars of the Roses, was a necessity in England, was a piece of military rather than of domestic architecture, and, as such, was naturally governed by the international rules of war just as church architecture was governed by the ritual which obtained throughout Western Christendom.

But after the Wars of the Roses the fortified house fell into disuse, and the English house was evolved. Released from the necessity of having mere slits for windows, the house designers revelled in large and many mullioned windows. The bay window of the hall was elaborated to give spaciousness and comfort to the dais; fireplaces with wide openings and richly-moulded jambs were introduced; and wainscot panelling was fashioned for nearly every room.

Owing to the increasing wealth of the country, and to the fact that church-building had overtaken the needs of the population, and that, later, Henry VIII made repeated and successful assaults on church property, the energy of the building trade was concentrated on house-building. And the builders carried on the conservative Gothic traditions. For the revival of learning did not lead to a rejection of Gothic in England (as in Italy), but, rather, it stimulated the national type of design to further development.

With the rewards which they obtained for their share in the capture of Henry VI, and because of the cessation of the Civil Wars, the Talbots were able to build their manor house much as we see it to-day. The house originally had five gables, three in the centre, and one at either end; the central portion was four storeys in height.

The chapel occupied the whole of the upper part of the central gable, and portions of its shaped and decorated open timber roof can still be seen. The hall's position is marked by the bay window, while the kitchen and offices were to the east, and the withdrawing room or parlour to the west.

During the Civil Wars of the seventeenth century, the house was allowed to go to rack and ruin. And so when the house was restored in Queen Anne's reign, very considerable alterations had to be made. The east wing was removed. The hall lowered to one storey in height, sash windows were inserted into the central gable, and a staircase was made to the north, where, previously, there would seem to have been an outside stairway and entrance door (now turned into the staircase window) at some height from the ground.

Inside, some of the rooms are wainscotted with the small scale Tudor panelling, while others have the big bold panelling of Queen Anne's time.

When the Ferrers came to the house they would appear to have given more attention to the garden than to the house. The charming little stone garden-house, which terminates the terrace, would be a suitable place to take tea in minute quantities at a time when it was as valuable as gold dust. Then there was the bowling green, the orchard, and the fountain, all now veiled below the green carpet of neglect. The barn, which is of Tudor date, and which was altered when the house was altered, should be noticed.

BROWSHOLME HALL.

Browsholme—*Broghisholme*—in the Forest of Bolland, of which it was formerly a vaccary, has been held for 500 years by the Parker family, who, having been its tenants under the Duchy of Lancaster for more than two centuries, purchased the freehold in 1603.

The district named Bolland or Bowland—*Boelanda*—granted in 1102 by the king to Robert de Lasci, comprised not only the Domesday Manor of Grindleton, with its members—West Bradford, Waddington, Bashall, Mitton, Hamerton, Slaidburn, Battersby, Newton, Boseden (*Bogewurde*), Easington, Radholme, and the Lees (*Sottleie*)—but also a vast extent of moorland and bog, extending westward from the Ribble to the Hodder and the watershed which now forms the Lancashire border. The Bolland of 1102 was entirely in Yorkshire, though forming part of the honour of Clitheroe.

At or before this date a strip of Amounderness, lying across the Hodder, was also granted by the King to Robert de Lasci,

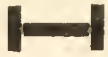
namely Chippingdale, Aighton and Dutton. By his charter dated 23 November, 1102, De Lasci gave to Ralph le Rous, for his homage and service, Great Mitton, Aighton and other lands; and, as time rolled on, other portions of Bolland—Waddington, Bashall, Hamerton, and Knolmere—with Dutton and part of Chippingdale—were similarly granted or farmed out. The remainder of Bolland (some 40,000 acres) and the contiguous waste of Chippingdale (4,664 acres) constituted the forest or chace of Bolland. The halmote or chief court of Bolland is, and has usually been, held at Slaidburn, though formerly Waddington was at times selected. The Woodmote was held at Burholme, and later at Whitewell. The court rolls are kept in an oak chest in a public-house at Slaidburn.

There were two deer parks or launds in the forest, at Leagram near Chipping and at Radholme, which adjoins Browsholme. From their office as park-keepers at Radholme the Parker family derive their name and arms. Richard and John Parker were of Radholme in 1393, and had also a lease of the vaccary of Browsholme, which is described in 1418 as having been recently stocked with cattle. In 1434, Robert Parker was appointed, by patent, Parker of Radholme, and, though apparently superseded in that office, continued to farm and reside at Radholme Laund until 1479. To him succeeded Christopher Parker, his son, whose male heirs flourished at Radholme till the seventeenth century, when Anthony Parker died, leaving two daughters his coheirs, the younger of whom married a Parker of Bradkirk, whose descendants continued to hold Radholme.

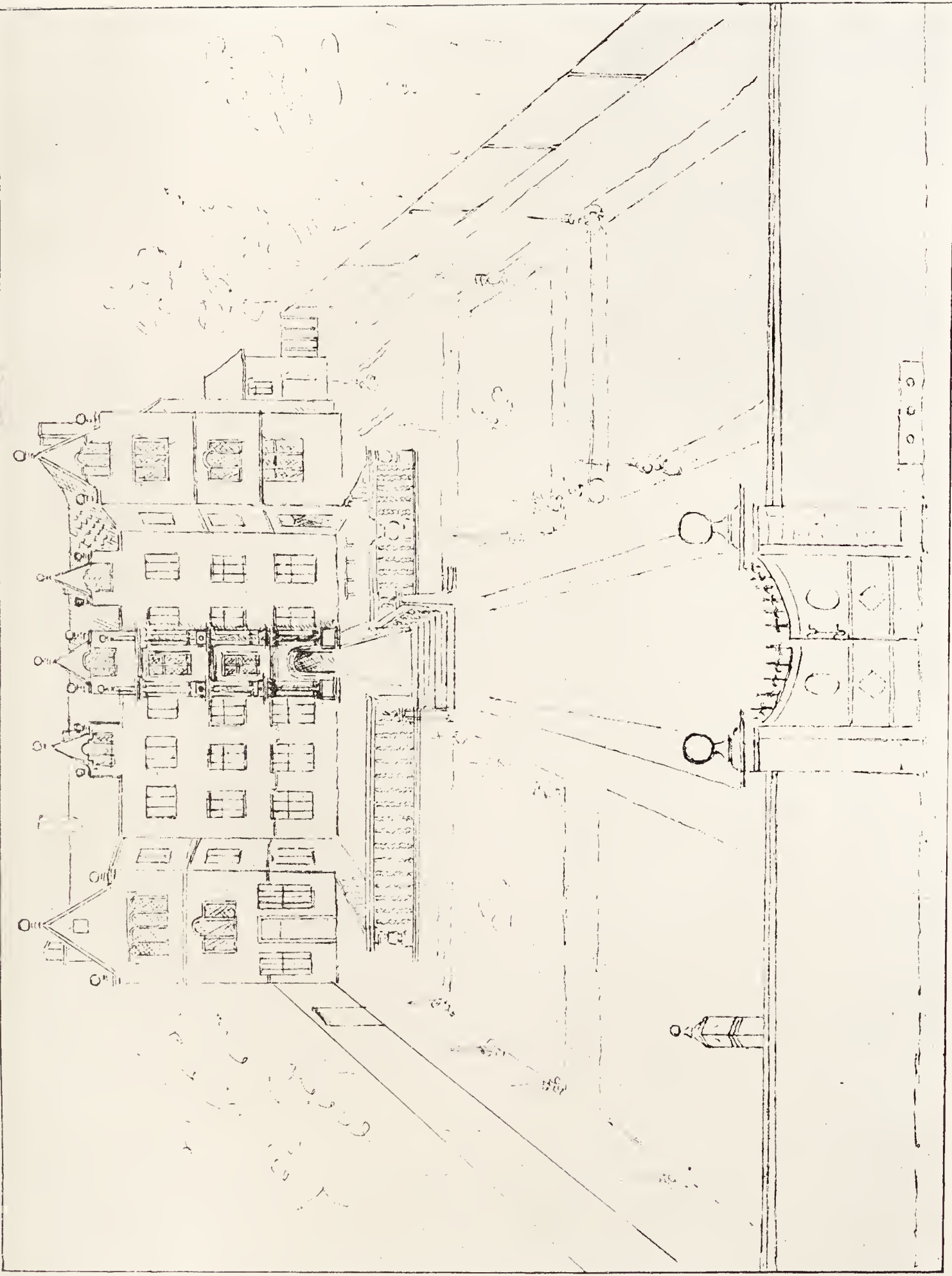
The Duchy of Lancaster records show that the lease of Browsholme to Richard and John Parker was renewed in their names from time to time until 1507, when a fresh lease of Nether Browsholme (the present house) was granted to Edmund Parker. On his death in 1547, his widow claimed to be admitted to the tenancy by custom of the country, stating that her late husband and his ancestors had been tenants time out of mind and that he had expended large sums in buildings—as the existing hall shows. In 1603, Thomas Parker, grandson of this Edmund, purchased from the Crown the freehold of both Nether and Over Browsholme as well as other lands in the forest, which have remained vested in his descendants. In 1824, Thomas Lister Parker sold the estates with the house

and its contents to his cousin, Thomas Parker of Alkincoats, great-uncle of the present owner. The family for many generations held the office of Bowbearer of Bolland.

Browsholme Hall contains much old oak panelling and furniture, some fine pictures, tapestry and many other objects of interest. There are weapons of all ages, from celts to modern rifles; a large collection of porcelain and earthenware; and a valuable collection of coins, the nucleus of which was formed by John Brearcliffe, the Halifax antiquary. In the entrance hall hangs an ancient piece of needlework, bearing the family arms—*vert* a chevron between three stags' heads caboshed *or*—with an inscription and the date 1450. This was produced to Dugdale in 1665 at his Visitation, as proving the claim to bear arms. Among many relics of the chase must be mentioned the old dog-gauge or stirrup, which recalls the stringent forest laws, under which all dogs unable to pass through the stirrup were subjected to hambling or expeditation, the claws and balls of the forefeet being cut off to prevent them from chasing the deer. The last recorded application of this law was in 1779, when John Parker having been elected an M.P. for Clitheroe, defeating the nominee of the Lord of the Honour, a valuable pack of beagles, long kept at Browsholme, were ordered to be tested, and, failing to pass the stirrup, were sacrificed to political spite.

A house would appear to have existed here in the beginning of the sixteenth century, but there is no definite feature remaining which can be pointed to as definitely belonging to that date. The outside chimney, evidently a part of the old kitchen, and the outer wall of the south front *may*, perhaps, be survivals of the old house. The original plan was  shaped, the hall, screens and buttery forming the centre, with the kitchen in the east wing and the solar and staircase in the west wing. The central portion was only 21 feet wide, and the wings 18 feet wide. The hall was the common living-room, where the master lived and took his meals with his servants—then regarded rather as members of the family than as hirelings; the single step of the dais was sufficient to mark the social distinction.

The next alteration—some time in the sixteenth century—provided an additional storey, as the inventories of 1591 show that new rooms were added. The social tendency was for an increased separation of master and retainers. A private



SOUTH PROSPECT OF BROWSHOLME HALL.

(From a drawing, dated 1719, in the Lansdowne MSS., British Museum.)

dining-room was instituted; also an upper parlour and a school-chamber.

About 1610 the house was enriched by the quaint entrance façade—not in the centre of the house as it would have been had the house been then newly-built—when the paramount importance of symmetry was being insisted on by the builders of James I's reign. This façade, with its crude attempt at classic pedantry, is evidence of the wave of Italian renaissance feeling which was gradually swamping the old Gothic traditions. The Doric order is at the bottom, with the Ionic order above, and the Corinthian on the top. But the details are translated into the vernacular of the English stonemason. The skulls of the sacrificial oxen on the Doric frieze and the crude volutes of the Ionic capitals are evidence of how far the local masons were from understanding the correct classic detail after which they were striving. This façade is reminiscent of the four-storied series of columns built by Sir Richard Shireburn at Stonyhurst—five miles away—in the last decade of the sixteenth century; and of the five-storied façade of the Schools at Oxford, built early in the seventeenth century. According to Gwilt, Thomas Holt, of York, was the builder of the Oxford Schools, and the first architect to introduce the classical orders in series one above another. Holt may also have provided the draft design for the entrance at Browsholme. The roof of the central part was broken by gables, as may be seen in the drawing from the Lansdowne MSS., and which is dated 1719. The windows have all suffered mutilation owing to the love of the sash-window, which spread through England late in the seventeenth century.

In front of the house was the terrace with its balustrade, fragments of which may still be seen scattered about the garden, and below was the bowling green, bounded by the outer walls and entrance gates—all giving a formal setting to the house, which must so much have enhanced its architectural appearance.

In Queen Anne's reign a wing was built to the east, with a staircase. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the west wing was taken down and rebuilt, and the floor levels altered, and the dining-room was added further to the west.

The last Meeting for the year 1909 took place on 22nd September, Mr. H. B. McCall acting as guide to the churches of Wensley and Middleham, and Coverham Abbey, whilst Mr. Walter H. Brierley, F.S.A., conducted the members over Middleham Castle, and delivered a valuable address upon its architectural features.

WENSLEY CHURCH.

The church of the Holy Trinity, Wensley, divides with that of Romaldkirk alone the distinction of being the most interesting church in Richmondshire, and, perhaps, also in Yorkshire. The pre-Conquest sculptured stones, of which there are nine, built into the walls or preserved within the building, have been fully described by Professor Collingwood, and the reader is referred to his article in Vol. xix, p. 408, of this *Journal*. The presence of these early Christian memorials points in a most marked manner to a church at Wensley at least as early as the eighth century; and Mr. McCall pointed out that the dimensions and proportions of the present nave approach very closely to those of other churches which can be proved to be of pre-Conquest origin. He considered that the space embraced within the nave arcades, and between the tower and chancel arches, represented the actual ground plot of a pre-Norman aisleless church. The development from that early structure into the fabric, as we now see it, may be referred to four building epochs :—

1. The addition of the present handsome and spacious chancel, c. 1245.

2. The reconstruction of the nave, with aisles on both sides, and a western tower, c. 1290.

3. North and south porches added to the nave, and a vestry constructed on the north of the chancel, c. 1470. At the same time the buttresses of the aisle walls were carried higher, and finished with sculptured armorial shields.

4. The tower reconstructed, and some alteration made in the western walls of both aisles, including the insertion of new windows, c. 1720.

The east window of the chancel consists of five foliated lancets grouped beneath a hood, and with trefoils pierced in the tympanum above the outer lights. It affords an interesting example of plate tracery, which is rare in the north of England, and was not practised anywhere after 1250.

The shields of arms which adorn the upper portions of the aisle buttresses record the bearings of the many families allied by marriage to the House of Scrope. The only one presenting any difficulty is that at the south-west angle—a fesse between three roses. This shield, with the canopy enclosing it, appears to have been renewed at the period of the rebuilding of the tower. And it may be suggested that the arms of DE LA POLE, a fesse between three leopards' faces, formerly occupied that position. It is not difficult to imagine such a device having become so decayed, that the workman who attempted to reproduce it converted the leopards' faces into roses. Sir Richard Scrope, the celebrated Chief Justice, who had the controversy with Sir Robert Grosvenor, and died in 1403, married Blanche, daughter of Sir William de la Pole, of Hull.

The magnificent brass of Simon de Wensley, rector of the church 1361-94, has been described and figured in this *Journal*, Vol. xviii, pp. 238-244. It belongs to the best period of Flemish brasses, scarcely after 1375; but that it should have been wrought during the lifetime of him whom it was designed to commemorate need not excite surprise. It was no unusual thing for a man to erect a monument to his own memory, and it is remarkable that, in such cases, the blanks left in



SIR SIMON WENSLEY, RECTOR, c.1360.
WENSLEY.

(About one-tenth full size.)

and it is remarkable that, in such cases, the blanks left in

the date have rarely been completed by the descendants. Abbott de la Mare, of St. Albans, purchased in Flanders, about 1370, two brasses, at a cost of £14, one for himself and the other to commemorate his predecessor, who died in 1349. As he survived until 1396, we have here an instance of two brasses turned out of the same workshop, at the same time, to be the memorials of two men, whose deaths were divided by a period of forty-seven years.

The chancel stalls, with their finely-carved finials, were the provision of Henry Richardson, rector of the church, in 1527. His initials appear upon one of the stall ends, together with the arms of Scrope impaling those of Dacre. This records a marriage which did not take place until after 1501; and disposes of the idea that the stalls are fifteenth century work brought from Easby Abbey. The family pew, on the other hand, is composed of screen-work of at least two different dates, and has most likely been brought from the Scrope chantry chapel at Easby, after the Dissolution. Of the five shields of arms which appear on the western face of the screen, the first four are quite easily elucidated.

1. Scrope and Tiptoft quarterly, impaling Scrope of Masham. Sir Henry Scrope (whose grandmother was Margaret, daughter of Robert, Lord Tiptoft) married, about 1434, Elizabeth, daughter of John Scrope, of Masham, and died 14 January, 37 Henry VI (1459).

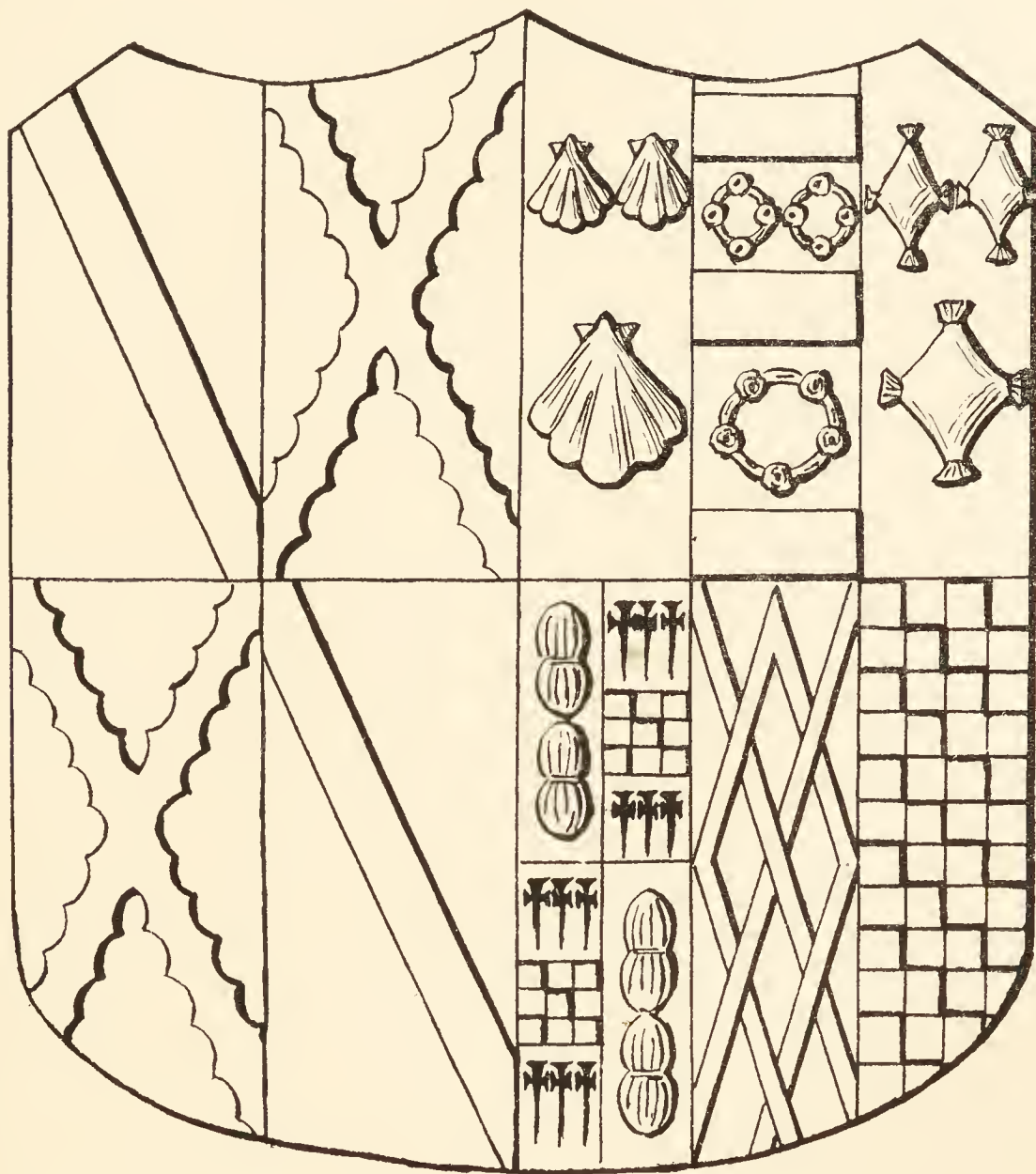
2. Scrope and Tiptoft quarterly, enclosed within the garter. Sir John Scrope, K.G., died 1498, æt. 63.

3. Scrope and Tiptoft quarterly, impaling Fitzhugh and Marmion quarterly. Another shield of the same Sir John Scrope. He married, in 1447, Joan, daughter of William Fitzhugh, of Ravenswath, whose mother was Elizabeth Marmion, of Tanfield.

4. Scrope and Tiptoft quarterly, impaling the lion rampant of the ancient Dukes of Brabant and Louvain, quartering three lucies or pikes hauriant, for Lucy. Sir Henry Scrope married, about 1480, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Percy, third Earl of Northumberland, and was deceased in 1506.

The fifth shield is that of Henry, Lord Scrope, who was present at the Battle of Flodden, 1513, and was summoned 1514-1529; impaling the arms of Mabel Dacre, his second wife, whom he married about 1505. The arms depicted on the sinister side of this shield have been the subject of much debate

and speculation on the part of various writers who have referred to it. And the result shows that it is quite impossible to correctly attach heraldic devices, without the aid of genealogical authority. The first three coats are simple enough. (1) 3 escallops, 2 and 1 for DACRE. (2) Barry 3 chaplets, 2 and 1 for GREYSTOCK. (3) 3 cushions for GREYSTOCK, ancient.¹ Ralph, Lord Greystock, died in 1487, and his granddaughter, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of his son Robert, married Thomas,



[Scale, one-half, linear.]

Lord Dacre, who was summoned in 1509, and died 1525. This marriage accounts for coats 2 and 3 in the shield. Coat 4 presents greater difficulty. John, Lord Greystock, 1419-1435, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Ferrers, Baron of Wem and Oversley, and Segar asserts that this lady brought in the arms of Boteler of Wem. In the Heralds' Visitation of 1530, the shield of Lord Dacre of the North is recorded, similar in all respects to this at Wensley, with the exception

¹ See *Yorkshire Archeological Journal*, xviii, p. 105 et seq.

of this fourth grand-quarter. The coat is there shown 1 and 4 vair, for FERRERS; 2 and 3 a fesse checquy, for BOTELER. At Wensley, the objects in the 1st and 4th quarters of this coat are considered to be covered cups, a device which was borne as a badge, or otherwise, by many branches of the Butler family, as expressing their hereditary office of Chief Butler. Coat 5 is a frette, for MORVILE; and coat 6 checquy [or and gules], for VAUX *alias* GILSLAND. Thomas Moulton, who died in 1240, married Ada, daughter and co-heir of Hugh de Morvile. Their son, Thomas, married Maud, daughter and heir of Hubert de Vaux, of Gilsland; he died 1270. Their great-grandson, Thomas, who was summoned in 1307, died 1313, leaving an only daughter and heir, Margaret, born 20 July, 1300, who eloped with and married Ralph, Lord Dacre, very shortly after her father's death.¹

MIDDLEHAM CASTLE.

The keep, which is the most ancient portion of the castle, is said to have been built by Robert of Middleham, who died in 1189 or 1190, and a date some few years before that agrees well with its architectural character. The bailey or ward would then be surrounded by walls, which probably occupied much the same position as the outer walls of the quadrangle, built in 1271; and are incorporated with them.

The keep is a rectangular structure, about one hundred feet north to south, 80 feet east to west, and about 55 feet high. Its arrangement is very like that of Rochester and Dover. The only entrance to it was by a straight stairway, which rose to the principal floor level, and the wall of the keep is on the enemy's sword-arm side. Half-way up is a second gate, and then a recess for the guard. Higher up, where the staircase landed at the vestibule, there appears to have been a third door, and it is probable that there was a draw-bridge outside of it. At the head of the staircase was the chapel on the left, and the Great Hall on the right. The chapel was probably built a little later than the keep, and the same remark applies to the tower at the south-east angle of the curtain wall. The roof of the chapel appears to have been at a lower level than that of the keep; and access to the latter was provided by a turret stair. The

¹ Harris Nicholas' *Synopsis*, p. 457; *Yorkshire Inquisitions*, iv, p. 150.

basement of the chapel is a sub-crypt, with a room over it, which may have been the priest's lodging, or what is called the "Revestre" in the report of 1538, which is appended to these remarks.

Proceeding inside the keep, it was noticed that the basement is level with the ground, and is divided by a wall, 9 feet thick, into two unequal parts. The east side, about 29 feet wide, was probably used as a barrack or store; it is divided down the centre by five cylindrical piers, which have sustained a barrel vault. Light came from the ends only. The western chamber was spanned by a single vault, and has been divided by cross walls. It probably served as kitchen, buttery, etc. The well is in the north-west bay.

The first floor was the principal one, and was also unequally divided into two chambers. The eastern end was evidently the Great Hall, with the entrance from the vestibule, and the door to the well stair, which communicates from the basement to the battlements. At the north-east angle is a small vaulted oratory, with a piscina. The walls of this half appear to have been raised in the fourteenth century.

The western chamber was probably divided by a brattice, the north end of it probably serving as the solar or withdrawing room. An opening in the west wall may have given access to a draw-bridge, spanning the ward, to the lodgings on the inside of the west curtain wall. The large segmental-headed window recess on the north side of the Great Hall is an insertion, probably made in Richard III's time.

Mr. Brierley produced a transcript of a survey of the castle made by John, Lord Scrope, of Bolton, and Christopher, Lord Conyers, in 1538, the original of which is now in the Record Office; and conducting the members around the various buildings in the order in which they are mentioned in that document, was able to identify the uses which each portion of the structure had served in the Middle Ages. As this schedule of repairs has never been printed, we give it *in extenso*; and the editor would like to remark that it is probable that no exposition of the castle of Middleham has ever been anything like so complete, so minute, and so accurate as that which it was the Society's privilege to listen to on the occasion of their visit last September.

The history of the castle has been so often written that it is unnecessary to go into that. Mary of Middleham, the sole heiress of the old line of Lords, spoken of as the FitzRandolphs,

married Robert Neville, Lord of Raby, in 1271. The brilliant scenes which followed this event brought vast trains and princely habits in their wake; and this necessitated the erection of lodgings within the curtain wall. These domestic buildings and lodgings were erected somewhere about 1370. They reduced the bailey to little more than a passage, and must have darkened the basement of the keep to a considerable extent. The raising of the height of the Great Hall may probably be referred to the same building epoch. The curtain walls and domestic buildings along the east side have been destroyed, but their outlines can be partly traced upon the buildings at either end, and also where they adjoined the forebuilding and chapel, opposite the entrance to the keep.

King Richard III acquired the property in his marriage with Lady Ann Neville, and he often resided here. He was fond of building, and probably altered and rebuilt most of the north side of the quadrangle, including the tower over the great gate; and inserted the oriel in the withdrawing-room. Their son, Edward, Prince of Wales, was born in the Prince Tower in 1476.

The castle can scarcely be said to possess any great natural advantage of site, but, at the same time, it was not badly chosen for the general defence of Wensleydale, standing as it does at the conflux of two rivers—the Yore and the Cover.

In 1647, the Committee at York ordered the castle to be made untenable, as being of no further use.

SURVEY OF MIDDLEHAM CASTLE, 1538.

MIDELHAM CASTELL.

The veiwe and stayte of the Castell of Midelham taken by John, Lorde Scrope of Bolton, and Cristofer, Lorde Conyers, Commyssioners appoyntede to veiwe the same.

THE PORCULLES.

Furst the yate of the same Castell wanttes a porculles whiche wull take ij oike trees.

And the yron for dyvers necessities a bouthe the same porculles wull take by estymacion j tounne of yron.

THE TOWRE OVER THE GAITE HOUSE.

The towre over the same gayt house wanttes of stone j corbell, the ruff¹ and other necessariis of the same towre

¹ roof.

wull take vj oykes, and for mending the thekinge and coveringe therof j fodder of leide.

THE MANTILL WALL.

The mantill wall frome the grat yate to the furst towre of the est quarter wanttes nothinge butt poyntyng.

THE FYRST TOWRE OF THE ESTE.

The same towre in it self wanttes of battellinge iiij yerdes and the toppe a chymnay.

And for geystes, wyndoys, doyers,¹ and other necessariis yerof iiij oykes. And for mendinge the coveringe of the same di fodder of leide.

THE CHAPPELL AND REVESTRE.

The chappell beyng next the saide towre is growen over w^t yvinge, whiche muste be cutt oute, & wanttes butt poyntyng.

And of battellinge vj sware² yerdes.

And the chappell and revestre wull take for the ruff flowres³ and other necessariis xx oykes.

And for manginge the coverynge of the same iiij fodder of leide.

THE BREWHOUSE.

The brewhouse and other housys of office belongynge the same is in decay in ruff, floures, perticions, and other necessariis lx oykes.

And for mendinge the thekinge and coverynge of the same housys ij fodder of leide.

And for mendinge the keling leads in the brewhouse di fodder of leide.

THE MANTILL WALL W^T THE TOWRE IN THE EST CORNER.

The mantill wall between the chappell and the towre in the corner of the southe est is growen over w^t yvinge, and wanttes poyntyng.

And for battellinge ij yerdes.

And the towre in it self wanttes for battellinge vij yerdes and must be newe poyntede.

And the ruff, floures and other necessariis wull tak xl oykes and for mendinge the coverynge therof j fodder of leide.

¹ joists, windows, and doors.

² square.

³ floors.

THE MANTILL WALL TO THE ROUNDE TOWRE W^T THE LOGINGE W^{IN}
THE SAME.

The mantill wall of the south syde between the towre aforsaide and the rounde towre towards the west corner is growen over w^t yvinge, and must be mendyde, and wanttes in one buttres. vj tables of stone.

The loginge wⁱⁿ the same wall, called privey chambre or lady chambre, is in decay of battelling xl sware yerdes.

And iij chymnay toppys every chymnay iiij yerdes hight xij yerdes.

For felettinge, sowderinge, and mendinge the coveringe of the same chambre xx stone of leide.

THE GALLERY BETWEEN THE CHAMBRE OF PRISENS AND THE
PRIVEY CHAMBRE.

The gallery betwene the chambre of presens and the privey chambre wanttes for the ruff and floure of the same xvj oykes. And for mendinge the theken therof ij fodder of leide.

THE MANTILL WALL, THE TOWRE IN THE SOUTH WEST, AND THE
LOGING IN THE SAME, CALLEDE THE NURSSEE.

The mantill wall frome the rounde towre in the south-west corner goynge towards the next towre agaynst the west with the loginge wⁱⁿ the same, callede the Nurssee, wanttes of cyrstes for the battelling vj yerdes of crystes.

And iiij chymnay toppes every chymnay ij yerdes vj yerdes. The saide towre in it self wanttes of battellinge xvij yerdes. And for ruff floures and other necessarriis of the same towre, and for mendinge th'entre betwen the said towre and the grat chambre vj oykes.

And for mendinge the coveryinge yerof di fodder of leide.

THE MANTILL WALL, THE TOWRE IN THE NORTH WEST, AND THE
LOGINGE IN THE SAME.

The mantill wall ande loginge frome the saide towre to the towre in the north west is in decay of battelling xxx yerdes. And iij chymnay toppes, every chymnay ij yerdes hight vj yerdes. And for mendinge the coveringe of the same loginge di fodder of leide.

THE TOWRE IN THE NORTH WEST W^T A SWARE HOUS IN THE SAME.

The towre aforesaide in it self wanttes for battellinge xxij yerdes. And iij chymnay toppes, every chymnay ij yerdes hight vj yerdes.

And for mendinge the coveringe of the same towre j fodder of leide. And a sware hous in the same towre wanttes to the floure, doyres and wyndoys vj oykes.

THE MANTILL WALL AND THE LITILL TOWRE OVER THE AUDITOUR KECHINGE.

The mantill wall w^t the loginge frome the towre aforsaide to a litill towre towardes the est beyng over the Auditour Kechinge wanttes of creystes for batellinge xxj yerdes.

And of a chymnay toppe ij yerdes.

And the litill towre in it self wanttes of creustes xvj yerdes.

And of a chymnay toppe ij yerdes.

And for mendinge the coveringe of the same, loginge from the towre in the north west aforsaide to the yattes iij fodder of leide.

THE MANTILL WALL COMYNGE TO THE YATE AGAYNE.

The mantill wall w^t the loginge, callede the Auditour chambre, frome the saide litill towre to the yate aforsaide wanttes of creystes vij yerdes.

And two chymnay toppes, either of theyme ij yerdes iiij yerdes.

THE DONGEON AND THE PORCHE ATT THE HALL DOYRE.

The dongeon att the holl doyre is well in maison worke, and the ruff and other necessariis therof w^t the porche over the hall doyre wanttes vj oikes.

And for mendinge the coveryinge of the same j fodder of leide.

A HOUSE ATT THE OVER ENDE OF THE HALL.

A litill sware house att the over ende of the hall wanttes of battellinge xij yerdes.

And for mendinge the gutters therof j fodder of leide.

THE GREATE HALL.

The gret hall is in decay of battellinge xxxiiij yerdes. And for serkyne w^t doyers and wyndoys vj oikes. And for mendinge the coveryinge of the same iiij fodder of leide.

A GRECE TO THE LOWE BUTTRE.

And the grace¹ between the hall and the buttre is in decay vij stoppes.

THE GRET CHAMBRE.

The gret chambre wanttes in battellinge x yerdes and ij yerdes hight of ij chymnay toppes ij yerdes, and the ruff of the

¹ staircase.

same chambre is in decay and must have for beringe of the balkes xij corbelles.

And for serkyne and other necessariis yerof vij oikes. And the same chambre and the chambre of presens wull take for mendinge the coveryng of theme vij fodder of leide.

THE PANTRE AND BUTTRE.

The pantre and buttre is in decay and wanttes in maisons worke iiij sware yerdes.

And the floure and ruff of the same w^t the parclosys wull take viij oykes.

And for mendinge the coveryng yerof j fodder of leide.

THE DOVECOIT.

The dovecoit wull take for mendinge yerof vj oykes and for mendinge the coveryng of the same j fodder of leide.

THE TOWRE OVER THE WARDROPE.

The litill towre above the wardrope wanttes of battellinge x yerdes.

And the floure and other necessariis in the same wull take xvij oykes.

And for mendinge the coveryng yerof di fodder of leide.

THE BELHOUS TOWRE.

The belhous towre is in decay of battellinge iiij yerdes. And for the ruff, floure and fraymyng of the bell w^t other necessariis x oykes.

And for mendinge the coveryng of the same di fodder of leide.

FOR MENDINGE THE SEYSTRONS IN THE KECHINGE.

And for mendinge the seystrons in the kechinge and mendinge the coveryng of the privy kechinge, and the cundythes¹ of the same iiij fodder of leide.

A FAYRE WELL.

And there is a fare drawe well in the bothome of the wyne sellar.

A HORSE MYLNE TO BE DEVISEDE.

Item there was never horse mylne w^tin the forttrass of the saide Castell, but the workman hayth devisede that a milne may well be inside in the brewhouse aforesaide and that ther is an other brewhouse in the ende of the bakhouse, whiche wull serve well for the same Castell. And the saide hors mylne, yt it be so

¹ conduits.

framede, wull take besydes the tymbre sett before in the saide brewhouse xx oykes.

And it wull take in leyde besydes the leyde sett in the brewhouse before iij fodder of leide.

THE MANTILL WALL ABOUTE THE MOITE.

And the mantill aboute the owte syde of the moite or drawe dicke is CCLij yerdes lengthe.

And is all in decay, contaynyng in wallen warke w^t lyme and stone xxxvj roodes.

CERTEYN HOUSYS OF OFFICE W^TOUT THE FORTRIS CLERLY DECAYED.

The mantill wall frome the litill towre w^tout the yat, towardes the est turnyng to the postren, at the olde drawe brige on the est syde of the same Castell, is of lengthe c yerdes lengthe.

And haythe bene all housys of the in syde, as stables w^t garners above, slaughter housys, housys for the powtre and the smethy w^t other housys of office, all whiche is clere decayede and wull take of wallen warke w^h stone and lyme c roode sware.

And for the floures, ruffes, bays, parclosys, doyers, wyndoys, and other necessariis by estymacion cccc oykes.

And for gutters aboute the wallys yerof iij fodder of leide. And it is supposede all the same housys hayth bene coverede w^t stone.

And all the saide housys w^tin the Castell gayttes is thekede and coverede w^t layde, and the leyde sett and specifiende in the booke aforesaide is for mendyng of all the saide housys w^h the old leide, as neyde shall requyre.

Then there is ix yrone doyers w^{hin} the saide Castell besydes the grat yrone yattes at the goynge in of the saide Castell.

Also there is no gounys w^hin the saide Castell, nor no artelire for the defence therof.

Summa of creystes, battelling and maisons warke decayede ciiij^{xx} iij playn yerdes.

And also lij sware yerdes.

Summa of the chymnay toppes decayede xl yerdes.

Summa of the corbelles xiiij.

Summa of the wallen warke of the mantill wall aboute the moite xxxvj roodes.

Summa of the wallen warke of the housys of office w^hout the forttris c rood sware.

Summa of the tymbre decayede in the Castell	}	dcj oykes.
ccj oykes.		
And for the housys w ^h out the fortress iiij ^e	}	
oykes.		
Summa of the leide for	}	xlj fodder
mendinge the olde leide		
in the Castell	}	and
xxxviij fodder		
	}	xx stone
and xx stone.		
And for gutters to the housys w ^h the fortress	}	of leide.
iiij fodder.		
Summa of the yrone for the porculies and other necessariis		
a tonne of yron.		

Jhon Scrope.

Cristofer Conyers, K.

MIDDLEHAM COLLEGIATE CHURCH.

The general character of the building is that of about the middle of the fourteenth century, the west window in the tower being an insertion of a hundred years or so later. It appears probable that the fabric was reconstructed about 1340 or 1350, some portions of the earlier church being reused and incorporated in the new building. The jambs of the south doorway are furnished with nook shafts rising from moulded bases, which have doubtless come from a doorway built about 1200, and a voussoir, or arch-stone, built into the north aisle wall, and visible outside, is carved with the chevron ornament, and has once formed part of a twelfth century arch. The capitals of the pier arcades of the nave might also have been produced in the first half of the thirteenth century; but the whole surfaces of the stone-work has been chipped over, and the church generally submitted to such disastrous treatment in recent times, that it is not now possible to reconstruct the story of its origin and development from the evidence of the building itself. Mr. McCall, who pointed out the features of interest in the church, alluded to its curious dedication to SS. Mary and Alkelda. The latter-named Saint is said to have been a Saxon lady of noble birth, who was strangled by the Danes in consequence of her adherence to the Christian Faith. Her name is not now in the kalendar, nor is it known to occur in any Martyrology, though her festival is occasionally mentioned in charters of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, without the month or day being indicated, as, for instance,

in the grant of a yearly fair on the feast-day of St. Alkeld, the Virgin, to the town of Middleham by Richard the Second.¹ One other church only, that of Giggleswick, is dedicated to St. Alkelda. Mr. Carter Mitchell has contended² that the word is a mere corruption of Hálíg Keld=Holy Fountain, and the lady herself imaginary. But it is a singular circumstance that the people of Giggleswick have always affirmed that their patron saint was buried in Middleham Church; and tradition has even pointed to a particular spot in the nave, near the most easterly of the piers of the south arcade, as the place of her interment. Here, formerly, stood her shrine, the remains of which were only destroyed at the last "restoration" of the church. Money payments were frequently made upon it in olden time, and Dean Willes, who lived through the Reformation period, had in his possession a piece of St. Alkelda's head, and the silver attached to it, which he bequeathed to Middleham Church for the "wearekyng" (working or making) of a bell.³ The site was excavated in the course of alterations being made in 1878, and the bones of a female person were there found, covered by a sculptured slab, which unquestionably belongs to the Anglo-Danish period. This grave-slab is now built into the east wall of the modern vestry—outside; and it has been figured and described by Professor Collingwood in Vol. xix, p. 371, of the *Journal*. Other objects of interest include a fine carved oak font-cover, the greater part of the middle stages of which is ancient—perhaps about 1500; a sculptured slab with initials and rebus of Robert Thornton, abbot of Jervaulx from 1510 till his death, about 1533⁴; and three very perfect grave-covers of thirteenth century type, which now form the lintels of the three windows in the north aisle wall.

Mr. T. M. Fallow, F.S.A., had promised a contribution on the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Middleham, but was unable to be present. Mr. McCall said that Mr. Fallow had found the subject so extensive and of so much interest that it could not be satisfactorily dealt with within the limits of an address to the members. He has, therefore, kindly promised to communicate a paper on the Collegiate Church to an early part of the *Journal*. It may, however, be briefly noted here

¹ Atthill, *Collegiate Church of Middleham*, p. xiin.

² *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, xii, p. 83.

³ *Richmondshire Wills*, Surtees Society, p. 129,

⁴ *Ante*, p. 224.

that the church of Middleham was erected into a college, with a dean and chapter to minister within its walls, by Richard III, then Duke of Gloucester, by virtue of letters patent of Edward IV, in 1478. His schemes for properly endowing his foundation, and rebuilding the church on a larger scale, were frustrated by his death five years later. The church and parish was also constituted a "Peculiar" in 1482. That implies that the rector, who was dean of the college, was his own Ordinary, exempt in all matters from episcopal, archidiaconal, and ordinary jurisdiction. He had his own ecclesiastical court, in which he tried offences, proved wills, and generally dealt with all matters of ecclesiastical cognizance within his jurisdiction. But this had nothing to do with the collegiate character of the church, as such. Mr. Atthill, in his "Middleham Collegiate Church," *Camden Society*, 1847, appears to have confused the collegiate character of the church and the Peculiar jurisdiction of the dean. These were quite distinct and separate. Mr. Atthill's work, except for the appendix of documents, deals wholly with the Peculiar and its court, and not at all with the Collegiate Church. The documents alluded to give much interesting information regarding the college, but the Statutes—the most important evidence relating to its constitution—do not find a place in Mr. Atthill's work. Mr. McCall gave some slight indication of the nature of these Statutes.

They were printed in 1857 by the late Canon Raine in Vol. xiv of the *Archæological Journal*, but without note or comment. It is fortunate that they are thus placed on record, for it is not known what has become of the original document from which Canon Raine made his transcript. These Statutes contain much of interest and importance, not only in connection with the constitution of the collegiate body, but also in regard to the services and special commemorations to be observed in the Collegiate Church. These matters will be dealt with in Mr. Fallow's paper in the *Journal*.

COVERHAM ABBEY.

A House of the Præmonstratensian Order, founded about 1188 by Helewisa, daughter of Ralph de Glanville, a Baron and Chief Justice of England in the reign of Henry II, and wife of Robert of Middleham. The monastery was first established at Swainby in the parish of Pickhill, but the very

foundations of the buildings there have now disappeared, some slight unevenness in the ground being all the remains to indicate the site. Ralph, the son of the foundress, who succeeded his brother Waleran, having had many disputes with the canons at Swainby, removed them to Coverham, granting them the church of Coverham, with many tenements and lands, as appears by a fine passed in the court of King John, in the fourteenth year of his reign (1212-3).

The remains are not extensive, but the work is excellent. Our admiration and our marvel are alike excited on meeting such fine craftsmanship in so remote a spot. Contrary to the usual practice, the church seems to have been put in hand directly the settlement was formed, buildings of a more temporary character serving for the monastic offices. The vestiges which remain are insufficient to reconstruct the plan of these domestic buildings; but it is evident, from certain sculptured and inscribed stones which have been preserved by being built into the walls of the seventeenth century mansion, which has risen from the ruins of the old monastery, that the domestic portions of the house were renewed by Abbot Ascough, and completed in 1508. Detached stones are numerous, and they all indicate two main building-epochs, namely about 1220 and about 1500. To the former period belongs what is left of the church. An engraving, published about 1790, shows four bays of the south arcade of the nave then standing. Longstaffe¹ mentions three arches only left in his days (1852); and at the present time there are but two. Even these are in a very unsatisfactory condition, the thrust of the arches having forced the two outer columns considerably off the perpendicular. Mr. Brierley recommended the strengthening of this fragment by an iron tie-rod. A portion of the west wall of the north transept remains, and exhibits much pleasing detail, in its base-mould and elsewhere. The chancel was evidently furnished with aisles, as the eastern respond of its south arcade is still *in situ*. Prominent amongst the lettered inscriptions is one upon a broad rectangular tablet, which runs: **Mercy Mercy Abbas Anno d'ni M° qui'genteic'o : viij° ist domum feliciter finivit.** Beside the legend appears the capital letter A, doubtless for Abbot John Ascough, and the figure of an eagle or falcon. The eagle is the emblem of Saint John, and Abbot John may have used it as a rebus. It occurs also in

¹ *Richmondshire*, p. 94.

association with the initial A in other parts of the building. Another inscription reads: **Abbas Tms Hovfelde Wn. Gr.** Abbot Hovfield died in 1511. Two large effigies of knights clad in complete chain mail were dug up in building some outhouses early in the last century. They are rather larger than life, and were designed for the recumbent position; the effect of surpassing stature, however, is singularly enhanced by their being placed upright against a wall. The style of the armour is that of the second half of the thirteenth century. In the year 1900 four fine grave-covers were unearthed and laid bare. Each has an incised and floreated cross, and upon one of these the Fitzrandolph arms appear, upon a shield, namely [azure] a chief indented [or], indicating a date before 1280. On two others a pastoral staff is depicted beside the central cross, and it is probable that these have marked the sepulchres of two thirteenth century abbots. But the greatest interest attaches to the fourth grave-cover, which has a circumambient inscription, as follows:—**Hic : jacet : dominus : helyas : quondam : abbas : hujus : ecclesie : de (?) : coberham.**

In 1371, Roger de Copgrave, chaplain, Roger de Eston, Ralph de Brantyngham, and Margery his wife, executors of the will of Thomas de Golkesby, sued Elias, abbot of Coverham, for a debt of 40 marks.¹ The word “quondam” implies that Abbot Elias had resigned office before his death.

In Mr. Fallow’s absence, Mr. McCall read some notes which the former had supplied, relating to a very curious lawsuit in 1585 and 1586, between Christopher Buckle and Francis Topham, two local landowners, as to the possession of the chapel of St. Simon, at Coverham, and lands adjacent. The suit was protracted, and the judgment of the court given at great length on 6 June, 1586, in favour of the plaintiff. As Mr. Fallow intends to publish a transcript of the record in full in a forthcoming volume of the Surtees Society’s series, we here do no more than glance at some of its features, which relate specially to Coverham. The disputed possession turned largely upon the point whether the chapel and its lands had formed an integral part of the dissolved monastery of Coverham, and so at the Dissolution had come to Henry VIII; or had it been built as a chapel of ease, because in winter and stormy weather it was hard for the inhabitants in Melmerby and

¹ Baildon, *Monastic Notes* (V.A.S., Record Series), vol. i, p. 35.

Scrafton to repair to their parish church of Coverham? Many of the oldest inhabitants were examined on both sides, as to the conditions which obtained immediately before and after the dissolution of the monasteries.

The witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff (Christopher Buckle) gave evidence to the fact that the abbots of Coverham always had the placing and displacing of the "hermits," who dwelt in one end of the chapel, and that a proctor was appointed, who received the offerings and oblations made to St. Simon in the chapel, for the benefit of the monastery. One of the witnesses (Roger Dawson, whose memory went back to c. 1510) had known five abbots of Coverham, and another, Anthony Buckle (probably related to the plaintiff), stated that a certain Thomas Morysby, proctor of the abbots, took the offerings for the monastery during the times of Abbots Horseman and Raper,¹ and that after the Dissolution £6 rent was paid by the tenants to the king, until the pilgrimage to the chapel "was put down."

The evidence on behalf of the defendant (Francis Topham) did not exactly contradict what was said on the other side, but attempted to give another explanation that the chapel had been erected as a chapel of ease. These witnesses were examined on 6 April, 1586, "apud, et in ecclesiam parochialem de Hauxwell," and they stated that the chapel had been built by the ancestors of the Pigotts, who formerly owned Melmerby, as a chapel of ease, because of the difficulty the inhabitants of Melmerby and Scrafton had in attending the parish church in stormy weather. Several of them said that there was a stone near the wall of the chapel with the Pigott arms in the centre, and an inscription round it:

Yf ye Require or ye desire to weete who
builded this place—Sir Randall Pigott.

One of the witnesses went further, and said that the Pigott arms were in the glass windows of the chapel, and that he had seen a parchment framed, and hung inside the chapel, stating exactly the day and year when Sir Randall Pigott built the chapel.

Other evidence was to the effect that a priest named Sir

¹ These two names are new to the lists of abbots of Coverham. As the witness would be only ten years of age in 1525, one would think that they must have

been the last two abbots, and *aliases* for Abbots Halton (not Hatton, as in printed list) and Rookesby respectively.

Gawden Skarr was employed for a few years after the Dissolution, to perform service in the chapel during the winter for the persons in the neighbourhood, but it is evident that the chapel was originally a pilgrimage chapel only, and that this was an effort made to save it from desecration at the Dissolution by using it as a chapel of ease to the parish church, such as was often attempted, with more or less success, in other places. That so little is left of it now is not surprising, for in the letters patent of Elizabeth, granting its lands to Theophilus Adams, gentleman, of London, and Robert Adams, grocer, of London, his son, the words are: "*totam illam ruinosam capellam nostram cum pertinentiis in Coverham alias Coverdale infra dominium de Mydleham in dicto comitatu nostro Ebor., ac tres acras terre nostras ibidem, dicte nuper capelle quondam pertinentes.*"

If ruined in 1583, it is only its secluded situation that can have preserved it from complete demolition in the three centuries and more that have since elapsed.

The approach of evening prevented the members from paying a visit to the ruins of this interesting chapel, the foundations of which indicate its dimensions. These are 57 feet for length, and 24 ft. 6 ins. for width. At a point about 31 feet from the west end a line of fallen stones suggests a chancel arch, especially as the south wall was buttressed just at this point. The hermits' dwelling, probably of wood, was at the west end of the chapel; and St. Simon's Well is at a short distance to the south-west. It is said that steps leading to the well were removed only a few years ago. Holy wells are of extremely remote, and often of pagan, origin. It is to be regretted that the visit to the chapel had to be abandoned, as the site is extremely picturesque, and though there is little of the building itself remaining, the lands which belonged to it, and which are repeatedly described by the witnesses, both for the plaintiff and for the defendant, viz.: "Hermit Rigg" on the north of the Cover, and "Hermit Croft" and "Chapel Garth" on the south side of the river, can be as easily identified now, as they could be at the time when the witnesses spoke as to them. The old pilgrim-way leading to the chapel and holy well is evidently very ancient.

PLATE I.



J. F. Sanders, Phot.]

FONT AT EVERINGHAM. GENERAL VIEW.

ON A TWELFTH CENTURY FONT AT EVERINGHAM, IN SOUTH YORKSHIRE.

BY THE REV. CANON J. T. FOWLER, D.C.L., F.S.A.

MY curiosity with regard to this very singular font was first excited by a few words in a letter, dated Hotham, July 19th, 1806, addressed by Mr. E. W. Stillingfleet to my grandfather, William Fowler, who was then engaged upon his engraving of the late mediæval font at Godmundham. The words are: "There is a font at Everingham, circular, with hieroglyphical figures, that might be worth doing."¹ I paid a visit to Everingham, and finding no sign of the font in the church there, concluded that it had been destroyed, and in an editorial note to the *Correspondence* I say, "the font has disappeared." Later, however, I heard from the Rev. S. J. J. S. Le Maistre, rector of Everingham, that the font was still in existence, and on the occasion of a second visit, Mr. Le Maistre received me with kind hospitality, and gave me much assistance, taking me with him to see the font, which was in the private Roman Catholic chapel of Lord Herries in the park, where it had long been carefully preserved.² I am not aware whether my grandfather ever saw the font or not. If he did, he would hardly think it "beautiful" enough to form the subject of an engraving. It is, in fact, a work of the very earliest character, much more unskilful in its execution than are the fonts at Cowlam and Cottam, which are probably of about the same date. Like them it is cylindrical in form, what is called "tub-shaped," and it is very large. In the character of its sculpture, it much resembles the fonts at Thorpe Arnold in Leicestershire and at Mellor in Derbyshire, figured in Cox and Harvey's *English Church Furniture*, Plate facing p. 194. Only part of it is sculptured, the rest of the circumference being quite plain, except that a chevron moulding runs all round the top. The workmanship is so rude as to suggest the idea of a village mason chopping it

¹ *Correspondence of W. Fowler*, 1907, p. 82.

² *Ibid.*, p. 711.

all out with an axe. One does not know whether the sculptor was from some cause unable to carry his carving all round, or whether it was originally intended to stand in a corner, as it does now.¹ The illustrations exhibit what we may perhaps describe as, "Life in the Woods in the East Riding of Yorkshire, c. 1100." I greatly doubt whether there has been any "hieroglyphical" or symbolical intention, though Mr. Francis Bond is inclined to think that there may have been. Taking the subjects in order, we have (1) a man shooting with a long bow, in the direction of (3) a great beast sitting on his haunches facing the archer. On the raised face of the stone, between the archer and the beast, is (2) a slightly incised representation of a tree. Next comes (4) a tree in relief, with a large serpent coiled round it, and attacking a bird on the top.² In the remaining portion of the sculptured work we have (5) a sheep and two lambs(?), and immediately over the sheep, if it be one, and perhaps meant to be represented as, perched on it in quest of insect food,³ though that is not its attitude, a bird. Under the last-named quadrupeds is (6) a great beast with a crest or mane along the neck and back, a curled tail, cloven feet, and, perhaps, tusks, evidently a boar, apparently with something in his mouth, perhaps an acorn. Then (7) a tree, quite conventional, of the same type as those already mentioned, namely a stem with simple spikes branching off and pointing upward, such as could easily be cut out with an axe; the upper parts of the root are shown above ground, and on the top is perched a bird. Lastly appears (8) a man on horseback, without any indication of saddle or stirrups, or even bridle, but this figure is on so small a scale that such details could hardly be shown. Indeed, in the whole series of representations there is no sense of proportion. The two human figures are not more than a quarter the size of the two large beasts, and scarcely larger than the smallest, or than the two larger birds. The whole thing, in fact, reminds us of children's first attempts at drawing; its frank simplicity is just what we might expect in an Everingham villager of the period to which the work is referred.

It will be noticed that the rim of the font has been broken away to get the iron and lead of the fastenings, which were always provided, and remains of which are, I believe, to be

¹ There is a marble vase on the Acropolis at Athens, left plain exactly in the same way on one side, as if that side were not intended to be seen.

² I once found a bird, half digested, in the stomach of a common English snake.

³ Starlings and jackdaws often settle on sheep's backs to get at the 'ticks.'

PLATE II.



[V. Saunders, Phot.]

FONT AT EVERINGHAM.

Archer and Beast, on larger scale.

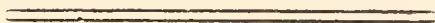
found in all fonts of undoubted pre-Reformation date that have not been "restored," or otherwise tampered with.¹

The photographs from which our illustrations are produced were taken by Mr. J. V. Saunders, of Hymer's College, Hull, who was so obliging as to go over with me last September for the purpose.

The dimensions of the font are these:—Height from bottom to top outside, 2 ft. 6 in. Depth inside, 1 ft. Diameter at top: (a) External, 3 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; (b) Internal, 2 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Diameter of drain hole (central), $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

¹ In accordance with a constitution of Archbishop Edmund that baptismal fonts were to be kept locked up *propter sortilegia*, on which words the annotator says *quæ honestius est tacere quam dicere*. *Lyndewode, Provinciale*, Oxon., 1679,

p. 247. To the same effect Bishop Richard, in a Council at Durham, *Wilkins, Concilia*, i, p. 576. The water was changed only occasionally, and the fear was lest people should steal it for purposes of divination, etc.



Hic jacet Will's Burgh armiger filius & heres Joh'is Burgh qui obiit quarto die mensis Aprilis anno domini 1442
 et Will's Burgh armiger filius & heres Joh'is Burgh qui obiit quarto die mensis Aprilis anno domini 1465
 et Will's Burgh armiger filius & heres Joh'is Burgh qui obiit quarto die mensis Aprilis anno domini 1465
 et Will's Burgh armiger filius & heres Joh'is Burgh qui obiit quarto die mensis Aprilis anno domini 1465

BRASS BENEATH THE FLOORING AT CATTERICK, 1465.

BRASS AT CATTERICK.

The brasses in Catterick Church, of which there are five, have been minutely described in this journal (Vol. xvii, p. 268) on the authority, as regards three of their number, of faint rubbings taken from them about the year 1820, and now deposited in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries in London. They are also engraved in Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, 1822; and in Raine's *Catterick Church*, 1834. But the church was repewed in 1850, shallow platforms being constructed to keep the pews off the cold stone floor. Since that time, it has been a matter of trust that the brasses were there at all. An examination of the Faculty of 1850 revealed the exact position of the brass to the memory of William de Burgh, 1442, and of his son, William de Burgh, 1465, and of their wives—marked upon a plan attached to the document. By the permission of the vicar, the Reverend William Kerr-Smith, an inspection trap-door has now been made in the wood flooring, and a new rubbing taken of the inscription plate. The armed figures of the two William de Burghs agree in all respects with Mr. Mill Stephenson's description, and with Whitaker's and Raine's illustrations; but it has not been found possible to fully reveal them without interfering too much with the present seating arrangements of the Church. The cost of this slight alteration was borne by a few members of the Yorkshire Archæological Society.

Notes.

[The Council has decided to reserve a small space in each Number for notices of Finds and other discoveries; and it is hoped that Members will assist in making this a record of all matters of archæological interest which from time to time may be brought to light in this large county.]

XIII.

OPENING OF A BARROW NEAR "BORROW NOOK."¹

During July 19th, 1909, and the two following days, I was occupied in excavating a barrow situated in a small clump of trees, at the southern extremity of "Borrow Nook" farm, on the mid Wolds of Yorkshire. It is one of a group of three contiguous mounds,² the other two of which were opened by Canon Greenwell, and are numbered LV and LVI, and described in "British Barrows," page 213-4.

This mound had a diameter of 50 feet, and a height of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and had, apparently, been higher originally. As a commencement we removed from the centre a portion about 15 feet square.

Near the centre, about 1 foot under the turf, lay the remains of a body (No. 1) on its left side, head to the north, knees pulled up, both arms bent at a right angle across the chest. A femur and a humerus measured $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches and $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively.

Rather to the east of No. 1, and only one foot below, we came to interment No. 2, placed in just the reverse position, being on the right side, head to the south, knees pulled up to a right angle with the spinal column, and the arms crossed on the chest, with right hand on left elbow, and left hand on right elbow.

Near the head was a rude flake of black flint. The femur and humerus measured respectively 19 inches and 14 inches.

A little to the north-east of the two skeletons just described was a large grave, stretching 7 ft. 8 in. from south-east to north-west, and measuring 4 ft. 7 in. crosswise at the top, and 6 ft. 8 in.

¹ This barrow is number 296 of my openings of the Neolithic and Bronze periods; not including sixty mounds of the Early Iron Age which I have excavated.

² All of which, judging from what has been found with the interments, appear to belong to the Neolithic or Bronze Age.

by 3 ft. 6 in. at the bottom. The depth below the base of the mound was $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. At the bottom were the remains of an adult body, No. 3, with the head to the south-east, on the left side, legs drawn up, both arms doubled, with hands near the face. The bones of this skeleton were in much better preservation than those of either of the other two. The skull is perfect, and measures $7\frac{1}{5}$ in. in length, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in breadth, giving a cephalic index of 70.51; decidedly a long head.

The right and left femora measure $18\frac{3}{4}$ in. and 19 in. respectively, and the two tibiae $14\frac{4}{5}$ inches each. Neither with this interment nor with that described as No. 1 was there found any article of any kind, neither were there any detached animal or human bones, pieces of burnt wood or potsherds found scattered among the filling in of the grave.

The three skeletons disinterred belong to three males with the same type of head, of middle age, and nearly 6 ft. in height.

Scattered in the substance of the mound were detached bones belonging to two adult persons, one child, and a large portion of the under jaw of a pig containing teeth, with other animal bones, including a large tooth of an ox. These had, apparently, been cast on the mound during its construction.

J. R. MORTIMER.

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